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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

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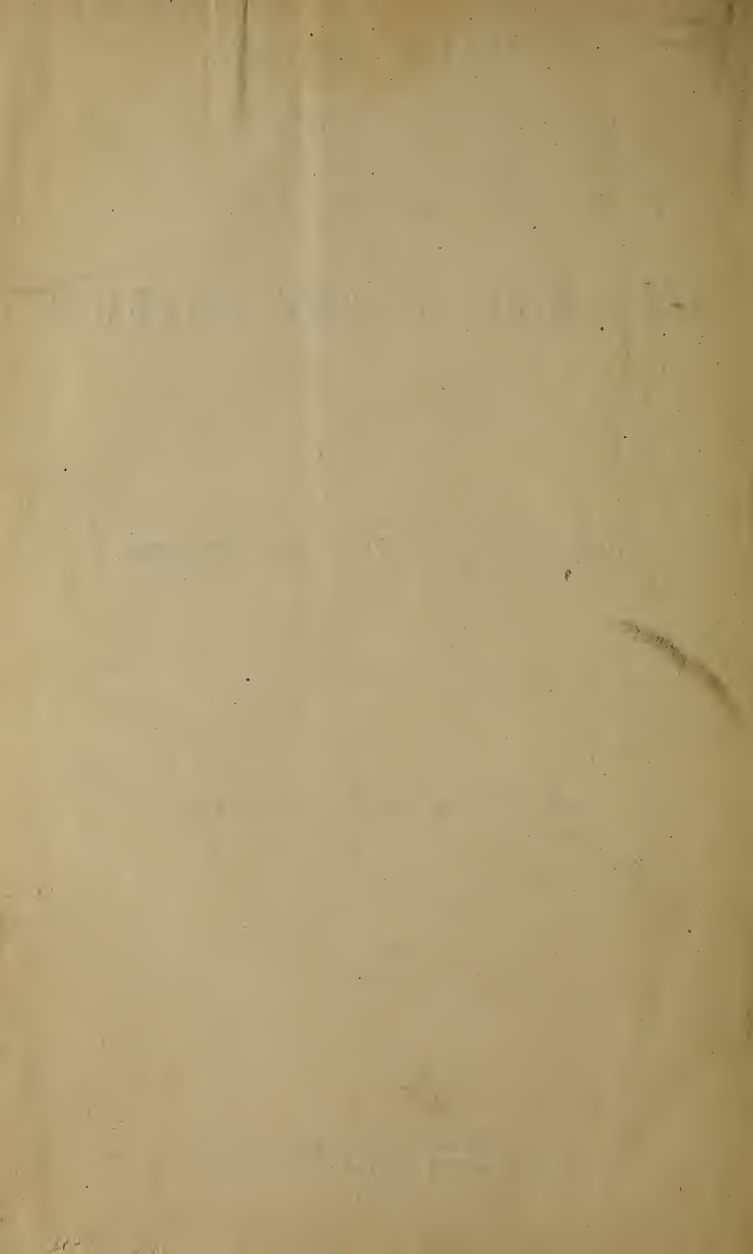
OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1877.



WASHINGTON:  
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# REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Washington, November 1, 1877.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following summary of the operations of this department during the past year, together with such suggestions as seem to me worthy of consideration:

## INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which I herewith present, contains an elaborate statement of the transactions of the branch of the public service under his supervision, as well as valuable suggestions concerning the policy to be pursued.

## THE SIOUX.

The year opened with a Sioux war, which resulted in the surrender of numerous and important hostile bands, while some of them under the leadership of Sitting Bull sought refuge on British territory. The Ogallalla and Brulé Sioux have recently been removed from the Spotted Tail and Red Cloud agencies in Nebraska, and are at present on their way to the vicinity of the Missouri River, in accordance with the provisions made by Congress to that end, and with what was believed to be an agreement with the Sioux themselves, well understood on both sides. The Sioux, however, were reluctant to carry out that understanding, and it was considered unsafe to attempt the movement while the Nez Percé war was going on and the apparent successes of Chief Joseph might have encouraged a spirit of resistance among the more warlike tribes. Thus the removal was delayed, and it was deemed prudent to permit a delegation of Sioux chiefs to visit Washington for the purpose of laying their grievances and wishes before the President in person. The result of the council held here was in so far satisfactory, as the Sioux chiefs, after having rejoined their tribes, used their influence, apparently with success, in silencing all opposition to the removal. The wish expressed by the chiefs to be located on White River, in Dakota, will be complied with as soon as the season permits it, and liberal provision should be made to aid them in engaging in agricultural pursuits and the promotion of a higher order of civilization among them. The removal was undertaken

after consultation with General Crook, who in a high degree possesses the confidence and affection of these Indians, and it is to be hoped the difficulties of so long a march in an unfavorable season will be successfully overcome.

#### SITTING BULL.

The presence of the Sioux chief, Sitting Bull, with a large number of followers, on British soil in the immediate vicinity of our northern frontier, threatened to become a constant source of disquietude on the border, and was, therefore, a matter of grave concern both to this government and that of the Dominion of Canada. Early in August last a member of the Canadian Government visited Washington, and at his suggestion, and upon consultation with him, two commissioners, General A. H. Terry, U. S. A., and A. G. Lawrence, esq., were sent to the encampment of Sitting Bull, with the following instructions, dated September 6, 1877:

The President desires you to proceed at your earliest convenience to Fort Benton, and thence to a point on our northern frontier from which the present encampment of the Sioux chief, Sitting Bull, on British territory, is most easily accessible. At the frontier you will be met by a detachment of mounted Canadian police, detailed by the Government of the Dominion of Canada for your protection.

It is the object of your mission, undertaken at the suggestion of the Government of the Dominion, to ascertain what danger there may be of hostile incursions on the part of Sitting Bull and the bands under his command upon the territory of the United States, and, if possible, to effect such arrangements, not unacceptable to the Government of the Dominion, as may be best calculated to avert that danger. To this end you will put yourself in communication with Sitting Bull in such manner as under existing circumstances may seem to you most judicious. In doing so, you will keep the following facts in view: In the month of February last Sitting Bull and his bands engaged in armed hostilities against the United States, and, pursued by our military forces, crossed the boundary-line of the British Possessions for the purpose of escaping from that pursuit. At that time the fugitive Indians appeared to be well armed, but their ammunition was so nearly exhausted that they were no longer able to continue the struggle. Under such circumstances they took refuge on British soil, where the troops of the United States could not follow them without violating the territory of a friendly power. It is reported, and there is good reason for believing, that these hostile Indians have availed themselves of the protection and security thus enjoyed to replenish their stock of ammunition, and thus to enable themselves to resume their hostilities against the United States as soon as they may find it convenient to do so.

According to all recognized principles of international law, every government is bound to protect the territory of a neighboring friendly state against acts of armed hostility on the part of refugees who, for their protection from pursuit, have crossed the frontier. While the Government of Great Britain will be most mindful of this obligation, the President recognizes the difficulties which, in dealing with a savage population, may attend its fulfillment, and he is therefore willing to do all in his power to prevent any interruptions of the relations of good neighborhood and to avert a disturbance of the peace of the border, even to the extent of entering into communication with an Indian chief who occupies the position of a fugitive enemy and criminal.

You are therefore instructed, in the name of the President, to inform Sitting Bull and the other chiefs of the bands of Indians recently escaped into the British Possessions, that they will be permitted peaceably to return to the United States and occupy such reservations as may be assigned to them, and that they will be treated in as friendly a spirit as were other hostile Indians who, after having been engaged with

Sitting Bull and his followers in hostilities against the United States, surrendered to our military forces. This treatment, however, can be accorded only on condition that Sitting Bull and all the members of the Indian bands who take advantage of this offer of pardon and protection, when crossing the line from British territory to that of the United States, surrender to our military forces stationed at the frontier all their firearms and ammunition, as well as all their horses and ponies, the military commander permitting them the temporary use of such animals as may be necessary for the transportation of the aged and infirm among the Indians who may be unable to march on foot to the reservations. You will insist upon this condition to its full extent, and not make any promises beyond that of a pardon for the acts of hostility committed as stated above.

Should Sitting Bull and the other chiefs with him express their willingness to return to the United States on these terms, you will notify the commander of the United States forces at ——— of that fact, and instructions will be given for the reception of the Indians at the frontier. In case the Indians refuse to return to the United States upon such terms, you will then break off all communication with them, and the Government of Great Britain will no doubt take such measures as may be necessary to protect the territory of the United States against all hostile invasion.

The commissioners met Sitting Bull and other Sioux chiefs at Fort Walsh, on British territory, and communicated to them the conditions on which their return to the United States would be permitted. The Sioux chiefs refused to accept the terms offered, and declared their determination to remain on British soil, whereupon the commissioners, in pursuance of their instructions, withdrew. Immediately after their withdrawal the Canadian authorities had a conference with the same Sioux chiefs, the results of which were communicated to the commissioners by Colonel McLeod, commanding the Mounted Police, as follows:

In answer to your note I beg leave to inform you that after the interview of the commissioners with the Indians I had a talk with the latter. I endeavored to impress upon them the importance of the answer they had just made; that although some of the speakers to the commissioners had claimed to be British Indians, we denied the claim, and that the Queen's Government looked upon them all as American Indians, who had taken refuge in our country from their enemies. I pointed out to them that their only hope was the buffalo; that it would not be many years before that source of supply would cease, and that they could expect nothing whatever from the Queen's Government as long as they behaved themselves. I warned them that their decision not only affected themselves but their children, and that they should think well over it before it was too late. I told them that they must not cross the line with a hostile intent; that if they did they would not only have the Americans for their enemies, but also the police and the British Government, and urged upon them to carry my words to their camps, to tell all their young men what I had said, and warn them of the consequences of disobedience, pointing out to them that a few indiscreet young warriors might involve them all in most serious trouble. They unanimously adhered to the answer they had given the commissioners, and promised to observe what I had told them. I do not think there need be the least anxiety about any of these Indians crossing the line, at any rate not for some time to come.

The object of the commission, "to effect such arrangements as may be best calculated to avert the danger of hostile incursions on the part of Sitting Bull, and the bands under his command, upon the territory of the United States," and to secure the peace of the border, has, therefore, been

successfully accomplished. While Sitting Bull and the other Sioux chiefs with him, in spite of the unusual effort made by this government, refused to place themselves under the control of the United States, the Canadian authorities have not failed to recognize the friendly spirit which prompted, on our part, so extraordinary a step as the opening of communication with a fugitive enemy on foreign soil in order to prevent any interruption of the relations of good neighborhood, and have, with the most commendable promptness, taken such measures as a high sense of their international obligations suggested. Unofficial information has reached us that Sitting Bull and his bands have been removed to a place more distant from the frontier, and it is expected that the Canadian authorities will be entirely successful in preventing hostile incursions upon the territory of the United States, on the part of these Indians.

#### THE NEZ PERCÉS.

The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs contains an elaborate statement of the origin, progress, and termination of the Nez Percés war. There seems to be little reason to doubt that this bloody conflict might have been avoided by a more careful regard for the rights of an Indian tribe, whose former conduct had been uniformly peaceable and friendly. The outbreak of hostilities was marked by a number of murders and barbarous outrages on the part of the Indians; but the subsequent conduct of the struggle has become memorable by the extraordinary skill and energy displayed by Chief Joseph, as well as by an almost entire absence of those acts of savage cruelty which ordinarily render Indian warfare so horrible. If any of the perpetrators of the above-mentioned murders have survived, they ought to receive the punishment due to their crimes. It seems at least doubtful whether Chief Joseph can be charged with any responsibility for those atrocities, all of which are reported to have occurred in his absence. His general conduct certainly entitles him to the fullest benefit of the doubt, and to that consideration which is usually accorded to a prisoner of war after an honorable surrender. The captive Nez Percés were, immediately after the termination of the war, moved eastward by the military authorities, and will be held, as long as may be necessary, at a point within easy reach of supplies. The feeling excited among the settlers by the outrages committed at the outbreak of hostilities renders the return of the captives to their old reservation unadvisable. I recommend their settlement in the Indian Territory as soon as circumstances will permit. The defeat of Chief Joseph has undoubtedly had the effect of greatly discouraging the spirit of restlessness, which, during the summer, appeared among other Indian tribes, and of thus lessening the danger of further disturbance.

#### THE APACHES AND WARM SPRING INDIANS.

After the removal, in June, 1876, of 325 Chiricahua Apaches to San Carlos, the Chiricahua reserve was abolished, and the military com-



mander of Arizona requested to treat as hostile all Indians found in that locality.

Raids by the renegades became frequent; many lives were taken, much property stolen or destroyed, and by February, 1877, the old reign of terror seemed to have returned to the southeastern portion of Arizona.

In March last it was definitely ascertained that not only were the renegades re-enforced by Indians from the Hot Springs reserve, in New Mexico, but also that that reserve was being used as a harbor of refuge for the outlaws. Accordingly, Agent Clum, under instructions from this office, proceeded with 103 San Carlos Indian police to the Hot Springs reserve, and, with the vigorous co-operation of the military commander of New Mexico, succeeded in removing, on the 1st of May, to the San Carlos reservation, 453 disarmed and dismounted Indians who were located on the Gila River.

All other Indians who had belonged to the Hot Springs agency were declared renegades, and the reserve was restored to the public domain.

Although active scouting for renegades was carried on in Southeast Arizona and Southwest New Mexico, raiding to a greater or less extent did not cease throughout the summer.

On the 2d of September a majority of the Hot Springs Indians and a portion of the Chiricahuas, numbering in all about 300, suddenly left the San Carlos reserve and struck a settlement in New Mexico, killing 8 persons and stealing some horses. In two engagements with the San Carlos police, 12 of the fugitives were killed and 43 captured. All available troops in that Territory were promptly put into the field against them, and on the 13th of last month 3 chiefs with 187 Apaches surrendered at Fort Wingate, finding themselves unable to successfully carry on war in a country thoroughly occupied by United States soldiers and Indian scouts. These, with 51 who have since surrendered, have been taken to the old Hot Springs reservation, where their final disposition will be decided upon.

#### THE PONCAS.

Congress at its last session made provision for the removal of the Poncas from their former reservation on the Missouri River to the Indian Territory, resolved upon for the reason that it seemed desirable to get them out of the way of the much more numerous and powerful Sioux, with whom their relations were unfriendly. That removal was accordingly commenced in the early summer. The opposition it met with among the Poncas themselves and the hardships encountered on the march are set forth at length in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The Poncas, about 700 in number, were taken to the Quapaw reservation, in the northeastern corner of the Indian Territory, with a view to permanent settlement. But the reluctance with which they had left their old homes, the strange aspect of a new country, an unusually large number of cases of disease and death among them, and

the fact that they were greatly annoyed by white adventurers hovering around the reservation, who stole many of their cattle and ponies and smuggled whisky into their encampments, engendered among them a spirit of discontent which threatened to become unmanageable. They urgently asked for permission to send a delegation of chiefs to Washington to bring their complaints in person before the President, and it was reported by their agent that unless this request be granted there was great danger that they would run away to their old reserve on the Missouri River. To avoid such trouble, the permission asked for was given, and the delegation arrived here on November 7. They expressed the desire to be taken back to their old reservation on the Missouri, a request which could not be acceded to. But permission was granted them to select for themselves, among the lands at the disposal of the government in the Indian Territory, a tract at least equal in size to their old reservation, and they also received the assurance that they would be fully compensated in kind for the log-houses, furniture, and agricultural implements which, in obedience to the behests of the government, they had left behind on the Missouri.

The case of the Poncas seems entitled to especial consideration at the hands of Congress. They have always been friendly to the whites. It is said, and as far as I have been able to learn, truthfully, that no Ponca ever killed a white man. The orders of the government always met with obedient compliance at their hands. Their removal from their old homes on the Missouri River was to them a great hardship. They had been born and raised there. They had houses there in which they lived according to their ideas of comfort. Many of them had engaged in agriculture, and possessed cattle and agricultural implements. They were very reluctant to leave all this, but when Congress had resolved upon their removal, they finally overcame that reluctance and obeyed. Considering their constant good conduct, their obedient spirit, and the sacrifices they have made, they are certainly entitled to more than ordinary care at the hands of the government, and I urgently recommend that liberal provision be made to aid them in their new settlement.

#### INDIAN POLICY.

While thus some progress has been made in the adjustment of difficulties and the danger of disturbance on a large scale seems remote, it would be unwise to lose sight of the lesson taught by experience, that in these things appearances are sometimes deceptive, and that the general condition of our Indian affairs is by no means satisfactory. It is useless to disguise the fact that a perfect solution of the "Indian problem," that is to say, so complete an absorption of the Indians in our social and political system that they no longer appear as an incongruous and troublesome element, is, in our days at least, fraught with perplexities which cannot be solved by a mere stroke of legislation. We have to deal with a population whose character [and habits of life are

such as to present extraordinary difficulties to civilizing influences. This circumstance alone, however, does not in itself constitute the main difficulty we have to contend with. We are frequently reminded of the fact that the character of our Indians does not materially differ from that of the Indians in the British possessions on this continent, and that nevertheless peace and friendly relations are maintained there between the Indians and the whites. That is true. But the condition of things in the British possessions is in some very important respects essentially different from that which exists in the United States. In the British possessions the bulk of the Indian population occupy an immense area almost untouched by settlements of whites. On that area the Indians may roam about in full freedom, without danger of collision, and the abundance of fish and game furnishes them comparatively ample sustenance. The line dividing the Indians and the whites can be easily controlled by a well-organized body of police, who maintain peace and order. But in the United States we have no longer a dividing line. The "Indian frontier" has virtually disappeared. Our Indian population is scattered over a vast extent of country into which the agricultural settlers, as well as the adventurous element of our people in quest of rapid gain have pushed their skirmishers in all possible directions. Wherever in the far West the enterprise of the whites advances, whites and Indians come into immediate contact and are "in one another's way." That contact is apt to bring on collisions, especially as the more reckless element of the whites, which abounds in that part of the country, holds the rights and lives of Indians in very light estimation, and can, in many localities at least, scarcely be said to be under the control of law, while in frequent instances also the Indian provokes retribution by following, without restraint, his savage propensities.

There are still other complications aggravating this condition of things. The early colonists on this continent saw in the Indian tribes surrounding them a very formidable power, and naturally entered with them into formal treaty relations. That system has come by inheritance down to our days, when the Indians, under a radical change of circumstances, appear at the same time as "independent tribes," as "national wards," and as subjects. It is needless to recount the history of Indian treaties. As white settlements rapidly spread over the country treaties were, in a large number of instances, made only to be broken. When the advance of civilization found them as barriers in its way, they could not stand as finalities, although they were usually called so. That in the frequent and rapid changes to which those treaties were subjected, the Indians sometimes suffered great injustice, no fair-minded man will deny.

In the course of time new difficulties supervened. As the Indians were crowded out of their hunting-grounds their sustenance became precarious, and upon the government devolved the duty to supply them with food and clothing. That duty was and is now performed on a contract system, and through Indian agencies located at a great dis-

tance from the seat of the general government, and far-removed from its immediate supervision. Thus tempting opportunities were presented for fraud and peculation, demoralizing the service, and resulting, in many instances, in grievous disappointment and suffering among the Indians. Not seldom the promises made to them failed of the expected performance on account of insufficient appropriations. In this way the Indian has become distrustful of the good faith of the whites.

Taking all these things together: The interspersion of white settlers, reckless adventurers and more or less wild Indians in one another's way; the anomalous and, in some of its features, absurd treaty system with its ever-changing "finalities," its frequent deceptions, unavoidable misunderstandings and incessant disappointments; the temptations to fraud and peculation in furnishing and distributing supplies; the careless and blundering management of agents, removed from immediate supervision; the sometimes accidental, sometimes culpable non-fulfillment of promises and engagements; the distress and suffering ensuing therefrom, and the comparatively lawless and uncontrollable condition of society in that part of the country which the bulk of the Indian population inhabits, we find in the "Indian question" an array of difficulties, complications, and perplexities, a complete solution of which, in a short period of time at least, appears unattainable. What, under such circumstances, can be done is, to adopt and follow a plan of systematic action calculated to mitigate the evils inherent to the existence of an incongruous population among us, and to confine them within the narrowest possible limits by improving the condition of the Indians as much as it is capable of improvement, and removing the causes of hostile collision between the Indians and the whites.

In my opinion, our efforts should be mainly directed to the following points:

1. The first thing necessary is that we should keep good faith with the Indians in every respect; we should never promise them more than we are able and willing to perform, and then perform what we have promised.

2. The pursuit of hunting is as much as possible to be discouraged among the Indians. The excitement of the chase stimulates their war-like propensities. When the Indians cease to be hunters, they will in a great measure cease to be warriors. To this end they should be permitted to possess only a limited supply of arms and ammunition, and their ponies should be exchanged as much as practicably for cattle.

3. As a number of Indian tribes are still depending, in part at least, upon hunting for their sustenance, their wants must be provided for in another way. They should be gradually gathered together upon a smaller number of reservations where agriculture and cattle-raising can be carried on with success, and where they can easily be supplied with their necessities until they are self-sustaining.



The Indian Territory has room for most of the southwestern tribes, which should be gradually located there as they come under the control of the government. One or two reservations in the northwest, this side of the mountains, and a similar consolidation of reservations on the Pacific slope, to be determined upon after more minute inquiry into local circumstances, will accommodate the northern Indians. The interspersing of Indians and whites, which is so apt to lead to troublesome collisions, can in this way be considerably limited, and greater facilities will be afforded for the promotion of civilization.

4. While Indians cannot be expected to become successful farmers at once, several tribes have already made appreciable progress in that respect, and others are likely to do so under favorable circumstances and judicious management. It will probably be found that many tribes are more adapted to pastoral pursuits, and in such cases agriculture, although not to be neglected, should be made subordinate to the raising of cattle. All beginnings in such things will necessarily be small and slow, but they should be patiently guided and encouraged by attentive supervision and liberal aid.

5. The enjoyment and pride of the individual ownership of property being one of the most effective civilizing agencies, allotments of small tracts of land should be made to the heads of families on all reservations, to be held in severalty under proper restrictions, so that they may have fixed homes. Indians who can furnish sufficient evidence that they have supported their families for a certain number of years should be admitted to the benefits of the homestead act, and, if they are willing to detach themselves from their tribal relations, to the privileges of citizenship.

6. To protect the security of life and property among the Indians, the laws of the United States, to be enforced by proper tribunals, should be extended over the reservations, and a body of police, composed of Indians, and subject to the orders of the government officers, should be organized on each of them. It is a matter of experience that Indians thus trusted with official duty can almost uniformly be depended upon in point of fidelity and efficiency.

7. The establishment of schools for the instruction of the young is gradually being extended among the Indian tribes under our control. The advantage to be derived from them will greatly depend upon their discipline and the course of instruction. As far as practicable, the attendance of Indian children should be made compulsory. Provision should be made for boarding children at the schools, to bring them more exclusively under the control of educational influences. One of the most important points is that they should be taught to speak and read the English language. Efforts have been made to establish and teach the grammar of Indian dialects and to use books printed in those dialects as a means of instruction. This is certainly very interesting and

meritorious philological work, but as far as the education of Indian children is concerned, the teaching of the English language must be considered infinitely more useful. If Indian children are to be civilized, they must learn the language of civilization. They will become far more accessible to civilized ideas and ways of thinking when they are enabled to receive those ideas and ways of thinking through the most direct channel of expression. At first their minds should not be overburdened with too great a multitude of subjects of instruction, but turned to those practical accomplishments, proficiency in which is necessary to render civilized life possible. In addition to the most elementary schooling, boys should be practically instructed in the various branches of husbandry, and girls should receive a good training in household duties and habits of cleanliness. In this way, a young generation may be raised up far more open to civilizing influences of a higher kind and more fit for a peaceable and profitable intercourse with the white people.

8. At many of the agencies farmers are employed, and salaried by the government. But in some, if not most cases, the farms have been worked by white men, merely to raise crops for supplying the agencies and the Indians. They are to be turned to much greater advantage. The farms should be used in the first place for the instruction of the youths at school. Besides this, the farmers are to visit the farms cultivated by Indians, to give the latter practical instruction in their work and aid them as far as may be in their power.

9. On the reservations the labor of white men is to be dispensed with and Indian labor to be employed as much as possible. To what extent this can be done, under prudent and energetic direction, is shown by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in his description of the results accomplished by Agent Wilbur. Proper discrimination should be made in the distribution of supplies and annuity goods and the granting of favors between those who work and those who live as idle vagabonds, so that honest effort be encouraged by tangible recognition and reward.

Some of these reforms have for some time been in progress; others are in course of preparation. Their accomplishment requires time and patient labor, and, above all things, an honest and efficient Indian service.

The Indian service has, in some of its branches, long been the subject of popular suspicion. Without attaching undue importance to vague rumors or allegations, it must be said that frequent investigations have shown that suspicion to be not without good reason. Inquiries instituted by myself since I was charged with the conduct of this department have convinced me of this fact. As a result of such inquiries, presumptive evidence of fraudulent practices of a gross character came to my notice, which justified me in handing over a number of cases to the Department of Justice for criminal prosecution as well as civil action. While following the principal object of discovering abuses at present existing, I have thought it my duty to extend, incidentally, such

investigations over past transactions, believing it well to impress officers of the government with the fact that they will not escape from their responsibility when they leave their offices, and contractors that neither their plunder nor their persons will be safe, although their accounts may have been closed and the money gone into their pockets. Such a lesson, taught in the most incisive manner, will not fail to have a wholesome effect, and, indeed, it is a most necessary one with regard to the Indian service, whose extensive ramifications render a minute supervision extremely difficult. There is no doubt that fraud in the performance of contracts and dishonest practices in the delivery and distribution of supplies and annuity goods have frequently been the cause of just discontent among the Indians, sometimes resulting in trouble and disaster.

I do not deem the present machinery of the Indian service sufficient for the prevention or discovery of abuses and fraudulent practices. The inspectors and superintendents, who are charged, among other things, with such duty, have in but rare instances been successful in ferreting out the wily expedients resorted to by dishonest contractors or agents. The records of the Indian Office bear out this assertion. When a superintendent or an inspector visits an agency, his coming is almost always known beforehand, so that there is time enough to conceal evidences of fraud and mismanagement. It is very like "catching birds with a brass band." What the Indian Bureau needs, perhaps more than any other branch of the government, is a special service, composed of efficient agents, who, under the immediate control of the department, can move secretly, and can pounce upon the point to be investigated without premonition. I venture to express the hope that Congress will not refuse the appropriation asked for to serve this purpose. A proper use made of such an appropriation will not only improve the character of the service, but also be an efficient measure of economy.

I desire to add that the investigations carried on by this department for the discovery and correction of fraudulent practices are, in many respects, seriously hampered by its want of power to compel the attendance and pay the fees of witnesses and to punish for contempt. We may, therefore, frequently fail in our inquiries, not because the will but because the means are lacking. Congress can exercise that power to its fullest extent, and Congressional investigations may, therefore, become very desirable when the department, for the reasons stated, finds itself unable to go to the bottom of suspected transactions—unless Congress sees fit to invest the department with such authority as is required to accomplish the object, by amending sections 183 and 184, Revised Statutes, so as to enlarge the powers of the Secretary of the Interior in this respect.

## INDIAN AGENTS.

That the office of an Indian agent is a very responsible one, requiring high moral qualities and a superior business capacity, and that a salary of \$1,500 a year, without a fair prospect of advancement, is, under ordinary circumstances, inadequate to induce men of such caliber to expose themselves and their families to the discomforts and privations of frontier life, has too frequently been stated by my predecessors in their reports to need repetition here. The consequences to which such false economy is apt to lead need scarcely be described. The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs furnishes some interesting illustrations. I cannot too urgently commend to the attention of Congress the gradation in the salaries of Indian agents which he suggests. Even higher salaries than he recommends might be paid, and prove wise economy in the end. The proposed gradation in salaries is not only just in itself, by making pay correspond with responsibility, but will also have the advantage of holding out to an agent who distinguishes himself in the performance of his duties, the prospect of promotion to a more important and better-paying place. The selection of Indian agents is one of the most difficult tasks of this department. No man of experience in public life need be told how little ordinary recommendations can be depended upon to furnish men well fitted for the discharge of complicated and delicate duties and responsibilities. The present system which permits religious societies to nominate candidates for Indian agencies is, in some respects, undoubtedly an improvement upon the former practice of making appointments in the Indian service on political grounds. But that the present system is by no means perfect, is demonstrated by the frequent necessity of changes. The Indian service is very much in need of the element of stability. An arrangement enabling the department to assign an officer upon his entrance into the service to a place of minor importance and then to promote him in grade of duty and pay according to merit, will, in a great measure, supply that want, and in the course of time give us a body of far more experienced, efficient, and trustworthy agents than any mode of selection heretofore in practice can ever be expected to furnish.

It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the valuable service rendered by the Board of Indian Commissioners in the supervision of purchases and the examination of contracts and accounts, as well as by some of its members by visiting Indian agencies and tribes, and by inquiring into and giving the department very valuable information concerning their condition and needs. The board has not yet made its annual report, and I can therefore not speak of its operations in detail. As soon as that report reaches me, it will be duly brought to the notice of the Executive and of the two houses of Congress.

Whenever there was occasion to call upon the War Department for assistance in the management of Indian affairs, that assistance has always been granted with the greatest promptness, and in a spirit of harmonious co-operation which I cannot too gratefully acknowledge.



## PUBLIC LANDS.

I have the honor to present the following abstract of the operations of the General Land Office under the laws relating to the survey and disposal of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877 :

	Acres.
Disposal of public lands by ordinary cash sales.....	740,686.57
Military bounty land warrant locations under acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855.....	97,480.00
Homestead entries.....	2,178,098.17
Timber-culture entries.....	520,673.39
Agricultural college scrip locations.....	1,280.00
Approved to States as swamp.....	320,935.05
Certified to railroads.....	700,791.96
Certified for wagon-roads.....	61,543.18
Certified for agricultural colleges.....	63,443.04
Certified for common schools.....	27,973.92
Certified for universities.....	3,235.83
Internal-improvement selections.....	50,984.91
Sioux half-breed scrip locations.....	2,655.29
Chippewa half-breed scrip locations.....	5,422.94
Special scrip entries under acts of 1858, 1860, and 1872.....	60,460.45
Entries under the mining laws.....	14,103.00
Total.....	4,849,767.70
Disposals for previous year.....	6,524,326.36
Decrease as compared with sales of preceding year.....	1,674,558.66

## CASH RECEIPTS UNDER VARIOUS HEADS.

Purchase-money of land sold.....	\$969,317.04
Homestead fees and commissions.....	333,428.34
Timber-culture fees and commissions.....	53,298.00
Agricultural college scrip fees.....	36.00
Fees in pre-emption and homestead filings.....	56,979.00
Fees on military bounty land warrant locations.....	1,868.50
Fees for transcripts furnished by local officers.....	784.08
Fees on mineral filings and protests.....	7,321.00
Fees on railroad and wagon-road selections.....	14,999.80
Swamp land indemnity fees.....	1,384.00
Donation fees.....	1,635.00
Fees on Valentine scrip and university selections.....	3,080.87
Fees on transcripts furnished by the General Land Office.....	8,837.60
Total.....	1,452,969.23

## SURVEYS.

	Acres.
Total area of the land States and Territories.....	1,814,769,920
Surveyed during past fiscal year.....	10,847,082
Previously surveyed.....	702,725,655
	<hr/> 713,572,737
Remaining unsurveyed.....	1,101,197,183

## TIMBER LANDS.

The subject of the extensive depredations committed upon the timber on the public lands of the United States has largely engaged the atten-

tion of this department. That question presents itself in a twofold aspect: as a question of law and as a question of public economy. As to the first point, little need be said. That the law prohibits the taking of timber by unauthorized persons from the public lands of the United States, is a universally known fact. That the laws are made to be executed, ought to be a universally accepted doctrine. That the government is in duty bound to act upon that doctrine, needs no argument. There may be circumstances under which the rigorous execution of a law may be difficult or inconvenient, or obnoxious to public sentiment, or working particular hardship; in such cases it is the business of the legislative power to adapt the law to such circumstances. It is the business of the Executive to enforce the law as it stands.

As to the second point, the statements made by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in his report, show the quantity of timber taken from the public lands without authority of law to have been of enormous extent. It probably far exceeds in reality any estimates made upon the data before us. It appears, from authentic information before this department, that in many instances the depredations have been carried on in the way of organized and systematic enterprise, not only to furnish timber, lumber, and fire-wood for the home market, but, on a large scale, for commercial exportation to foreign countries.

The rapidity with which this country is being stripped of its forests must alarm every thinking man. It has been estimated by good authority that, if we go on at the present rate, the supply of timber in the United States will, in less than twenty years, fall considerably short of our home necessities. How disastrously the destruction of the forests of a country affects the regularity of the water supply in its rivers necessary for navigation, increases the frequency of freshets and inundations, dries up springs, and transforms fertile agricultural districts into barren wastes, is a matter of universal experience the world over. It is the highest time that we should turn our earnest attention to this subject, which so seriously concerns our national prosperity.

The government cannot prevent the cutting of timber on land owned by private citizens. It is only to be hoped that private owners will grow more careful of their timber as it rises in value. But the government can do two things: 1. It can take determined and, as I think, effectual measures to arrest the stealing of timber from public lands on a large scale, which is always attended with the most reckless waste; and, 2. It can preserve the forests still in its possession by keeping them under its control, and by so regulating the cutting and sale of timber on its lands as to secure the renewal of the forest by natural growth and the careful preservation of the young timber.

With regard to the point first mentioned, I call attention to the elaborate statement made by the Commissioner of the General Land Office in his report concerning the methods followed in enforcing the law against timber depredations hitherto. It appears that those methods

have, in a great measure, been unavailing in arresting the evil, and upon mature consideration of the subject, the conclusion was reached by this department that an important change was imperatively demanded by the public interest. It was found that the "stumpage system" formerly in use, and the practice of compromising with the depredators, which uniformly left tempting profits to the latter, tended rather to encourage the depredations than to stop them, and that the only way to arrest the depredations was by seizing the stolen property wherever found and by punishing the depredators. My views on this subject, and the policy adopted and carried out by this department, were set forth in a letter addressed to the honorable the Attorney-General, dated August 29, as follows :

\* \* \* \* \* I avail myself of this opportunity to state the rule of action I have adopted for this and similar cases.

While it is my desire to dispose of the logs seized by the officers of the Government on terms as advantageous as possible to the United States, it is the principal object of the operations of this department, recently set on foot, not only to bring money into the public treasury, but to put an end to the timber depredations committed on the public lands. To this end, it is above all things necessary that the depredators be effectually deprived of every possibility of deriving any benefit or profit from the wrongful acts they have committed. As long as they are permitted to hope that even after the seizure by Government officers of the timber wrongfully taken from the public lands, they may by way of compromise acquire rightful possession of the logs on terms profitable to themselves, the temptation to continue the depredations will not cease to exist, and the depredations will go on. It is for this reason that I have directed that the stumpage system hitherto prevailing be discontinued; for the same reason I withhold my approval from every compromise which would permit the logs seized to pass into the possession of the depredators with any chance of profit; and I insist upon the current market-price of the logs at the place where they are held.

If in following this rule small lots of logs should remain unsold at places where competition is not active, or in cases where the trade combines against the Government, that loss will be trifling compared with the great advantage gained if by strict adherence to this rule the depredations are terminated. I desire to make those who hitherto have carried on these depredations with profit understand that in attempting to steal timber from the public lands they will in any event lose the value of their labor and their expenses, and expose themselves to criminal prosecution.

With regard to the criminal prosecution of depredators, I would recommend that they be not confined to those mostly poor persons who actually cut timber on public lands with their own hands, but that they be directed as well and principally against the parties who are found to have organized and directed the stealing of timber on the public lands on a large scale and derived from that criminal practice the greatest profit.

As is shown by the Commissioner of the General Land Office in his report, a considerable number of suits were instituted in different parts of the country, some of which have already been tried and decided in favor of the government. I have reason to believe that the measures taken by the department have already stopped the depredations on the public lands to a very great extent, and that, if continued, they will entirely arrest the evil. A comparatively small number of watchful and energetic agents will suffice to prevent in future, not, indeed, the stealing of

single trees here and there, but at least depredations on a large scale. To this end, however, it is necessary that Congress, by an appropriation for this purpose, to be immediately available, enable this department to keep the agents in the field, and also to provide a more speedy and effective system for the seizure and sale of logs, lumber, or turpentine, cut or manufactured from timber on the public lands, than is now provided by existing laws. I would also recommend that section 4751 of the Revised Statutes be so amended as to provide that all penalties and forfeitures incurred under existing laws for cutting timber on the public lands, except trespasses committed on lands reserved for naval purposes, shall be sued for, recovered, and accounted for under proper regulations by the Secretary of the Interior.

The enforcement by this department of the policy above stated has called forth remonstrance from several parts of the country where seizures were made. Lumber-merchants, saw-mill owners, and timber-operators in some of the timber districts complained that private property had been or was apt to be seized together with logs wrongfully taken from the public lands of the United States, and that, by the proceedings carried on, business in certain localities would be severely injured and many laboring people put out of work. The agents of this department are instructed to use the utmost care in respecting private property; and, as far as the department is informed, those instructions have, a very few trifling and promptly corrected mistakes excepted, been strictly obeyed. As to the injury done to business, if that business consists in wrongfully taking timber from the public lands of the United States and manufacturing it into lumber and selling it, it is just the business which it is the duty of this department to suppress for the protection of the public interest.

Other complaints came from some of the mining States and Territories, setting forth that the majority of their lands not having been surveyed nor being adapted to agriculture, and the timber lands not being open to purchase, the people of those States and Territories cannot obtain the timber necessary for their mining operations and smelting-works, nor even fuel for their homes, unless they take it from the public lands. This complaint is certainly entitled to consideration, and, with due regard for the equities of the case, the department has abstained from all criminal prosecutions and caused seizures to be made or suits commenced only where timber had been taken from the public lands in large quantities for sale to railroad companies or smelting-works, or the supply of the market on a large scale. In such cases, also, the plea has been made that railroad-ties, building-timber, and fire-wood for running smelting-works could not be obtained in any other way, except from a great distance at large expense. This is true; but it is also true that those who have supplied themselves, without authority of law, from the public lands should at least be held to pay a fair price for the property so taken, as that kind of property must be paid for elsewhere, and



for this the department affords them an opportunity until by proper legislation they are enabled to obtain the necessary supply of timber and fire-wood in a legal way.

Moreover, nowhere is a wasteful destruction of the forests fraught with more dangerous results than in mountainous regions. The timber grows mostly on the mountain-sides, and when these mountain-sides are once stripped bare, the rain will soon wash all the earth necessary for the growth of trees from the slopes down into the valleys, and the renewal of the forests will be rendered impossible forever; the rivulets and water-courses, which flow with regularity while the forest stands, are dried up for the greater part of the year, and transformed into raging torrents by heavy rains and by the melting of the snow, inundating the valleys below, covering them with gravel and loose rock swept down from the mountain-sides, and gradually rendering them unfit for agriculture, and, finally, for the habitation of men. Proper measures for the preservation of the forest in the mountainous regions of the country appear, therefore, of especially imperative necessity. The experience of parts of Asia, and of some of the most civilized countries in Europe, is so terribly instructive in these respects that we have no excuse if we do not take timely warning.

To avert such evil results, I would suggest the following preventive and remedial measures: All timber-lands still belonging to the United States should be withdrawn from the operation of the pre-emption and homestead laws, as well as the location of the various kinds of scrip.

Timber-lands fit for agricultural purposes should be sold, if sold at all, only for cash, and so graded in price as to make the purchaser pay for the value of the timber on the land. This will be apt to make the settler careful and provident in the disposition he makes of the timber.

A sufficient number of government agents should be provided for to protect the timber on public lands from depredation, and to institute to this end the necessary proceedings against depredators by seizures and by criminal as well as civil action.

Such agents should also be authorized and instructed, under the direction of the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture, to sell for the United States, in order to satisfy the current local demand, timber from the public lands under proper regulations, and in doing so especially to see to it that no large areas be entirely stripped of their timber, so as not to prevent the natural renewal of the forest. This measure would enable the people of the mining States and Territories to obtain the timber they need in a legal way, at the same time avoiding the dangerous consequences above pointed out.

The extensive as well as wanton destruction of the timber upon the public lands by the willful or negligent and careless setting of fires calls for earnest attention. While in several, if not all, of the States such acts are made highly penal offenses by statute, yet no law of the United States provides specifically for their punishment when committed upon the public lands, nor for a recovery of the damages thereby

sustained. I would therefore recommend the passage of a law prescribing a severe penalty for the willful, negligent, or careless setting of fires upon the public lands of the United States, principally valuable for the timber thereon, and also providing for the recovery of all damages thereby sustained.

While such measures might be provided for by law without unnecessary delay, I would also suggest that the President be authorized to appoint a commission, composed of qualified persons, to study the laws and practices adopted in other countries for the preservation and cultivation of forests, and to report to Congress a plan for the same object applicable to our circumstances.

I am so deeply impressed with the importance of this subject, that I venture to predict, the Congress making efficient laws for the preservation of our forests will be ranked by future generations in this country among its greatest benefactors.

#### DESERT LANDS.

A large majority of the lands west of the one hundredth meridian are unfit for agricultural purposes without artificial irrigation, and the area on which artificial irrigation appears possible is very small. The homestead and pre-emption laws are therefore practically inapplicable to lands of that class, for the simple reason that agricultural settlement on small subdivisions is impossible. Extensive tracts on the "plains," however, can be made useful as pasturage for the raising of cattle; in fact, they are being used for that purpose on a large scale. The stock-raising interest on the plains is gaining immense proportions, but it is carried on upon the public domain without the authority as well as without the protection of law, and the government derives no benefit from such use of the public lands. Some system should be devised to make these lands a source of public revenue, and to put the enterprise of the citizens engaged in such pursuits upon a legal basis. The government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad quote, in their annual report to this department, a letter from a gentleman engaged in cattle-raising on the plains, of which the following is an extract:

Under existing laws, one man can only attain title to one section of land in a body within the Pacific Railroad limits, *i. e.*, a man can purchase a full section from the railroad company, but it is surrounded on all sides by government land, which is only open to homesteads and pre-emptions. It has been fully demonstrated that lands west of the one hundredth meridian are only fit for grazing purposes, and can only be utilized as grazing-lands when held in large tracts or ranges. The quantity of land required to support an animal by grazing alone is so great that it would be impossible to purchase the lands at the government price, or at any price that would look reasonable. The result is, that no lands are sold, and the stock-raisers occupy the lands without any legal rights, while the government and the railroad company get no compensation. One evil that grows out of this system is, that the stock-grower, having no defensible right to his range, does nothing toward improving or fencing it. His buildings and corrals are of the most temporary nature, and he is prepared at any time to move his herds wherever better ranges or less-crowded pastures offer. \* \* \*

I think the following plan would entirely counteract all the evils mentioned, and would make a return to government and railroad company from lands that otherwise

will always remain unsold and valueless. The government and railroad company jointly lease to responsible stock-growers all lands lying west of the one hundredth meridian of longitude in blocks of, say, from 50 to 500 square miles, at such an annual rental, and for such term of years, and with such other restrictions as will best protect the interest of the government and railroad company, and will give the stock-raiser such a right to his range as will protect him from encroachment, and warrant him in fencing his range, besides making permanent investments in corrals and ranch buildings. The arguments in favor of some such plan as this are so many, and the objections so few, that it seems to me only necessary to have it presented to Congress in proper form to insure its adoption. The enormous increase of the cattle-interest on the western plains, and the present chaotic state of the grazing system, demand that some intelligent action should be taken at once.

I concur with the writer of this letter as to the general object in view with regard to lands not irrigable. It appears to me that the system of leasing those lands would be preferable to that of selling them in large bodies, for the reason that it would leave open to the government another disposition of them in the future, if such should become advisable. Instead of the suggested plan of leases to be made "jointly" by the government and the land-grant railroad companies to stock-raisers, I would recommend that an arrangement be made with such railroad companies by which in desert-land regions the latter receive the even sections in addition to the odd sections on one side of the road, and release to the government the odd sections on the other, so that by the government as well as the railroad companies the land on either side of the roads be held in a solid body. If the system of leasing desert lands not irrigable be adopted, care should be taken so to regulate it by law as to prevent wealthy capitalists from obtaining temporary possession of very large tracts to the exclusion of stock-raisers of small means, especially in the vicinity of the great lines of transportation. It would be very questionable policy to lease "blocks" of so large a size as 500 square miles, to one party, as the writer of the letter above quoted suggests. While the homestead law is practically inapplicable to desert lands, its general object should not be lost sight of. It is a matter of public interest, not only that there be as much stock raised, but also that there should be as many stock-raisers accommodated, as possible, on the public lands of that description.

I would respectfully ask that the attention of Congress be invited to this important subject.

#### DESERT-LAND LAW.

Congress, at its last session, passed an act to provide for the sale of desert lands in certain States and Territories. This act provides—

*First.* That citizens of the United States, and persons of certain specified qualifications, may file with the register and receiver of any land-district in which desert land is situated, a declaration of intention under oath, to reclaim within three years thereafter, by irrigation, a tract of desert land, surveyed or unsurveyed, not exceeding one section; and that upon payment of twenty-five cents per acre the applicant shall acquire an inchoate right thereto.

*Second.* That at any time thereafter within the period above named, upon making satisfactory proof to said register and receiver of the reclamation of said tract of land,

in the manner aforesaid, and the payment of the additional sum of one dollar per acre, the applicant shall be entitled to a patent for said tract.

*Third.* That all lands, exclusive of timber and mineral lands, which will not, without irrigation, produce some agricultural crop, shall be deemed desert lands.

While it is desirable that desert lands should be reclaimed for agricultural purposes by irrigation, and that proper encouragement be offered to that end, a wise regard for the public interests does not permit, wherever there is public land capable of successful cultivation in small farms, and of thus furnishing homesteads for people of limited means, that extraordinary facilities should be given to the capitalist to acquire such land for the formation of large estates. It is believed that the proof required by the above-named act, as to the quality of the lands, is not sufficient to prevent lands not desert from being acquired under it, while the entire absence of any provision prescribing what portion of land in the tract entered shall be irrigated, the cultivation and improvements which shall constitute reclamation, the penalties or forfeitures for abandonment, or sale of the applicant's interest before making final proof and payment, renders the act liable to be taken advantage of for objects not contemplated by it nor compatible with the public interest.

I therefore recommend that the act be so amended as to require, before the entry is allowed, that the desert character and quality of the tract sought to be entered shall be established by competent testimony to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the district in which the land is situated, after notice by publication for four successive weeks to adverse claimants, if any there be; that the quantity or portion of the land in the tract to be irrigated, cultivated, and improved shall be specifically defined; that a neglect or failure to irrigate and improve the quantity or portion of the land in said tract specified, for the period of six months at any one time, shall be considered an abandonment of the same.

While a party who has made an entry under said law has no more right to sell or contract to sell, or in any manner encumber the right or interest which he has acquired, than a homestead or pre-emption settler has under either the homestead or pre-emption laws before final proof, still, as there seems to be some misapprehension as to the rights of applicants on this subject, I would recommend that the law be so amended as expressly to prohibit the selling or contracting to sell, or encumbering of the right or interest which the applicant acquires, until final proof and payment therefor has been made; and that, upon satisfactory evidence being produced of the violation of such prohibition, the applicant shall be deemed to have forfeited all his right and interest therein, and thereupon his entry shall be canceled.

#### PRIVATE LAND-CLAIMS.

The enactment of some law providing a more speedy settlement of the private land-claims in the territory (except California) acquired from Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, and the Gadsden



treaty of 1853, is imperatively demanded. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of said treaties, an act of Congress, approved July 22, 1854, charged the surveyor-general of the Territory of New Mexico with the duty of ascertaining and reporting to Congress the origin, nature, and extent of all private claims within his district, the title to which were derived from the Spanish or Mexican Government. The provisions of this act were subsequently extended to the Territories of Arizona and Colorado, (now the State of Colorado.)

During the twenty-three years in which this law has been in force, the surveyor-general of New Mexico has reported to Congress for confirmation one hundred and twenty-seven of said claims, of which number seventy-one have been confirmed, leaving fifty-six now pending before that body for confirmation.

It is impossible to state accurately the number of these claims still remaining unsettled; but I think it is safe to state that there are at least one thousand, and, at the rate at which they have heretofore been settled and determined, it is impossible to foretell when the last of them will be finally adjudicated. In the mean time, a cloud is cast upon titles perfect in themselves, a strong incentive is offered for the manufacture of fraudulent title-papers, witnesses die or remove to parts unknown, the ancient records upon which the claims are based are lost or defaced, the difficulties in detecting frauds and determining the validity of titles are multiplied, and the probability that many fraudulent claims may escape detection is increased.

Many of these claims are for a given quantity of land, within much larger exterior boundaries, yet by the act above mentioned the larger quantity is held in a state of reservation until the grant is finally adjusted, and thus thousands of acres of valuable lands are kept out of the market for an indefinite period, and this, too, whether the claim is genuine or fraudulent.

Congress has no doubt acted wisely in refusing thus far to confirm any greater number of said claims. Some of those already confirmed have been found, upon final survey, to contain a quantity of land largely in excess of the quantity originally intended.

The same act which provided the present system of ascertaining and determining the validity of these claims also extended the public-land system to the Territory within which they are situated, and the conflict arising from the want of harmony between the two systems has been the cause of much difficulty and strife between the grant claimants and settlers. This is especially true in the Territory of New Mexico.

The complaints which have reached me during the last few months, growing out of the difficulties arising from these conflicting systems, induce me to most earnestly recommend the passage of an act providing for the appointment of a commission, with full power to hear and determine the validity, subject to an appeal to the United States courts, of all the claims within the Territory named.

## LAPSED LAND GRANTS.

I desire also to invite special attention to the fact that a large number of the grants of the public lands made to aid in the construction of railroads, and of various works of internal improvement, have expired by limitation.

The lands embraced within the limits of these grants have, in most cases, been withdrawn from sale and disposal by the government, and must necessarily remain in that condition until some action is taken to declare a forfeiture of the grant, and restore the lands to the public domain.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided (see *Schulenburg vs. Harriman*, 21 Wall., page 44) that where a grant of land is made, and acquires precision by definite location, so that the right to specific tracts vests in the grantee, it will continue until some legislative or judicial action is taken to declare a forfeiture, notwithstanding the time prescribed for the performance of the conditions subsequent may have expired.

A less expensive and more expeditious mode of disposing of these lapsed grants would be to authorize the Land Department, by an act of Congress, under proper restrictions and limitations, to take possession of the lands in the name of the United States, and declare them subject to sale and disposal after a proper notice by publication.

## SURVEYS.

I respectfully invite attention to the [recommendations made by the Commissioner of the General Land Office concerning the surveys of public lands. He suggests: "1. The consolidation of all the offices of surveyors-general into one, which shall be located in Washington. 2. The abolition of the contract system. 3. The appointment of a surveyor-general of the United States, who shall be authorized to appoint as many assistants as may be required to make the surveys as fast as may be deemed necessary or provided by law."

I fully concur with the Commissioner in these recommendations. It is the experience of this department that the present system of conducting surveys has proved to be an extensive machinery for spending appropriations without a corresponding benefit to the country. Large sums have been wasted in laying out the desert into small farm-lots. A reorganization of this branch of the service, for reasons of economy as well as to facilitate a more direct supervision of the work done, appears very desirable. The presentation of the subject in the report of the Commissioner is respectfully commended to the consideration of Congress.

## RAILWAYS.

The facts and figures herein set forth are compiled from the annual reports of the companies.

The capital stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company amounts to \$36,762,300, and has all been paid in. Certificates for full-paid stock

to the number of 367,450 shares, of \$100 each, have been issued, and are outstanding. The receipts for the year ending 30th June, 1877, were, from transportation of passengers, \$4,237,952.58; of freight, \$8,036,621.87; and from miscellaneous sources, \$1,444,769.37; total, \$13,719,343.82. These figures include "the amounts earned from, but withheld by, the United States, for transportation of its passengers, freight, and mails." The expense of operating the road for the year, was \$5,402,252.24; leaving net earnings, \$8,317,091.58. The construction-accounts of the company, including some unsettled accounts with contractors, show the cost of the road at \$117,334,256.10. The total funded indebtedness (including the government loan of \$27,236,512) of the company is \$78,733,712.

The amount of stock of the Central Pacific Railroad Company subscribed is \$62,608,800, of which \$54,275,500 has been paid. The receipts for the year ending 30th June, 1877, from transportation of passengers, were \$5,563,870.07; and of freight, \$10,095,349.87; total, \$15,659,219.94. The operating expenses of the road for the year were \$8,326,614.21; leaving net earnings to the amount of \$7,332,605.73. At the close of said year the indebtedness of the company amounted to \$94,339,500.01; of which \$27,855,680 is due to the United States. This company embraces, by consolidation, (besides the original Central Pacific Company,) the Western Pacific, the California and Oregon, the San Francisco, Oakland, and Alameda, and the San Joaquin Valley Companies.

Stock of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company to the amount of \$1,000,000, has been subscribed, of which \$980,600 has been paid. The receipts for the year ending June 30, 1877, were, from transportation of passengers, \$40,401.88; and of freight, \$149,947.84; total, \$190,349.72. The amount expended in said year for running expenses and repairs, was \$180,467.72; leaving net earnings \$9,882. The road and fixtures have cost \$3,763,700. The company's indebtedness, in addition to the government loan, and first mortgage of \$1,600,000, and interest unpaid, is \$60,000.

The amount of stock of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company allowed by law is \$10,000,000. Of this \$9,689,950 has been subscribed and paid. The receipts for the year ending June 30, 1877, were: From transportation of passengers, \$967,969.80; of freight, \$2,032,361.36; miscellaneous, \$18,700.30; total, \$3,019,031.46. Total expenses for the year, \$1,674,140.42; leaving net earnings, \$1,344,891.04. The cost of construction and equipment of 673 miles (main and branch line) is \$34,359,540.66. The funded debt of the company is \$28,589,100, of which \$6,303,000 is due to the United States. There are other liabilities to the amount of \$3,115,698.79, making the entire debt \$31,704,798.79. The earnings and expenses, as given in this statement, from July 1, 1876, to November 20, 1876, are taken from the books of the company; those from November 21, 1876, to June 30, 1877, are taken from the books of the receivers. The road went into the hands of receivers on the 20th November, 1876.

Stock of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company to the amount of \$4,478,500 has been subscribed, of which \$1,791,400 has been paid. The receipts for the year ending 30th June, 1877, from transportation of passengers, were \$86,033.11; of freight, \$205,898.36; from express, \$2,784.71; and from miscellaneous sources, \$5,831.21; total, \$300,546.39. The expenses of the road and fixtures during said year were \$285,366.64, leaving net earnings, \$15,179.75. The bonded indebtedness of the company is \$3,256,320, of which \$1,628,320 is due to the United States. The floating debt is \$69,955.29.

Stock of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, of California, to the amount of \$38,122,000 has been subscribed, of which \$36,763,900 has been paid. The amount received for transportation of passengers for the year ending 30th June, 1877, was \$1,646,693.49; of freight, \$1,883,900.46; total, \$3,530,593.95. The expenses of the road and fixtures for said year, were \$1,724,174.41, leaving net earnings \$1,806,419.54. The bonded indebtedness of the company is \$29,300,000. The construction of additional portions of this road has steadily progressed since the date of the company's last annual report. There have been constructed and brought into operation during the year ending 30th June, 1877, 253.78 miles. This whole distance has been laid with steel rails, weighing not less than 50 pounds per linear yard. The company now has in operation 711.95 miles of road. On the 25th of January last, your predecessor accepted 20 miles of this road, beginning at Goshen and running in a westerly direction; on the 21st February last, he accepted another section of 20 miles, beginning at a point in the N. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 2, T. 19 S., R. 20 E., Mount Diablo base and meridian, and running in a southwesterly direction; and on the 2d March, he accepted 78.59 miles, beginning at a point in the N. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 3, T. 2 N., R. 15 W., San Bernardino base and meridian, and running northerly.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company was reorganized on the 29th of September, 1875, under a plan which had been adopted by the holders of the company's bonds, and under which the company's mortgage was foreclosed. On the 12th of August preceding, all the company's property and franchises were sold under a decree of the United States district court for the southern district of New York, and purchased by a committee of the bondholders for the account of all the holders of the company's bonds and stock, pursuant to the provisions of said plan. This plan of reorganization, approved and confirmed by the said district court, provided for the conversion of the outstanding bonds of the company into "preferred stock," and its stock into "common stock." Up to June 30, 1877, there had been issued of preferred stock to bondholders who had surrendered their bonds for conversion, and also in settlement of claims and salaries, the amount of \$36,609,245.95. Of common stock, there had been issued, to the same date, 139,453 shares, of \$100 each. The company is operating 450 miles of its road from Duluth, at the west end of Lake Superior, to Bismarck; 105 miles from Kalama to Tacoma, Washington Territory; and 17 miles from Tacoma toward Wilkeson, 31 miles from Tacoma, to which point



it was expected that the road would be finished by the 20th October; and which, the president of the company informs me, is now completed. The road is definitely located\* from the mouth of Heart River, on the Missouri, to the mouth of Glendive Creek, on the Yellowstone, a distance of 205 miles. Between the last-named point and the junction of the Deer Lodge and Little Blackfoot Rivers, Montana Territory, the line has not been definitely fixed, though it will probably follow the Yellowstone as far as the mouth of Porcupine Creek, a distance of 200 miles from the mouth of Glendive Creek. In Washington Territory the branch and main line both terminate at Tacoma, on Puget Sound. The cost of surveys during the year ending 30th June last was \$11,785, making the total cost of surveys \$1,124,728.55. This includes the purchase of the right of way. The amount received from transportation of passengers for the year ending 30th June, 1877, was \$283,915.78; of freight \$663,203.05; from miscellaneous sources \$63,930.60; total \$1,011,049.43. The operating expenses for the year were \$477,451.40; leaving net earnings \$533,598.03. The total cost of construction and equipment of the road to that date was \$19,421,977.56. The company's indebtedness to said date was \$309,720.81. As an offset to this debt the company had bills receivable, balances due from other railroad and transportation companies, and from the United States, \$229,100.54; leaving a net indebtedness of \$80,620.27.

Stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company to the amount of \$19,760,300 has been subscribed and paid. This company's railroad is completed, with the telegraph line, from Pacific, Mo., to Vinita, Indian Territory, a distance of  $327\frac{1}{4}$  miles, and there has been no further construction of the company's line since its report of June 30, 1876. The cost of the surveys of the road to June 30, 1877, is \$323,927.36. That portion of the road lying in the State of Missouri was, on the 8th of September, 1876, sold to the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, with all its franchises, equipments, and other property pertaining thereto, by the foreclosure of the second mortgage thereon, and the latter company has been operating the part of said road lying west of the State of Missouri since that time. Hence there have been no receipts from passengers or freight by said Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company to report. The cost of the road and fixtures is \$37,368,789.64. The bonded indebtedness for which the company remains liable is the first-mortgage railroad and land-grant bonds.

Stock of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company to the amount of \$50,000,000 is authorized by law, of which \$7,483,400 has been issued. The receipts for the year ending 30th June, 1877, were, from transportation of passengers, \$531,385.27; of freight \$1,468,694.63; from express \$20,323.37; mail \$31,035; telegraph \$14,494.32; miscellaneous \$4,706; total \$2,070,638.59. The expenses for said year were, for conducting transportation \$442,170; motive power \$310,476.44; maintenance of way \$444,105.96; maintenance of cars \$135,484.79; general expenses \$49,749.37; total \$1,381,986.56; leaving net earnings \$688,652.03. The

entire indebtedness of the company is \$19,264,684.99. There are 443.86 miles of the main line of this road in operation, (and 36.94 miles of sidings,) 111 miles of which has been completed since the date of their last report. On the 8th March last you accepted 127 miles of this company's road.

Denver Pacific Railroad stock to the amount of \$4,000,000 has been subscribed and paid, being the total amount authorized by law. The receipts for the year ending 30th June, 1877, were, for transportation of passengers, \$161,722.96; of freight, \$171,165.29; miscellaneous, \$2,880.65; total, \$335,768.90. The expenses for said year were \$189,370.20; leaving net earnings \$146,398.70. The cost of construction and equipment of the road (106 miles) has been \$6,495,350. The indebtedness of the company is \$2,595,829.91.

#### INDEBTEDNESS OF THE RAILROAD COMPANIES TO THE UNITED STATES.

Under the act of 1st July, 1862, and 2d July, 1864, subsidy bonds were issued by the United States to six railway companies (Central Pacific, Kansas Pacific, Union Pacific, Central Branch Union Pacific, Western Pacific, and Sioux City and Pacific) to the amount of \$64,623,512. These bonds, having thirty years from date to run, will mature, some in 1896, others in 1897, and others in 1898. The semi-annual interest paid on them will amount, at maturity of the bonds, to \$116,322,321.60 at simple interest, and to \$316,112,571.79 if compounded, or, the principal added thereto, \$180,945,833.60 and \$380,736,083.79 respectively.

#### WHAT THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES HAVE PAID THE GOVERNMENT.

Section 6 of the act approved July 1, 1862, provides that "all compensation for services rendered for the government shall be applied to the payment of said bonds and interest until the whole amount is fully paid." This, however, was amended by section 5 of the act approved July 2, 1864, which provides that "only one-half of the compensation for services rendered for the government by said companies shall be required to be applied to the payment of the bonds issued by the government in aid of the construction of said roads;" which amendment was confirmed by section 9 of the act approved March 3, 1871, enacting "that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to pay over in money to the Pacific railroad companies \* \* \* one-half of the compensation \* \* \* for \* \* \* services heretofore or hereafter rendered."

The amount of one-half of transportation-accounts for carrying mails, troops, supplies, &c., which has not been paid to the companies, but which has been applied by the government to the payment of their indebtedness, and covered into the Treasury for that purpose, to October 31, 1877, is as follows, viz:

Union Pacific Railroad Company.....	\$3, 657, 139 95
Central Pacific Railroad Company.....	1, 423, 555 74

Kansas Pacific Railroad Company .....	\$1,307,044 31
Western Pacific Railroad Company .....	9,365 75
Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company .....	34,391 46
Central Branch, Union Pacific Railroad Company .....	39,700 13
Total .....	6,471,197 34

The amount of one-half of the same accounts, which has not been paid to the companies, but withheld under provision of section 2 of the act approved March 3, 1873, whereby the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to withhold all payments, &c., and also under a stipulation entered into as regards the Union Pacific Railroad Company, whereby the judgment against the United States in case No. 571, October term, 1875, of the Supreme Court, was not to be collected until after final judgment in the suit to recover sums claimed to be due to the United States as the five per cent. of net earnings, and which has been applied by the government to the payment of their indebtedness and covered into the Treasury for that purpose, is as follows, viz:

Union Pacific Railroad Company .....	\$1,299,652 00
Central Pacific Railroad Company .....	708,611 62
Kansas Pacific Railroad Company .....	224,635 75
Western Pacific Railroad Company .....	1 25
Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company .....	31,267 34
Central Branch, Union Pacific Railroad Company .....	21,048 22
Total .....	2,285,216 18

Total amount covered into the Treasury .....

8,756,413 52

In addition to this sum, the amount of transportation-accounts rendered by the companies for services performed, and which remained unpaid October 31, 1877, for lack of proper appropriations or for reason that they were in process of settlement, is quite large, and, from the best information to be obtained, is as follows, viz:

Union Pacific Railroad Company .....	\$1,600,000
Central Pacific Railroad Company .....	450,000
Kansas Pacific Railroad Company .....	400,000
Western Pacific Railroad Company .....	
Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company .....	12,000
Central Branch, Union Pacific Railroad Company .....	3,000
Total .....	2,465,000

Total amount paid and to be paid as one-half of transportation-accounts to October 31, 1877, is, on above basis, \$7,703,697.34.

The indebtedness of the companies to the government to October 31, 1877, is as follows, viz:

Railroad company.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
Union Pacific .....	\$27,236,512 00	\$10,740,648 38	\$37,977,160 38
Central Pacific .....	25,883,120 00	12,519,447 11	38,404,567 11
Kansas Pacific .....	6,303,000 00	2,454,633 03	8,757,633 03
Western Pacific .....	1,970,560 00	988,891 54	2,959,451 54
Sioux City and Pacific .....	1,628,320 00	845,009 89	2,473,329 89
Central Branch, Union Pacific .....	1,600,000 00	945,059 91	2,545,059 91
Total .....	64,623,512 00	28,493,685 86	93,117,197 86

These amounts are subject to increase or decrease as to total indebtedness by the application of the \$2,285,216.18 and the \$2,465,000 before stated, as the Supreme Court may decide in the suits now pending.

#### SINKING-FUND.

The Supreme Court of the United States, at the October term, 1875, held, in the case of *The United States vs. The Union Pacific Railroad Company*, (1 Otto, 72,) that the companies cannot be required to pay the interest on the bonds until the maturity of the principal. This decision of the court of last resort leaves the United States powerless, under present laws, to obtain, before the maturity of the bonds, any return for the large sums advanced and to be advanced to the companies, except the one-half compensation for services rendered to the government, and the 5 per cent. of the net earnings of the roads after completion.

These sources are so entirely inadequate to reimburse the United States, that various measures have been suggested for securing payment at the maturity of the bonds. The president of the Union Pacific Company, in a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury on the 9th February, 1875, proposed the establishment of a sinking-fund by the annual payment of \$500,000 for twenty years, and of \$750,000 thereafter. This proposition was afterward modified so as to offer to pay \$500,000 for ten years, \$750,000 for ten years, and \$1,000,000 beginning 1st July, 1895. These sums include the charges against the government for transportation and mail-service. The Central Pacific Company shortly afterward made propositions on the same subject.

What is known as the Lawrence bill, which passed the House of Representatives at the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress, requires the Union Pacific Company to pay *semi-annually* the sum of \$994,731, which sum, according to the statement of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, is necessary to meet the principal and interest due at the maturity of the bonds. Other sums are required by said bill to be paid by the other companies. The proceeds from transportation and mail-service, and 5 per cent. of net earnings, are not included in these sums.

The government directors of the Union Pacific Company, in their last annual report, express the opinion that a *semi-annual* payment of \$500,000, compounded at 6 per cent., together with the one-half of the charges for transportation and the 5 per cent. of the net earnings, will suffice to meet all the liabilities of said company to the United States at the maturity of its bonds. According to their figures, these three items would amount to nearly two millions of dollars a year, and on their estimate of the amount that would be received from the one-half transportation and 5 per cent. of net earnings, the sum-total received would vary but little from that named in the Lawrence bill.

As this important subject is already receiving in Congress that earn-



est attention which the magnitude of the interests involved deserves, I deem it unnecessary to go into an elaborate discussion of any of the plans proposed. That the law contemplates, and the public interest demands, the full reimbursement to the United States of the whole amount, principal and interest, advanced for the railroad companies, is unquestionable, and I beg leave to offer the following presentation of the ability of the Pacific Railroad Companies to discharge their indebtedness to the government.

#### THE ABILITY OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES TO PAY.

In addition to the one-half of transportation accounts for services rendered, the amount of which has been withheld and applied upon the indebtedness of the companies, the act approved July 1, 1862, section six, requires "that, after said road is completed, until said bonds and interest are paid, at least five per centum of the net earnings of said road shall also be annually applied to the payment thereof."

The following approximation is made of the amount due from the companies on this account, exclusive of interest accrued by reason of non-payment annually, to October 31, 1877, viz :

Company.	Road completed.	Years.	Gross earnings.	Operating-expenses.	Net earnings.	Five per cent. of net earnings.
U. P. R. R. ....	Nov. 6, 1869	8	*\$85,000,000	\$40,000,000	\$45,000,000	\$2,250,000
C. P. R. R. ....	July 16, 1869	8½	175,000,000	33,000,000	42,000,000	2,100,000
K. P. R. R. ....	Nov. 2, 1868	9	27,000,000	15,500,000	11,500,000	575,000
W. P. R. R. †	Jan. 22, 1870	7¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. C. & P. R. R.	March 3, 1869	8½	2,600,000	2,100,000	500,000	25,000
C. B., U. P. R. R. ....	Jan. 20, 1868	9¾	1,300,000	1,500,000	§Deficit 200,000	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	190,900,000	92,100,000	99,000,000	4,950,000

\* Including Omaha bridge earnings and operating-expenses, which are omitted from the published reports of the company.

† Upon the basis of  $\frac{286}{1116}$  of the total earnings and expenses, which is subject, however, to investigation as to the actual earnings and expenses of the remaining portion of the road.

‡ Consolidated with C. P. R. R. June 22, 1870.

§ An inquiry into this deficit is in progress.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum being added to this sum of \$4,950,000, from the time when the annual applications thereof should have been made, will increase it to more than \$6,000,000, which is the amount immediately involved in the pending "Five-per-cent." suits.

The ability of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad Companies to pay the above sums is fully demonstrated by the following facts, figures, and comparisons :

Omitting the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad Companies from the enumeration, there were at the close of the year 1876, eight hundred and nine (809) railroad companies in operation in the United States, owning 76,258 miles of road. Of these, 181 only paid dividends ;



30 paid 8 per cent., 36 paid over 8 per cent., 115 paid under 8 per cent., and 628 paid no dividends. Of these 809 companies, the earnings of 31 were insufficient to pay "operating-expenses," the earnings of 170 were insufficient to pay "operating-expenses" and "interest," and 216 defaulted on their "bond-interest."

The Union Pacific Railroad Company, and the Central Pacific Railroad Company, did better than ever before in the year 1876, notwithstanding the fact that all other railroad companies suffered from the great depression of trade and industrial enterprise. (See pages XV and XVI of Poor's Manual, 1877.)

Gross earnings .....	\$31, 033, 803
Operating-expenses .....	14, 000, 286
Net earnings .....	17, 033, 517
Bonded interest, paid .....	\$6, 612, 815
Eight per cent. dividend on stock .....	7, 299, 000
	13, 911, 815
Surplus .....	3, 121, 702

Excepting these two companies from the calculation, but  $34\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the capital stock invested in railroads pays a dividend; the average rate per cent. of dividends paid is but  $2\frac{81}{100}$ ; but  $68\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. of the bonded investment in railroads receives interest, and the average rate of interest is but  $4\frac{22}{100}$  per cent. The two railroads named pay 8 per cent. dividends on capital stock, and  $6\frac{21}{100}$  per cent. interest on their bonded debt.

On the "one-hundred miles basis" a comparison between all other roads in the United States and these two roads for the year 1876, is as follows, viz :

Items.	All other roads.	Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads.
Locomotives used .....	21	17
Passenger-cars used .....	26	20
Freight-cars used .....	510	319
Capital stock .....	\$2, 912, 919	\$4, 652, 112
Bonded debt .....	2, 793, 355	7, 180, 342
Cost of road and equipment .....	5, 170, 322	11, 453, 038
Passenger-earnings .....	184, 859	453, 795
Freight-earnings .....	397, 754	806, 054
Total earnings, including mails, &c .....	686, 214	1, 378, 465
Operating-expenses .....	436, 604	*621, 867
Net earnings .....	249, 610	756, 598
Bond-interest paid .....	123, 087	293, 725
Dividends on capital stock .....	90, 180	324, 208

\* Construction, new equipment, and improvements evidently enter largely into this amount for "operating-expenses."

To illustrate still more fully the ability of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad Companies to earn money, and with a proper disposal of their earnings in due time to pay off all of their indebtedness

to the government, the following statement is made. The figures are believed to be nearly correct, having in this and the previous statement been taken largely from "Poor's Manual of the Railroads of the United States."

Items.	Union Pacific Railroad.	Central Pacific Railroad.	Total of both.	New York Central.	Railroads reporting in Massachusetts.	All railroads in United States reporting, except Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads.
Miles of road operated...	1, 038½	1, 219	2, 257½	1, 000	2, 479	67, 355
Cost of road.....	\$114, 000, 000	\$132, 685, 389	\$246, 685, 389	\$77, 243, 162	\$140, 947, 113	.....
Cost of equipment.....	6, 000, 000	7, 494, 209	13, 494, 209	17, 349, 449	16, 590, 505	.....
Cost of other property...	2, 714, 588	2, 450, 684	5, 165, 270	3, 230, 199	11, 541, 434	.....
Total amount of investment .....	122, 714, 588	142, 630, 282	265, 344, 870	97, 822, 810	169, 079, 052	\$3, 828, 808, 307
Cost per mile .....	118, 000	117, 500	117, 852	98, 000	68, 204	56, 845
Capital stock .....	36, 762, 300	54, 275, 500	91, 037, 800	89, 428, 300	118, 179, 615	2, 157, 120, 875
Bonded debt.....	51, 104, 000	55, 457, 000	106, 561, 000	39, 844, 733	51, 620, 374	2, 058, 580, 368
United States subsidy bonds.....	27, 236, 512	27, 855, 680	55, 092, 192	.....	.....	9, 531, 320
Total general liability	115, 102, 812	137, 589, 180	252, 690, 992	129, 273, 033	169, 799, 989	4, 225, 232, 563
Passenger-earnings .....	4, 410, 000	5, 908, 821	10, 318, 821	6, 672, 966	14, 260, 815	124, 512, 264
Freight-earnings .....	7, 710, 000	10, 773, 618	18, 483, 618	17, 593, 264	13, 644, 278	267, 907, 030
Miscellaneous, mail, &c., earnings .....	1, 400, 000	1, 464, 504	2, 864, 504	3, 780, 356	3, 102, 353	69, 780, 432
Gross earnings .....	13, 520, 000	18, 146, 943	31, 666, 943	28, 046, 588	31, 007, 446	462, 199, 726
Operating-expenses .....	5, 230, 000	8, 732, 074	13, 952, 074	16, 124, 172	21, 460, 627	294, 074, 813
Net earnings .....	8, 300, 000	9, 414, 869	17, 714, 869	11, 922, 416	9, 546, 819	168, 124, 913
Taxes paid .....	307, 195	378, 986	686, 181	.....	1, 353, 685	19, 144, 041
Interest paid, (bonded) ..	3, 675, 000	3, 498, 331	7, 173, 331	2, 791, 629	3, 704, 698	86, 946, 758
General expenses, &c .....	750, 000	1, 043, 186	1, 793, 186	1, 917, 711	.....	.....
Dividends .....	2, 939, 600	4, 832, 690	7, 772, 290	7, 139, 528	5, 858, 509	60, 740, 668
Surplus.....	628, 205	.....	289, 881	73, 548	.....	1, 293, 446
Deficit.....	.....	338, 324	.....	.....	1, 370, 273	.....
Miles run by passenger-trains .....	1, 200, 000	1, 570, 435	2, 770, 435	4, 743, 485	10, 439, 856	340, 000, 000
Miles run by freight-trains	3, 500, 000	3, 359, 107	6, 859, 107	9, 278, 266	9, 464, 471	260, 000, 000
Total passenger-mileage ..	128, 032, 924	200, 000, 000	328, 032, 924	353, 136, 145	639, 592, 115	7, 000, 000, 000
Total freight-mileage .....	292, 002, 076	350, 000, 000	642, 002, 076	1, 674, 447, 055	628, 577, 176	21, 000, 000, 000
Passengers carried .....	202, 645	789, 702	992, 350	9, 281, 490	41, 133, 229	200, 000, 000
Tons of freight carried...	900, 000	1, 114, 086	2, 014, 086	6, 803, 680	11, 327, 502	197, 082, 000

The facts shown by this statement are so striking that a comparison of percentages is quite unnecessary to demonstrate the great advantages which these two Pacific railroads possess over all others in the two principal elements of successful railroading—*high tariffs* and *limited competition*. That these companies are fully able to make sufficient provision for a discharge of their whole indebtedness to the United States seems, therefore, beyond question.

#### IMPROVEMENT REQUIRED IN THE SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTABILITY.

Under the provisions of section 20 of the act approved July 1, 1862, section 13 of the act approved July 2, 1864, and those of the act ap-

proved June 25, 1868, the Pacific Railroad Companies are required to make certain annual reports to this department, and the government directors are likewise required to communicate, from time to time, information in regard to the affairs of the companies, such as should be in the possession of the department.

Reports have been made by the several companies from year to year; but none of the reports rendered have given that *full and specific information in regard to the receipts, expenditures, and indebtedness of the roads* which is called for by law, and which is necessary to a full knowledge of their true condition.

The reports made annually by the government directors have furnished much valuable information in regard to the roads, and have intimated and suggested many things whereby the condition of the roads could be improved.

Whether the laws now in force are repealed and new laws passed or not, in justice to the gentlemen who are now filling the positions of government directors, as well as to enable the government to utilize and systematize matters connected with these railroads, in which there is so much at stake, legislation looking to more practical methods of obtaining information seems to be absolutely required.

In order that the amount of net earnings be properly and accurately ascertained, it is desirable that monthly reports, instead of annual ones, be made to this department on proper forms to be prepared and furnished to all the Pacific railroad companies. The business of the two main companies is assuming such large proportions that the annual report is too slow, and altogether of too summary a character to serve the purpose for which it was intended. The government should receive its information in regard to the business and condition of these roads just as often and just as promptly as a board of directors or any officer of the company. The companies should be required to keep their accounts in such manner as to enable them to give promptly and with accuracy any information required by the department.

One of the difficulties at present in the way of obtaining proper information is the fact that the companies put their own construction upon the laws, as to what reports are required of them; and whether they report or not according to the construction of the department, there is no penalty for non-compliance. There is no uniformity in the manner of keeping their accounts or rendering reports to the government.

Not to go too much into detail, it may be stated, that while the law requires that the reports called for shall contain "a statement of the indebtedness of said company, setting forth the various kinds thereof," the companies report the amount of their funded debt, leaving out their floating debt—their entire indebtedness—or failing to give the details thereof; so, with the required "statement of the expense of said road and its fixtures," the entire annual *expense* of operating as well as the amount invested in new property or improvements—*fixtures*—is evidently

required, but has never been furnished in such manner as to give an intelligent idea as to its correctness. The reports of "engineers, superintendents, or other officers who make annual reports to said railroad companies" are required to be furnished, but have not been by all. Again, in the case of the Central Pacific, it is necessary to a proper division of its earnings and expenses, that a separate account and report be had as to that part of the road known as *subsidized*, namely, 866 miles of its 1,219. The Union Pacific fails to report the earnings and expenses of the Omaha Bridge, although decided in 1875 to be a part of their road. The expenditures for improvements, betterments, and for new construction and equipment should be given in detail and verified by a competent officer of the government, and the time of making up their annual statements should be June 30 of each year, conforming to the fiscal year of the government.

These constitute but a few of the shortcomings in the reports made by the companies to this department.

For the supervising of the accounts of these railroads, the government directors recommend that a special bureau should be established in this department. With this recommendation I fully concur. A competent and energetic officer in charge of such a bureau would enable this department to act promptly and intelligently, whenever action on its part is required, in regard to the great interests of the government in these railroads, and to furnish valuable assistance to other departments of the government and to Congress in matters relating thereto.

The report of the government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, (the only one for which such directors are appointed,) for the year ending 30th June last, is herewith transmitted. The act of 1st July, 1862, provided for two such directors to be appointed by the President. The number was increased to five by the act of 2d July, 1864, which also provides that one of them shall be placed on each of the company's standing committees, and at least one on every special committee. They are required to report from time to time to the Secretary of the Interior in answer to any inquiries he may make of them, touching the condition, management, and progress of the work, and to communicate to him, at any time, such information as should be in his possession. They are authorized to go over the road as often as may be necessary to a full knowledge of its condition and management.

Their reports embody much valuable information that would not otherwise come into the possession of the General Government. The suggestions contained in their last report are well worthy of consideration by Congress.

#### THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Kansas Pacific Road was placed in the hands of a receiver 3d November, 1876, in consequence of failure on the part of the company



to pay the interest on its first-mortgage bonds. In a printed paper addressed to me, on the 21st of April last, by the chairman and secretary of a committee of nine of first-mortgage bondholders, it is alleged that said failure to pay interest was owing mainly to the fact that the Union Pacific Railroad Company has persistently refused to transport passengers and freight in connection with the Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific companies on the terms and in the manner required by the acts of 1st July, 1862, 2d July, 1864, 3d March, 1869, and 20th June, 1874; that said acts contemplated the Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific railroads as a part of the connected and continuous line between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean, intersecting the Union Pacific at Cheyenne, to be operated without any discrimination for or against said roads; that the Union Pacific company has wholly disregarded the repeated requests of the Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific companies to observe the provisions of said acts, and has denied its obligations to conform thereto, establishing and maintaining, in contravention of said acts, discriminating rates of fare for passengers and freight for merchandise against the Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific companies; that the distance from Cheyenne to Ogden is 516 miles, one-half the distance from Omaha to Ogden, and yet the Union Pacific Company charges, in many cases, as much for transportation from Cheyenne to Ogden as from Omaha to Ogden, and in all cases out of proportion to the distance traversed, thereby compelling travelers and shippers to go to Omaha as a starting-point, greatly to the damage of the Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific companies; that while the Kansas Pacific company has made default in payment of interest, the Union Pacific company, by means of the monopoly thus established, has paid 8 per cent. dividends annually to its stockholders, besides paying the interest on its debt, (other than that due the United States;) that the General Government is interested in having said discrimination terminated, in order that the sums advanced to the Kansas Pacific company by the United States may not be utterly lost.

A list of some of the discriminating charges accompanies the paper. That there is such discrimination is beyond dispute. That it is in direct contravention of the letter and spirit of the Pacific railroad acts there can scarcely be serious doubt. There seems to be no disposition on the part of the Union Pacific company voluntarily to remedy this evil, but I am of the opinion that proper steps should be taken to enforce compliance with the acts of Congress.

#### PATENTS.

The Commissioner of Patents reports that during the year ending June 30, 1877, 19,914 applications for patents were filed.

The number of patents issued, including reissues and designs, was 14,459; the number of caveats filed was 2,658; 1,098 patents were al-



lowed but not issued because the final fee was not paid; 1,275 applications for registration of trade-marks were received; 968 trade-marks were registered; 556 applications for registration of labels were filed; 324 labels were registered.

The total receipts of the office from all sources were \$714,964.73; the total expenditures were \$609,043.24, leaving an excess of \$105,921.49 of receipts over expenditures.

The Commissioner reports that he has found himself embarrassed during the year by the smallness of the appropriations for the regular work of the office, which were less by \$62,000 than the appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1876.

A large part of the expense for the year has been for reproducing, by photolithography, drawings of patents issued in former years. This forms no part of the regular work, but has been carried on toward completion for some years. It is expected that this work will be finished during the present year. Upon its completion a material reduction can be made in the expenses of the office, while the copies of drawings kept for sale will prove a source of revenue.

The Commissioner reports an increasing revenue from the fees for the registration of trade-marks. The fee for registration is \$25, and is payable on filing the application, and, like other fees, cannot be returned to the applicant in case the registration is refused. The Commissioner suggests that it would be more in harmony with the practice of the Patent Office in other cases to require a fee of \$15 upon the filing of the application and an additional fee of \$10 upon the allowance of the claim.

The Commissioner renews the recommendation, made in the report for 1874, that a special appropriation be made for the preparation of complete digests of all patents granted by the United States. Such digests would greatly facilitate the work and insure greater accuracy in the business of the Patent Office. These suggestions are commended to your favorable consideration.

Under a recent arrangement, duplicate copies of all British patents, issued since 1852, 56,000 in number, will be furnished gratuitously to the Patent Office. When properly classified and arranged, these will greatly facilitate the work of the office. The Commissioner suggests that there should be a liberal appropriation for the purchase of books for the Patent Office library, as many recent valuable works having an important bearing upon the business of the office have not yet been placed upon its shelves.

The Commissioner again calls attention to the necessity which exists for additional room for his office, which can be supplied only by the action of the law-making power. Great inconvenience is experienced on account of the want of sufficient space for the working force and material of the office.

## PENSIONS.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions shows that at the close of the year ending June 30, 1876, there were on the files of his office 42,809 original Army invalid claims; 19,344 invalid increase; 32,713 Army widows' original; 814 widows' increase; 975 original Navy invalids; 62 Navy invalid increase; 524 Navy widows' original, and 2 Navy widows' increase claims.

To that number were added during the year 16,532 original Army invalid; 11,214 Army invalid increase; 5,269 original Navy widows'; 780 Army widows' increase; 271 original Navy invalid; 117 Navy invalid increase; 97 original Navy widows', and 16 Navy widows' increase claims.

Seventeen hundred and seventy-one original Army invalid, 132 original Army widows', 4 Army widows' increase, 6 original Navy invalids' and 1 original Navy widow's claims were taken from the rejected files and reopened, making a grand total of 61,112 original Army invalid; 21,558 Army invalid increase; 33,114 original Army widows'; 1,598 Army widows' increase; 1,252 original Navy invalids; 179 Navy invalid increase; 622 original Navy widows', and 18 Navy widows' increase claims, for disposal.

Of claims under the act of February 14, 1871, there were pending at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, 341 survivors' and 389 widows' claims; 108 survivors' and 383 widows' claims were filed during the year, and 9 each of survivors' and widows' rejected claims were reopened, making a total of 548 survivors' and 746 widows' claims.

There were examined and allowed during the year 7,134 original Army invalid; 8,922 Army invalid increase; 3,790 original Army widows'; 678 Army widows' increase; 148 original Navy invalid; 76 Navy invalid increase; 71 original Navy widows', and 7 Navy widows' increase claims.

Of claims under the act of February 14, 1871, there were allowed 57 survivors' and 126 widows' claims, making a total of 21,019 pension claims allowed, against 17,451 the year preceding.

There were rejected during the year 13,284 pension claims, as follows: Army invalid, original, 4,609; Army invalid, increase, 7,026; Army widows', original, 1,355; Army widows', increase, 13; Navy invalid, original, 51; Navy invalid, increase, 38; Navy widows', original, 66; survivors of the war of 1812, 43; and widows of soldiers of the war of 1812, 83; leaving on hand unadjudicated on June 30, 1877, 91,981 pension claims of all classes.

The total addition to original claims for pension is 7,110; total reduction of increase claims, 4,639.

The yearly value of claims allowed during the year is \$1,343,534.84 as follows: Army invalid, \$472,453.22; increased pension to invalids, \$369,996.12; Army widows, &c., \$446,292; increased pension to Army widows, \$16,504; Navy invalids, \$16,528.50; increased pension to Navy

invalids, \$2,877; Navy widows, &c., \$10,260; increased pension to Navy widows, \$9.60; survivors of the war of 1812, \$5,568, and widows of the soldiers of said war, \$12,096.

The value of the reduction to the rolls during the year, by reason of death, remarriage, and termination of pension from other causes, is \$1,568,644.10; making a total reduction of \$225,109.26 to the rolls.

The number of Army invalid pensioners on the roll increased during the year 5,809; that of Army widows, decreased 4,112; that of Navy invalids, increased 79; that of Navy widows, &c., decreased 27; while the number of survivors of the war of 1812, and of the widows of the soldiers of said war, decreased 1,404 and 378 respectively.

The total number of pensioners on the roll June 30, 1877, was 232,104, as follows: Army invalids, 114,119; Army widows, 97,055; Navy invalids, 1,722; Navy widows, &c., 1,717; survivors of the war of 1812, 12,802; and widows of soldiers of that war, 4,609.

Yearly value of the rolls, \$25,371,215.43. The total reduction to the rolls was 33.

During the year the following amounts were paid for pensions: to Army invalids, \$12,955,544.15; to Army widows, &c., \$13,348,383.57; to Navy invalids, \$199,619.40; to Navy widows, &c., \$322,926.63; survivors of the war of 1812, \$934,657.82; to the widows of the soldiers of said war, \$361,548.91, making a total of \$28,122,683.48.

The cost of disbursement, including fees of pension agents, fees of examining-surgeons, and compensation of agents, and expenses of agencies, was \$524,129.01. There remained in the hands of pension-agents, June 30, 1877, \$339,197.04.

Of the appropriation for Army pensions, \$453,437.86, and of the appropriation for Navy pensions, \$2,052.61 were not drawn from the Treasury.

The amount of pension due at first payment in claims allowed during the year, was, to Army invalids, \$1,279,874.72; Army widows, &c., \$1,950,852.86; Navy invalids, \$16,786.65, and Navy widows, &c., \$37,422.89, making a total of \$3,284,937.12.

During the year 861 applications for bounty-land were received; 85 warrants were issued, aggregating 13,120 acres of land; and 451 applications were rejected.

The special-service division of the office made 1,926 investigations during the year, resulting in the dropping of the names of 555 pensioners from the roll, in the reduction of the rate of 62 pensioners, and the rejection of 334 pending claims *prima facie* established.

The aggregate saving to the government by reason of these investigations was \$379,026.62, at a cost of \$40,022.78 for per diem allowance to and actual expenses incurred by the special agents.

A number of attorneys were suspended and debarred from practice by reason of illegal practices; 42 cases were submitted to the proper officers for criminal prosecution; 23 indictments were found against offenders against the pension laws; 12 were convicted and 9 were ac-

quitted, while 46 cases are in the hands of various United States attorneys undisposed of and awaiting action.

It is estimated that the sum of \$28,000,000 will be necessary for the pension service during the ensuing fiscal year.

The plan proposed by the Commissioner for the more prompt and efficient settlement of pension claims is worthy of special consideration.

Under the present system pension claims are adjusted on *ex-parte* testimony, given by witnesses unknown to the office, and whose affidavits are generally prepared by attorneys dependent for their fees upon a successful prosecution of the case. Testimony thus procured is too often colored to suit the facts necessary to be established, and where the proof involves a question of *sequel* to disabilities incurred in the service, it has been found very unreliable as a basis for correct judgment.

The Commissioner proposes to substitute for this unreliable system, with its 1,578 examining-surgeons, necessarily differing in medical skill and judgment, a corps of salaried surgeons, distributed throughout the country, each surgeon assisted by a competent clerk, to be assigned to a given district. Their duties will be to make a personal examination of each case referred to them, examine claimants and witnesses, and transmit the result to the office. The Commissioner gives it as his opinion that by this system a more prompt and just settlement of claims would be secured, and by a proper rating of pensioners a large saving of money would be effected.

The magnitude of the interests involved and the importance of securing speedy adjustment of claims now largely in arrears would appear to call for some radical change in the present defective system of examinations. As the plan proposed by the Commissioner of Pensions is urged not only on the ground of administrative economy, but as a measure of justice to deserving pension-claimants, I earnestly commend it to the attention of Congress.

The Commissioner also recommends amendments to certain sections of the Revised Statutes relating to the payment of pensions. As the changes proposed are for the purpose of removing certain hardships which the present laws inflict, I fully agree with the recommendation.

The consolidation of pension-agencies, in conformity to the President's order of May 7, appears to have been successfully accomplished without inconvenience to the government or the pensioners.

The Commissioner reports prompt payments at nearly all the agencies, and expresses the belief that by a consolidation of the rolls on a uniform plan—and to secure which steps have already been taken—payments even more prompt can be made in the future.

The necessary suspension of the agent at New Orleans on the eve of a payment and the appointment and qualification of his successor caused a delay in payments at that agency. Aside from this, the practical results of the consolidation have been highly gratifying, the saving in



salaries of agents alone, on the basis of former years, being \$142,000 per annum.

The question whether the abolition of all the pension agencies and the payment of all the pensions from Washington is practicable; and what measures should be adopted to that end, is now the subject of earnest consideration; but any change in that direction would require additional legislation, as the law contemplates the paying of pensions through agencies, and the number now established could not well be reduced without a radical change of the existing system.

## EDUCATION.

The Commissioner reports that during the year twenty-one thousand written or printed communications have been received from its American correspondents; an equal number of letters have been sent, as well as about eleven thousand bound volumes and seventeen hundred pamphlets.

Efforts have been made to gather and classify the educational statistics of the entire country and to perfect the office-lists of institutions of learning, libraries, and scientific and educational associations; of these, nearly nine thousand furlish statistics and documents to the office for its reports and special publications.

Among the works in progress of preparation are historical reviews of collegiate instruction, of normal instruction, of industrial art education, and of graded school systems in the United States.

The demand for information in regard to education in foreign countries was greatly stimulated by the Centennial; and in response thereto the bureau has in course of preparation circulars and special reports relating to foreign national systems, such as the success of the efforts adopted for public instruction in Great Britain under the educational act of 1870; the progress of industrial and technical education in Germany, France, and Belgium, including trade schools, (weaving, cooking, nursing, &c.,) school for agriculture, forestry, commerce, &c.

The amount apportioned for printing and binding for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, having been exhausted in the issue of the report on public libraries, no other publication could be attempted. Since July 1, five circulars or reports have been issued, as follows:

1. The International Conference on Education, held at Philadelphia in connection with the International Exhibition.
2. Manual of the Common Native Trees of the Northern United States, (for the use of teachers.)
3. Circular of Information No. 1, 1877. Education in China.
4. Circular of Information No. 2, 1877. Education in Finland, the Netherlands, Denmark, Württemberg, Portugal, &c.
5. Contributions to the History of Medical Education in the United States, 1776-1876.



The Commissioner states that the removal of the office, as required by law, to the building occupied by the Pension Office has proved greatly injurious to the work, the new quarters furnishing rooms neither sufficient in number nor appropriate in arrangement.

A great aid to the work of the office is its collection of educational appliances; this already has articles of great value illustrative of educational methods in other countries. There are no rooms provided for its arrangement or display, and no means for its care.

The Commissioner calls attention to the constitutional and traditional practice of the national government in aiding education, and believes the moment is opportune for the execution of a well devised system of supplemental aid, and that this aid will render effectual the local efforts of educators now so greatly embarrassed.

A comprehensive review of the statistics of education in our country in 1877 affords some evidence of improvement over the same in 1876.

In the public schools, with reduced expenditures for salaries and buildings, there has been an effort to improve the quality of instruction by making it consecutive and by bringing it more into harmony with the developments of the child's nature and the necessities of his future occupations. Natural science has been taught less from text-books and more from specimens and in the field. Industrial drawing, as an element of popular instruction, has made much progress.

In the colleges and professional schools there is an advance of the standard of admission, and in many schools a lengthening of the course. Women are being more generally provided with advantages for superior study, and for preparation for professions if they so desire.

#### THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBIT.

The withdrawal of the articles exhibited by the several bureaus of the department in the government building at Philadelphia was delayed by executive order, with a view to anticipate Congressional action in reference to the establishment of a national museum. Congress, however, took no action, so that articles by further executive order have been returned to the care of the several offices by which they were exhibited, or have been stored for future exhibition.

It is believed that much has been done by the exhibition of this department, and by the distribution of reports, and by the communication of information in other ways to inform our own citizens and persons resident in foreign countries respecting the patents of inventions, the public lands, the Indian tribes, the geology and geography of the Territories, the education of our country, and its progressive increase in territory, population, industry, and wealth.

From the Centennial Commission the following certificates of award have been already received:

"The Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.," for "Collection exhibit."

"The Department of the Interior," for "Statistical maps."

"The Bureau of Education," for "Collective exhibit embracing objects representative of the various classes included in Group XXVIII."

"The United States Geographical and Geological Survey of the Territories," "First Division," for "Geographical and geological maps, models, and photographs."

"The United States Geographical and Geological Survey of the Territories, First Division," for "Models of caves, and cliff-dwellings, and pottery."

"The United States Geographical and Geological Survey of the Territories, Second Division," for "Geographical and geological maps, models, and photographs."

Also, an award "to the United States Geographical and Geological Survey of the Territories" (without further specifications) for "Geological maps, models, and photographs."

The lack of funds has not permitted the preparation and publication of catalogues and reports of the department exhibition, as contemplated by the executive board.

## GEOLOGICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

### FIRST DIVISION.

On the completion of the survey of Colorado last year, it was determined by the department that the work of the United States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories, under the direction of Prof. F. V. Hayden, should be transferred to Wyoming and Idaho. The belt of country including the Pacific Railroad having been explored and mapped in detail by the survey of the fortieth parallel, it was deemed best to commence at the northern line of that work and continue westward from the longitude of Fort Steele, Wyoming Territory, to that of Ogden, Utah, or, more precisely, from longitude  $107^{\circ}$  to  $112^{\circ}$  and northward to the Yellowstone National Park.

The survey proper the past season was divided into six parties, one of which was devoted to the primary triangulation, three to topographical and geological work, one for critical paleontological study, and one for making level-connections. There were also three smaller parties, devoted to special investigations in different portions of the West.

The primary triangulation party took the field from Rawlins Springs, Wyo. From that point a base-line was measured with great accuracy, from which a network of triangles was expanded over the country to the North and West, locating, at intervals of from twenty to thirty miles, prominent peaks, upon which stone monuments were erected. Upon these points was based the system of secondary triangulation. The primary system was extended with great care over an area of twenty-five thousand square miles, establishing twenty-six main stations.

The three well-equipped topographical and geological parties surveyed

an area of twenty-eight thousand square miles. In accordance with instructions from this department, stone monuments were built at all the important geodetic stations for the use of the surveyors of the public lands under the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The entire number thus erected was two hundred and twenty-five.

As soon as the topographical work is sufficiently advanced, a chart will be prepared showing the location of all the monuments in relation to such of the public lands as are suitable for arable purposes. Very careful attention was given to the study and classification of all areas suitable for arable, pastoral, or mining purposes, and materials were secured for a detailed economic map of the area surveyed, showing the different classes of land by a series of colors. Much attention was given to the measurement of the volume of water in the more important streams for the purposes of irrigation, also to the accumulation of water in reservoirs and the sinking of artesian wells. The possible methods for the redemption of what are called the "barren lands" were examined with great care.

A party was organized during the past season for the purpose of making a critical study of doubtful points in the geological structure of the Rocky Mountain region, and the results have been of the most gratifying character. Numerous facts were obtained which confirmed, in a remarkably clear manner, the statements that had already been made by the chief geologist, that while certain of the grand divisions or groups of strata possessed each certain peculiar characteristics and are recognizable with satisfactory distinctness as general divisions, they really constitute a continuous series of strata with no well-defined planes of demarkation, stratigraphical or paleontological.

A very large collection of fossils, as shells, fishes, insects, plants, &c., were obtained, many of which are new to science. These collections constitute valuable standards for reference in the discussion of the various questions that must arise in the preparation of the geological reports.

One interesting feature of the work of the survey during the past season was the careful examination of the probable ancient outlet of the great lake that filled the Salt Lake Basin. It is probable that the waters flowed northward by way of Marsh Creek into the Portneuf, thence into the great Shoshone or Snake River, and thence into the Columbia River. The source of Marsh Creek is in the lowest pass between the drainage of the Great Basin and that of Snake River.

The publications of the survey during the past year have been quite voluminous, consisting of over 6,000 pages octavo and 2,000 pages quarto, with a great number of illustrations.

Those volumes which are in an advanced state of preparation are two quarto volumes on the vertebrate fossils of the West, one on the fossil insects, and one upon the Rhizopods, certain forms of microscopic life that have had greater influence in building up the crust of the earth

than all other forms, whether animal or vegetable. These volumes will prove not only of scientific but also of great practical importance.

The atlas of Colorado, which was described in the last annual report, will be completed about February, 1878. The tenth and eleventh annual reports of the survey are in an advanced state of preparation and will be printed and ready for distribution before the close of the present session of Congress.

In 1872, the organization of the survey was matured on a basis of an appropriation of \$75,000, with \$20,000 for engraving of charts and illustrations for reports. This estimate was granted until within the past two years, when the appropriations for engraving have been omitted. The consequence is, that the preparation and publication of the more important works of the survey have been greatly impeded. The estimate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, is the same, and it has been made to meet only the absolute needs of the organization and preserve it from disintegration.

#### SECOND DIVISION.

Major Powell reports that on the arrival of the parties from the field in January, 1877, office-work was organized and pushed with all possible vigor through the winter and early spring. During this time the computations and adjustments for the triangulation were completed, with the determination of the necessary azimuths, latitudes, and longitudes; the hypsometric computations were also made. With the progress of the mathematical work, the topographers were engaged in the preparation of the maps, and by the close of the office-season the whole was put in readiness for the engraver.

During the same time a report on the geology of the Henry Mountains was prepared with stereograms, diagrams, and other illustrations, and the manuscript was sent to the Public Printer; it is now ready for the binder.

A second report was prepared on the geology of the volcanic plateaus of Utah, but it was not deemed wise to publish it until the region had been more fully investigated.

During this office-season the ethnologic work was more thoroughly organized, and the aid of a large number of volunteer assistants living throughout the country was secured.

On this subject, one volume entitled "Contributions to North American Ethnology, vol. I," was published. It relates to the tribes of Alaska, and to the tribes of a part of Washington Territory and a part of Oregon, and is accompanied by maps of those districts, showing the locality of the tribes. A second volume relating to the tribes of California has been printed and is ready for the binder. This is also accompanied by a map.

A third volume on this subject is in course of preparation.

A small volume, entitled "Introduction to the Study of Indian Lan-



guages," has also been prepared and published. This book is intended for distribution among collectors. A tentative classification of the linguistic families of the Indians of the United States has been made; this has been a work of great labor.

About the middle of May the surveying corps took the field. Five parties were organized: one to extend the triangulation, two for topographic purposes, one geological, and one for the classification of lands. Several minor parties were also organized. Some of these parties are still in the field. The region surveyed this year has been entirely within the Territory of Utah. The geographic parties have completed the survey of districts 86 and 75. The geological party has completed the survey of the volcanic plateaus above mentioned, and the party engaged in the classification of lands has extended its survey over the whole of the Territory of Utah except a small portion in the southwestern corner, and over about one-fourth of the Territory of Arizona. The computations for Utah are not yet completed; but it may be stated as a close approximation, that the area which can be redeemed by irrigation through the utilization of all the streams, but without the construction of reservoirs, is about 1,250,000 acres.

The surveys this year have been extended over large areas of good pine timber, the geographical distribution of which has been carefully determined.

Extensive and valuable coal-fields are embraced in the survey, and they have received much study.

### ROCKY MOUNTAIN LOCUSTS.

Under act of Congress approved March 3, 1877, a commission was authorized to report upon the depredations of the Rocky Mountain locusts in the Western States and Territories, and the best practicable method of preventing their recurrence or guarding against their invasions.

The following gentlemen, well known for their scientific attainments, were appointed on the commission:

Prof. C. V. Riley, of Missouri.

Prof. Cyrus Thomas, of Illinois.

Prof. A. S. Packard, of Massachusetts.

The commissioners began their work in April, very soon after their appointment. Several thousand circulars were sent to persons in the locust area, and two bulletins in pamphlet form were issued, one containing full information regarding the preventive measures and direct remedies against the young locusts, for immediate use by farmers; the second bulletin contained an account of the habits of the locust, with many illustrations.

The locust area between longitude 94° and 120° was subdivided into three districts, one of which was assigned to each member, who at least once, and in some cases several times, visited important points



where the locusts were most numerous. A number of paid assistants were employed, reports from whom are in the hands of the commissioners. Professor Riley, besides visiting Texas, Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado several times, also visited the Manitoba region, in British America. Professor Thomas visited Iowa, Nebraska, and Minnesota. Dr. Packard late in May and during June passed through Montana and Dakota, and was enabled to obtain such information as to enable the commission to predict that there would be no invasion of the Mississippi Valley this summer—a prediction which subsequent events fully confirmed. He was also in Utah and Nevada at the time when the people were suffering from the locusts, and afterward made a journey through Northern California, Eastern Oregon, and Washington Territory, so as to ascertain the western limits of the Rocky Mountain locust, which was found to be the 120th meridian. He also determined the species which has for two centuries past locally ravaged Oregon and California.

It is believed that the diffusion of useful knowledge, the personal aid rendered by the commissioners and their assistants, has already saved to the West many times the amount of the funds appropriated by Congress, while the survey that has been made of the locust-area, the study of the migrations, habits, parasites, and means of prevention, has laid the way for future investigations which will eventuate in the abatement of the evil.

### HOT SPRINGS COMMISSION.

Under the provisions of the act creating the Hot Springs commission, the following gentlemen were appointed commissioners to survey, lay out, and appraise the value of the lands on the Hot Springs reservation, and to adjudicate the claims of the occupants, &c.: Hon. A. H. Cragin, of New Hampshire; Hon. John Coburn, of Indiana; and Ex-Governor M. L. Stearns, of Florida. The commissioners have prosecuted the work with energy; and although it was found more difficult than at first anticipated, its progress toward early completion has been very satisfactory.

The prosecution of the surveys has required much care and skill; the nature of the land, its heavy growth of timber, its rough and rocky ridges, and the obliteration of old lines and corners making the establishment of new lines a work of extreme difficulty.

The following results have been secured up to the present time:

1. The exterior lines of the reservation have been definitely determined, measured, and monuments set at each section and quarter-section corner.
2. General subdivision lines, dividing the whole area into squares of approximate 2,600 feet to the side, have been run and accurately measured for future base-lines.
3. A portion, including 265 acres, has had its exterior lines run and

measured, and has been accepted as the "Hot Spring Mountain reservation."

4. All claims upon the entire reservation, which had any improvements upon them, have been surveyed to the number of 813, and areas computed of same.

5. Some five miles of base-lines have been run through the principal streets.

6. The topography, upon plan of 10-foot contours, with primes over valuable ground, has been carried over three-fifths of the reservation, and is being finished over the remainder of the territory.

There remains yet to be done, completion of the topography, platting of the same, and study thereof and determination of plan for streets, avenues, &c., and consequent thereon, a proper division into lots, blocks, &c., and thereafter the practical laying down of this plan upon the ground.

The commissioners report that the number of claims for the right to purchase land and for the value of condemned property will exceed one thousand. Much of the testimony relating to this branch of the work has been taken. The labor of preparing these cases for final examination will, in some cases, be very great, as every conflicting interest must be examined and passed upon. It is estimated that the expense of this work will exceed the original appropriation by at least \$20,000.

On the 8th September, 1877, General B. F. Kelly, of West Virginia, was appointed superintendent of the reservation, and soon after receiving full instructions entered upon his duties. No report has yet been received from him on which to base an estimate of the expenses of his office and the probable revenues to meet them.

### PAGOSA HOT SPRINGS OF COLORADO.

In view of the action by Congress vesting in the United States the title to and control of the Hot Springs in Arkansas, and believing that medicinal springs should, wherever possible, be placed beyond the cupidity of speculators so that rich and poor can alike share their benefits, I had the honor to recommend in May last the reservation of one mile square of land having the Pagosa Springs as its center. An executive order was issued to that effect.

These springs are situate near the banks of the San Juan River in Colorado, about twenty miles from its southern boundary, and near the one hundred and seventh meridian of longitude west from Greenwich.

### DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

One hundred and seven pupils have been under instruction since July 1, 1876. Uninterrupted good health has prevailed in the institution, the only death occurring being a case of accidental drowning.

Two students graduating from the collegiate department received the degree of bachelor of arts, and one the degree of bachelor of philosophy.

The buildings of the institution are within a few weeks of entire completion, and their cost will be within the amount of the estimates and appropriations.

The current expenses of the institution have amounted during the year to \$53,292.31, and there has been expended on buildings the sum of \$39,987.76.

In the estimates submitted, beside the usual amount for current expenses, \$5,000 is asked for furnishing and fitting up the new building, including a small amount for repairs on completed portions of the buildings, and \$10,000 for the inclosure, improvement, and care of the grounds of the institution.

The directors urge that these amounts be appropriated so as to be available during the current fiscal year, since the early completion of the improvements contemplated is very important.

### FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

During the year, 763 patients were treated in the hospital and asylum.

Of this number, 500 were admitted during the year, 365 were discharged—265 cured and 100 relieved—and 109 died, leaving 277 patients under treatment in the hospital June 30, 1877. Over three thousand prescriptions were dispensed to the poor, and medicines and medical attendance were furnished from the hospital, when needed, to the inmates of the Colored Orphans' Home—115 in number. Subsistence was provided for 25 of these, who are included in the aggregate number in the hospital.

The proportionately large number of deaths is attributed by the surgeon-in-chief to the character of the cases received, many of them being such as had reached an incurable stage before admission, owing to their want of means to procure proper care and medical treatment, and to the fact that of the 500 admissions, 50 were for treatment for consumption; a disease which almost necessarily proves fatal in this class of patients.

### COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

During the year, 627 women were under treatment at this hospital, of which number 240 were in the hospital and 387 received treatment in the dispensary. Five hundred and ninety-one patients were received during the year. Of the whole number treated, 302 were cured, 132 relieved, 3 died, 43 were transferred, and the results of 107 cases are unknown, leaving 40 cases under treatment at the close of the year—24 in the hospital and 16 at the dispensary.

### GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

During the year ending June 30, 1877, 942 persons were treated in the Government Hospital for the Insane, being an increase over the

previous year of 11. Of this number 83 were discharged recovered, 40 improved, 2 unimproved, and 52 died, making a total by discharges and deaths together of 177. Of this number 140 were males and 37 females.

The number of patients admitted during the year was 198; 147 were males and 51 females; from the Army, 70; from the Navy, 6; and from civil life, 122. There were 10 readmissions and 2 transfers from the private to the indigent list upon the order of the Secretary of the Interior. Of the 755 patients remaining June 30, 1877, 402 were from the Army, 39 from the Navy, and 324 from civil life.

The recoveries during the year were 67 per cent. of the discharges, 47 per cent. of discharges and deaths together, 42 per cent. of the admissions, and 9 per cent. of the whole number under treatment. The death-rate of males was 62, of females 31, and the average of both sexes 55 in a thousand.

Since the hospital was opened, 4,302 cases have been treated; of these 95 were re-admissions, making the total number of persons treated 4,207.

The whole number of pay patients treated during the year was 55, 32 being males and 23 females. The number remaining June 30, 1877, was 30, 15 males and 15 females.

The wholesale market value of the farm and garden products was \$23,992.98. Forage crops to the amount of \$5.533, in estimated value, are not included in valuing the products of farm and garden, having been credited in milk, meats, and the keeping of horses for hospital purposes.

The expenditures for the support of the hospital, including repairs and improvements, amounted to \$166,274.98. The receipts during the year were:

From the Treasurer of the United States .....	\$150,000 00
From private patients for board, &c.....	14,576 39
From sundry receipts, including sale of pigs, hides, rags, &c.....	1,598 59
	<hr/>
	166,274 98

An average of seven hundred and seventy (770) insane persons, embracing nearly every diversity of mental and bodily, social and official, condition have been lodged, clothed, and fed, and received medical, hygienic, and moral treatment; the extensive buildings and grounds of the institution protected, repaired when needed, and somewhat improved, and all the furniture and other appliances of the establishment kept in proper and efficient order on an expenditure of less than four and one-half dollars (\$4.50) per week for each person. So large a work, embracing details almost infinite in number and variety, has certainly been cheaply done. Its relations to the work enable the board of visitors to know, and make it becoming in them to declare, that it has been well and therefore creditably done.

On the 30th of June, 1877, Dr. Nichols, under whose management and



supervision the original edifice and subsequent additions were built, offered his resignation as superintendent of the institution. The resignation was accepted, and Dr. Godding appointed to fill the vacancy thus created. He entered upon the discharge of his duties on the 1st of September, 1877.

### YELLOWSTONE PARK.

On the 18th of April, 1877, P. W. Norris, of Michigan, was appointed superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park. As no appropriation was made for the payment of a salary to the superintendent, the services rendered by Mr. Norris have been without pay.

By reference to his report it will be seen that he has visited the park and taken such measures toward the protection of its natural curiosities as were deemed practicable.

He recommends adequate appropriation for the following purposes :

First.—Survey with distinct and durable evidence of the boundaries of the park.

Second.—Construction of a plain but substantial wagon-road connecting the two entrances to the park, and the laying out of necessary bridle-paths.

Third.—Salary sufficient to justify a capable and experienced superintendent, and at least one resident assistant, in devoting their time to the improvement and care of the park.

Other recommendations are made by the superintendent, looking to the improvement and protection of the park and its approaches.

Under the act of March 1, 1872, this tract of land was reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or sale, and dedicated and set apart as a public park or pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people. It was placed under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, who was authorized to make such regulations as would provide for the preservation from injury or spoliation of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities or wonders within the park, and their retention in their natural condition. It was also left discretionary with the Secretary to grant leases for building purposes, for terms not exceeding ten years, of small parcels of ground at such places in the park as may require the erection of buildings for the accommodation of visitors, the money derived from said leases to be used in the management of the park, and in the construction of roads and bridle-paths within its limits.

Very little has been done toward carrying out the provisions of the act referred to. No appropriation has been made for the pay of a superintendent or the survey of the park, and no revenues have been received, nor have any leases been granted by the department.

Without the necessary appropriation by Congress very little can be done toward making this land of wonders, what it deserves to be on account of its natural formations, one of the most attractive public parks in the world.



## CENSUS OFFICE.

The incidental duties of the Census Office, caring for its files, answering inquiries relating to the census, and, whenever required, stating and restating accounts of United States marshals and assistant marshals connected with the taking of the census, have been satisfactorily performed by the chief clerk of the office.

The taking of the census of 1880, for which provision must soon be made, will be the subject of a special communication to Congress.

## CAPITOL BUILDING AND GROUNDS.

The Architect reports that the entire building has been kept in good condition, and that new boilers and an elevator have been put in the Senate wing.

He also states that important changes and improvements in the heating and ventilating apparatus of the House wing have been made, as recommended by a commission, consisting of Prof. Joseph Henry; Col. T. L. Casey, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; Mr. F. Schumann, engineer; Surgeon J. S. Billings, United States Army, and the Architect of the Capitol. He states that these improvements have been considered satisfactory, and gives a detailed description of them.

## CAPITOL GROUNDS.

The work on these grounds has been carried on under the plans of F. Law Olmsted, landscape architect, and satisfactory progress made.

The principal roadways of the eastern grounds have been paved, and a low granite-wall and coping placed around the northern half of the east park. A screen-wall, with ornamental piers and lamps, has been placed at the circle at the head of Pennsylvania avenue and along First street.

In relation to the proposed new terrace and stairways of approach at the western front, the Architect says: "The rustic terraces at that front have a plain and unfinished appearance, and show clearly the necessity of the proposed terrace-wall in order to connect the grounds with the building in a harmonious manner."

Mr. Olmsted says, on this subject, "that attention should be called to the great defects of the present arrangement for entering the Capitol from the west. The present stairway was designed with reference to the original small central building, and was architecturally inadequate even for that. It now seems as the only direct means of access to the Capital from all the western part of the city, and is not only awkward and mean in appearance, but exceedingly inconvenient, and rapidly approaching a dangerous condition.

"The obliteration of the central walk and the completion of the entrance to the approach of the Capitol from Pennsylvania avenue

which is designated on a scale corresponding to that of the enlarged Capitol, will make the defects more conspicuous.

"The immediate construction of the new stairways upon the plan favorably reported by the Committees of Public Buildings and Grounds in 1875, is much to be desired."

## RECONSTRUCTION OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

The destructive fire of September 24, by which a portion of the Interior Department building was destroyed, was made the subject of special report, dated October 12, 1877. The measures adopted for the protection of the exposed wings are deemed sufficient to secure the walls from further damage, and to protect the rooms beneath until such time as the reconstruction of the building shall be completed. A substantial temporary roof has been erected, the damaged flues repaired, and the exposed walls covered with brick laid in cement so as to secure them against the action of water and frost. The rooms vacated by the Land Office and Patent Office have been reoccupied, and the business of the department is carried on with but little inconvenience. Aside from the damage to the building, the only material loss reported is that of the models contained in the two wings, and out of what is left of these models it is believed that at least ten thousand can be saved by judicious and skillful treatment.

It is a subject of congratulation that all of the valuable records of the department were preserved, they having been stored in rooms that have proven practically fire-proof.

The prompt reconstruction of the building is a necessity, and I recommend that authority and means be asked from Congress for the prosecution of the work at the earliest practicable moment. In the rebuilding, two essentials, aside from the restoration of the destroyed model-halls, should be provided for. First, the erection of a fire-proof roof over the entire building; second, the creation of more room for the present and future wants of the department.

For many years past the present building has been too small to accommodate the several bureaus of the department. The Pension Office and Bureau of Education have long occupied quarters rented from private parties, and the Indian Office has recently been crowded out on account of the fire and the demand for room to accommodate the bureaus that remain. The taking of the census and the preservation of its bulky records require room impossible for the department to furnish without hiring from private individuals suitable buildings for the purpose. This condition of affairs is against public economy and injurious to the public service. In the reconstruction of the building, it is deemed feasible to so enlarge its capacity as to provide for the bureaus of the department. Whether the accomplishment of this end will be best promoted by the erection of a building across the court-yard, or by other

means, must of necessity be left to the skilled architect to decide. As a means to secure the completest success in the reconstruction of the building, I would recommend that the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to invite competition in the submission of plans for the new structure, and to appoint a commission of three practical men skilled in the art of building to determine upon the best plan submitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. SCHURZ,

*Secretary of the Interior.*

The PRESIDENT.

# REPORT

## OF THE

### COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
November 1, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of this office, showing the business during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, under the several laws relating to survey and disposal of the public lands and the condition of business at the close of said year.

The sales of public lands for cash are about one hundred thousand acres more than the sales for the fiscal year next preceding, while the number of acres entered under the homestead and timber-culture laws is 2,698,771.56 acres less.

During the fiscal year there were certified for railroad purposes 700,791.96 acres, showing a decrease, as compared with the previous year, of 300,986.58 acres; certified for wagon-roads, 61,543.18 acres. The list of selections now awaiting examination cover 714,758 acres.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, 14,103 acres of land were entered under the provisions of the mining laws, and 13,243.92 acres were patented, involving a large amount of clerical labor in the examination of each claim and the preparation of the patent, owing to the numerous conflicts which exist. Seventy-one more patents were issued during the past fiscal year than the year preceding, varying in area, the smallest being  $\frac{57}{1000}$  of an acre.

During the fiscal year there were certified to the State of Louisiana under the act of March 2, 1849, (such certificate having the force and effect of a patent,) 39,353.54 acres, being an increase over the preceding year of 32,011.36 acres. And during the same period there were patented to the various States under the act of September 28, 1850, (Revised Statutes, sections 2479 and 2480,) 375,064.82 acres, being an increase over the preceding year of 281,526.16 acres.

The total disposals of public lands under existing laws for the past fiscal year amount to 4,849,767.70 acres, less by 1,674,558.66 acres than the disposals in 1876.

Up to June 30, 1877, the public surveys have been extended over 713,572,737 acres, 10,847,082 acres having been surveyed the past fiscal year, leaving a total of unsurveyed lands of 1,101,197,183 acres.

#### CLERICAL FORCE AND WORK OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

By reference to the statements of the condition of the work in the several divisions of the bureau, it will not escape your observation that a very large arrearage is shown, much of it the accumulation of former years, while a considerable percentage has been added during the year



in consequence of the insufficiency of the clerical force to keep up with the constant press of the current business. Year after year my predecessors in this office have urged upon Congress the necessities of the public service in this regard, and since my induction as Commissioner I have labored with renewed effort to the same end. Thus far, however, it does not appear to have reached the judgment of Congress that a paramount need of the country is daily sacrificed upon the altar of a false economy, and the most sacred interest of the hardy pioneers of civilization, that of speedy acquisition and security of their homes and hearthstones, is continually ignored and disregarded.

By the regular appropriations for the current fiscal year, provision is made for one Commissioner, one chief clerk, one recorder, one law clerk, three principal clerks, five clerks of class four, twenty-two clerks of class three, forty clerks of class two, seventy clerks of class one, one draughtsman, one assistant draughtsman, two messengers, three assistant messengers, eight laborers, and two packers, to which an additional allowance was made by a clause in the sundry civil act to the amount of the expenditure of ten thousand dollars, available from March 3, 1877, to enable me to bring into market the vacant lands in the Southern States under act of June 22, 1876.

These allowances and provisions were greatly reduced from the estimates submitted, and have not sufficed, as before stated, to keep up the current work of the bureau.

As an illustration, I would mention the fact that the correspondence in the public lands division is six months behindhand, not only causing great inconvenience to the office, but absolute wrong to individuals, who, addressing the Government upon important matters, are obliged to wait months for reply, instead of receiving answer at once, as would be the case were private individuals concerned in the same manner as the Department. It would seem to be a matter of the merest and commonest courtesy, as well of individual right, that letters received by the office, often involving matters of great moment to the settlers and others interested in acquiring the public lands, be speedily and properly answered, in such reasonable time as will enable parties to take advantage of the season in the preparation for crops and the making of homes and improvements, without risk of an adverse decision tardily rendered, and often doubly vexatious and burdensome on account of the added time, labor, and expense devoted to the improvement of the lands of which they are deprived.

The contests relating to conflicting claims are still further in arrears. The examination of these conflicts cannot be undertaken by mere novices in official life, nor by men possessing even the highest order of clerical ability, without legal training and the acquisition of those habits of care, research, and judicial observation which enter into the judgments of courts. No ordinary tests of admission to departmental clerkships will properly fill these positions. It is in consequence of these facts that this office is at present so far from efficient organization.

The compensation allowed to the classes of clerks necessarily assigned to the making up of official decisions in all branches of the bureau is too small to secure first class men, acquainted with law, and especially with land statutes, and with the current and routine of departmental practice, and possessing the requisite tact, discretion, and power of discrimination to act upon these important questions, covering the elements of title to the entire body of lands disposed of by the Government.

The number of clerks should be largely increased in all the higher grades. Into these classes should then be introduced men of first class talent and legal acquirements, ready versed in the law, and familiar, as far as possible, with the practice in land cases. The salaries of the heads of divisions appointed to superintend the work of these classes, including the recorder and law clerk, should be raised to twenty-five hundred dollars each, and the chief clerk, who is required by law to act as Commissioner in the sickness or absence of the head of the bureau, or in case of vacancy in that office, and must, therefore, be fully qualified for its duties, should receive not less than three thousand dollars per annum.

With ten heads of division, including the recorder, law clerk, and three principal clerks, at twenty-five hundred dollars each, ten clerks of class four as assistants at eighteen hundred each, a principal draughtsman at two thousand dollars, and an addition of ten to each of classes three and two above the number allowed by the last appropriation, I could so arrange the work as to double the efficiency of the office in a very short time. Without some additional assistance of this kind it must remain for an indefinite period in its present very unsatisfactory condition.

I have not in the foregoing set before you any statement whatever respecting the recent interruption to the work caused by the late disastrous fire. It is safe to assert, and this will be found within the facts, that at least two months have been taken from the time of the whole office by the delays and interruptions incident to the casualty. This will in effect consume one-sixth of the annual appropriation for the regular salaries, and a much greater portion of the contingent fund. Of course it will be no more than mere repairing to add sufficient to the present force to make up this item of actual loss. The service of the Land Department is too valuable to the country to be allowed to suffer from such causes, especially at a time when it is already largely in arrears, in spite of its every effort to keep pace with the current business. The increase asked for is only sufficient to put the office on a sound working basis for regular service. To this estimate should be added appropriations for special service in various departments, such as swamp land adjustments, timber trespass investigations, and other matters taken up in their regular connection elsewhere in this report.

The force of messengers and laborers is also insufficient to secure the proper dispatch of the public business. The former should be increased one-half and the latter one-fourth in order to subserve the reasonable convenience of the bureau and those doing business before it. As now organized, the lack of messengers frequently compels the interruption of the work of clerks of every grade, from the lowest to the highest, and the consumption of much valuable time in communicating with distant rooms, which could be more economically paid for at the proper salary than by devolving it upon the clerks and heads of divisions at the present rates of compensation.

I would also recommend legislative provision for a competent stenographer, at a salary of sixteen hundred dollars per annum. The necessity for the service of such a person in this bureau must be equally as obvious as it is for other departments and bureaus of the Government for which provision is made.

#### LAW LIBRARY.

Questions of the utmost importance, involving vast interests requiring the most thorough and careful research and examination, are continually

before this office. They involve the construction of laws relative to the disposal of the public domain, and in this connection the application of the general principles of law as defined by the leading authors and reports of judicial decisions. The number of law books in the possession of the whole Department is very small, the libraries of the Department proper and the various bureaus containing not all of the text books most commonly used, and only a very limited number of the State reports. The library of this bureau contains, perhaps, half a dozen text books, a broken set of the decisions of the Supreme Court, and of the opinions of the Attorneys General, and no State reports. An extended examination of authorities requires a visit to the library of the Supreme Court or of the Attorney General's Office, necessitating loss of time and great inconvenience; and such visits are in fact in most cases impracticable, because each employé should be at his desk during office hours, as it is not known at what moment his personal services will be required; and in leaving the office he is separated from the records and papers to which he should have access in connection with his examination of authorities.

Of many of the law books there is only one copy in the whole Department, and the use of the same book is often necessary by different parties at the same time. In consequence of this condition of affairs, decisions are rendered involving the largest interests, in many instances affecting the determination of the courts, without a sufficient examination of authorities, because they are not available.

I therefore respectfully urge that the attention of Congress be called to this subject, with a view to adequate appropriation to enable this bureau to purchase such books as are absolutely necessary to the proper administration of its affairs.

#### JUDICIAL TRIBUNAL—CODIFICATION AND REVISION OF LAND LAWS.

The subject of revising and codifying the entire land laws of this country, and the establishment of a proper judicial tribunal for the determination of questions arising before this office, is one of such pre-eminent importance that it seems a little remarkable that it has not been made the subject of legislation.

When we consider the vast number of decisions which in the courts and this Department have been made, and acts of Congress, involving questions of land titles, and the number of cases daily arising in this bureau, to which all of this great amount of precedent and authority is more or less applicable, it becomes evident that there should be a careful codification and revision of the law upon this subject, and some tribunal established whose especial duty it should be to determine the questions here arising, and in accordance with the nicest distinctions of the law, and with a view, also, to the establishment of a consistent line of precedent which should not only be a guide to the Department but an aid and authority to the courts.

Perhaps there is no one who has had occasion to be brought into familiar contact with the decisions and rulings of this branch of the Government who has not remarked the conflicting expression of opinion and want of any clearly defined exposition of the law with reference to the important questions continually arising before it. I do not say this in disparagement of my predecessors or any one connected with the business of the office. This state of things results naturally and necessarily. It is impossible that any Commissioner of the Land Office, however eminent a lawyer he may be, should give the personal, patient, and

thorough consideration to the many important and complicated questions of law and fact continually arising before him that should be given to them. He must almost entirely rely upon his heads of divisions, who in turn must largely rely upon their subordinates; neither of the latter can always be selected with a view to their legal attainments.

It may be safely premised that no court in the land decides a larger number of difficult and important cases each year than does this bureau. A court especially appointed for that purpose, who should hold daily sessions, would not be more than equal to the task of disposing of the vast amount of business that would properly come before it. Indeed, it has become a necessity that the heads of bureaus should be relieved of the burden of this great labor.

Not only should this be done on account of the impracticability of the labor being properly done by them, considering the great amount of other business daily brought before them, but because of the impolicy of allowing them to do it. The questions arising before this bureau are such that should have the most impartial decision.

The heads of bureaus are the officers of the Government who feel, and as a matter of fact too often act upon the supposition, that they are only the guardians of the public interest. Besides this, they may not always be uninfluenced by a question of responsibility, which has the effect to delay if not defeat the justice due the citizen. The judicial power should be vested in an impartial tribunal, and the Government, like the individual, only be represented before it by an attorney or solicitor.

I can only use space here to suggest the subject and some of the reasons of its notice. This mere suggestion, however, it seems to me, will be sufficient to induce favorable action upon it.

#### REVISED STATUTES.

The attention of the Department is called to the suggestion in my last annual report looking to an amendment of the second paragraph in section 2238, Revised Statutes, page 394, chapter 2, which reads as follows:

Second. A commission of one per centum on all moneys received at each receiver's office.

The necessity for a change in the phraseology was urged in the following terms:

The act of Congress approved April 20, 1818, (Stats., vol. 3, p. 466,) from which the above is taken, answered the purpose for which it was then intended, as at that time no sales were made of the public lands except for cash, and in addition to a yearly salary of \$500, allowed to each register and receiver, they were allowed an additional compensation of one per centum on the moneys received, provided the whole amount did not exceed \$3,000 for any one year.

Since the passage of the act of 1818, the homestead and pre-emption system has been established, and a schedule of fees and commissions adopted, in accordance with the provisions of various laws governing the disposal of the public lands. As the law now reads, incorporated in the Revised Statutes and above quoted, the registers and receivers, aside from the fees and commissions allowed them under the homestead, pre-emption, and other laws, and the one per centum on all cash sales, would be entitled to one per centum on all moneys received, which would include one per centum on their fees and commissions. The second paragraph above quoted admits of such a construction, and has been so construed by some of the registers and receivers, and an attempt made to collect a commission not contemplated by the law.

To remove all doubt as to the meaning of the paragraph in question, I would recommend that it be amended to read:

Second. A commission of one per centum on all moneys received from cash sales at each receiver's office.



## REPAYMENT OF PURCHASE MONEY FOR LANDS ERRONEOUSLY SOLD.

The decision of the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, dated April 20, 1877, "in relation to the use of appropriations for the payment of accrued claims," bears severely upon claimants for refunding of purchase money for lands erroneously sold, whose cases it is made the duty of this office to examine and adjust.

Section 2362 Revised Statutes (p. 435) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to repay the purchase money in cases of sales of public lands where from any cause the sale cannot be confirmed. Section 2363, recognizing the preferred character of these claims, further authorizes the sale of stocks held in trust where it may be necessary, in order to carry out the provisions of the preceding section.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in the decision referred to, holds that the act of June 20, 1874, (18 Stat., p. 110,) precludes the payment of claims under "permanent annual appropriations," where such claims accrued more than two complete fiscal years prior to the presentation of the adjusted account at the Treasury Department for warrant. The appropriation for refunding money for lands erroneously sold comes under section 3689 Rev. Stat., (p. 733,) making permanent annual appropriations; and under the decision specifying this section there are now in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury some thirty cases approved by the honorable Secretary of the Interior in accordance with law, but withheld from final settlement, for the reason that the date of cancellation of sale is more than two complete fiscal years anterior to the date of receipt of the adjusted accounts.

These claims are manifestly so different from most others and possess such peculiar equities that I think the small number and amount of money involved have caused them to be overlooked in the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, 258 of these claims were reported to the Treasury Department, aggregating the sum of \$29,666.19 only. The amount of money to be refunded in each case is never a matter of doubt; the certificate of purchase issued by the register of the land office at date of purchase, together with the receiver's receipt for the money paid, determines that the United States has received a specific sum for a specific tract of land which the Government had contracted to sell, but which sale it was unable to confirm. The only question for determination is as to the party entitled to the return of this money, which, under the law, is decided by the additional legislation asked for.

The custom of this office under the act of January 12, 1825, authorizing repayment of purchase money for lands erroneously sold, has been to report formerly to the Secretary of the Treasury and latterly to the Secretary of the Interior all claims for refunding of excesses charged over the legal price, or any other illegal exactions on the part of the local land officers. These claims have been recognized and approved by the several heads of each Department to the present time, and it is only that now a question arises as to whether under a strict interpretation of the provision of the Revised Statutes, sec. 2362, p. 435, such repayments can be continued. To remove all possibility of doubt on this point, I respectfully suggest that it be recommended to Congress to pass an act amendatory of said section 2362, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to repay to the original purchaser, or heirs, the amount of any overpayment or illegal exaction in the purchase of public lands. No refunding of such overpayments or illegal exactions to be made to other than

the original purchaser or heirs, except in cases of specific and definite assignment of such claims.

In the same amendatory act I would recommend the extension of the provisions of said section 2362 to embrace cases of deposit by settlers to cover the expense of survey of public lands under section 2403, p. 443, U. S. Revised Statutes.

#### DECISIONS IN LAND CASES.

There is much need of a well arranged digest of the decisions of the Department respecting the public lands, and a current publication of those rendered from day to day, both by this office and the Secretary. In the necessary distribution of work, it is impossible for one person to keep constantly in mind the rulings and decisions affecting every branch of the office, and it is not infrequently the case that conflicting decisions are rendered on important points, causing great mortification to the officials and uncertainty among claimants, as well as difficult modifications and explanations in making proper correction when discovered.

By the appointment of a law clerk for this bureau, something has been done toward securing correct constructions and harmonious rulings, but there being no text book of cases for his guidance, he must necessarily rely for authorities upon such written records of the Department as he may be able to refer to from his personal recollection, or from that of the clerks in charge of the various distributive branches of the office. It would be impossible, therefore, to expect, from his individual efforts, conclusions at all times in harmony with settled decisions of the Department, unless these decisions would be so codified and presented as to make them convenient for his consultation and reference, as well as accessible to the heads of divisions and examiners having the adjustment of important cases immediately in hand.

I had hoped to secure from the last Congress some legislative provision by which the decisions of the Department relating to lands could be officially published, but, in the great press of important matters toward the close of the session, nothing was accomplished beyond the introduction of a joint resolution in the Senate relating to the subject.

That measure has been revived in the present Congress, and its provisions are embodied in Senate joint resolution No. 1, "Authorizing the official publication of the decisions of the Interior Department relating to the public lands." It provides for the designation by the Secretary of the Interior of a suitable person to collate, digest, and prepare for publication from month to month, or quarterly, as he may deem most desirable, such decisions, orders, circulars, and letters, as will fully explain and illustrate the current rulings and practice of the Department in land cases, to be printed by the Public Printer for distribution to parties entitled, and for sale to individuals at a price sufficient to cover the reasonable cost of the same.

In my judgment this measure will supply a much needed want in the administration of the land system, and I hope it may receive the speedy sanction of Congress.

ACT MARCH 3, 1875.

Attention is invited to the error in the description of the land directed to be withdrawn from sale and settlement and granted to the Holy Cross Mission, in the Territory of Dakota, by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1875. (Statutes at Large, vol. 18, p. 519.) Said act describes

the land as situated in sections thirteen and eighteen, whereas it appears that the land referred to is situated in sections thirteen and *twenty-four*. It will be necessary before the grant to said mission can be finally adjudicated that the statute be corrected by striking out the word eighteen in line six and substituting therefor the word twenty-four. I would also suggest that said act be so amended as to direct in specific terms the issue of a patent to said mission.

RECOMMENDS LEGISLATION AUTHORIZING THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE TO ISSUE COMMISSIONS TO TAKE TESTIMONY IN SUCH CASES AS IN HIS JUDGMENT THE EXIGENCIES OF THE CASE DEMAND.

It often becomes necessary and important in the adjudication of matters relating to the public land and private land claims in the Territories and some of the sparsely settled public land States, particularly in ascertaining the true location, boundaries, and extent of the various grants and claims, to take the testimony of witnesses residing at points remote from the offices of the surveyors general, whose examination is attended with great delay, trouble, and expense to the parties and the public service and great inconvenience to the witnesses whose attendance may be required. It has been the custom for the surveyors general, in cases where the testimony of distant witnesses is desired to be used before them or for the information of this office, to authorize county clerks or clerks of courts of record to take and return such testimony. But this affords only a partial and very inadequate remedy, the public duties of the officer frequently preventing prompt attention to the matter referred to him, and the distance still being so great in many cases, even when the nearest proper officer is selected, between his office and the residence of the witnesses, as to be a great hardship upon the latter and upon the parties who are compelled, for the protection of their interests, to procure their attendance and examination.

I therefore recommend appropriate legislation authorizing and empowering the Commissioner of the General Land Office to issue commissions to such persons as he may deem fit and proper to take testimony in all cases where, in his judgment, the interests of the service, for the protection of the interests of the Government or the rights of the parties, require it.

RECOMMENDS THAT PATENTS BE DIRECTED TO ISSUE FOR LANDS LOCATED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE SIXTH SECTION OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JUNE 22, 1860.

The sixth section of the act of June 22, 1860, (Statutes at Large, vol. 12, p. 85,) provides:

That whenever it shall appear that lands claimed, and the title to which may be confirmed under the provisions of this act, have been sold, in whole or in part, by the United States prior to such confirmation, or where the surveyor general shall ascertain that the same cannot be surveyed or located, the party in whose favor the title is confirmed shall have the right to enter upon any of the public lands of the United States a quantity of land equal in extent to that sold by the Government: *Provided*, That said entry be made only as lands subject to private entry, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and as far as may be possible in legal divisions and subdivisions, according to the surveys made by the United States.

Pursuant to the provisions of the above section, and in accordance with the mandates of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the cases adjudicated by said court under the provisions of the eleventh

section of said act, there has been issued by this office scrip or certificates entitling the confirmees or their assigns to locate 429,979.16 acres of land.

While the act of 1860 provided for the issue of patents for lands confirmed in place, it will be observed that it fails to provide for the issue of patents for lands located by the aforesaid scrip. The only evidence of title, therefore, that can be obtained to lands located thereby is the certificate of entry issued by the register and receiver of the land office in whose district the location is made, upon the surrender by the holder of the scrip under which the location is made.

In view of the foregoing, I have the honor to recommend appropriate legislation directing the Commissioner of the General Land Office to issue patents for lands located by the aforesaid scrip or certificates of location.

#### SUPERVISION OF SURVEYS.

The first section of the act of Congress approved May 18, 1796, entitled "An act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States in the territory northwest of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky River," provides that—

A surveyor general shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to engage a sufficient number of skillful surveyors as his deputies, whom he shall cause, without delay, to survey and mark the unascertained outlines of the lands lying northwest of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of the river Kentucky, in which the titles of the Indian tribes have been extinguished, and to divide the same in a manner hereinafter directed; he shall have authority to frame regulations and instructions for the government of his deputies, to administer the necessary oaths upon their appointments, and to remove them for negligence or misconduct in office.

The second section provides for the method of survey; the fourth section for the sale of lands "under the direction of the governor or secretary of the western territory and the surveyor general."

General Rufus Putnam was appointed by the President the first surveyor general of the United States, (northwest of Ohio River,) the public lands being then under the administration of the Treasury Department, and all letters addressed to the surveyor general up to June 17, 1812, were signed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be seen by the foregoing that in the beginning there was but one surveyor general for the whole country. He had authority to appoint competent deputies to assist him in the work. By various acts of Congress, since passed, the number of surveyors general has been increased, and the price per mile been fixed under contract system.

The practical result of the legislation increasing the number of surveyors general has not been such as to commend it to the country, and I am clearly of the opinion that the whole system should now be changed. I suggest and urge this on the ground of economy, and the belief that the work of public surveys would be more faithfully and permanently executed under the direction of one officer. There are now sixteen surveyors general, the maintenance of whose offices will cost during the present fiscal year \$128,609.27, while expending in public surveys only the small sum of \$300,000, being at the rate of about forty-three cents for superintending the expenditure of each dollar.

One surveyor general, employing not to exceed forty clerks, and at a cost not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, could, under the present contract system, if that were to continue, perform all the work in a more satisfactory manner than it is now done at so much greater cost. The reasons why this could be done are obvious to those who will investi-



gate the subject. The salaries of sixteen surveyor generals, the rent of sixteen offices, the fuel and lights for the same, the employment of sixteen chief clerks, each at a salary, in most instances, as great, if not greater, than that received by the principal clerk of surveys of the whole United States, under whose direction and supervision all surveys are made, and by whom the accuracy of all the work is tested, could be dispensed with, and in lieu thereof substitute one surveyor general, one chief clerk, and the necessary number of clerks, as before stated.

The contract system for public surveys should be at once annulled and set aside. All surveys should be made by a regular staff or corps of officers selected by the surveyor general as his assistants on account of their fitness for the service. It should be the duty of such assistants to go into the field and make the surveys in person. If this system were adopted, it would certainly insure better work at less cost than by the present mode. The assistants, working at a fixed salary, would have no motive for doing the work imperfectly, as they might have if under contract, which, in my opinion, is a sufficient reason for saying that the surveys would be made in a more satisfactory manner. There can be no reasonable doubt that surveys made in this manner would cost less than by the present contract method. It is true that the prices now allowed by law are too small to admit of large profits being made in the survey of mountainous or densely timbered lands, if the work be properly done. One reason why this is true is found in the fact that many of the persons surveying under contract are not well skilled in their work, and have not the means of procuring the necessary equipment for camp and field to enable them to do the work in the most economical manner. Most contractors in the Western States and Territories have to pay ruinous rates of interest for money to enable them to go into the field at all, and yet, with all these adverse circumstances to contend against, they make good profits on surveys of arable or level lands.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, there were expended in the surveys of public lands the sum of \$215,942.42, for which there were surveyed 10,847,082 acres. Add to this the further sum of \$146,933.58 which it cost to maintain the surveyor generals' offices in the sixteen districts where the surveys were made, and it is found that the total cost amounts to \$362,876.

I hazard nothing in saying that under the system of having but one surveyor general and assistants, as proposed, a much larger area could have been surveyed and in a better manner. In many of the surveying districts lines and corners, established only a few years since under the contract system, are entirely obliterated.

It may be urged against this system that it would not be convenient for settlers and others, interested in any district where there are unsurveyed public lands, to procure such surveys as might be desired, if the surveyor general's office in the district were abolished or removed. No such argument can be successfully maintained. The rule is now for the surveyors general to make surveys in such parts of their several districts as they deem best, and all contracts for surveys before they become binding are sent to this office for approval. An order to survey any particular township in any district can be sent to an assistant in less time than a contract could be prepared, sent here, approved, and returned to the surveyor general, all of which must be done before the work can be commenced. I therefore recommend—

First. The consolidation of all the offices of surveyors general into one, which shall be located in Washington.

Second. The abolition of the contract system.

Third. The appointment of a surveyor general of the United States, who shall be authorized to appoint as many assistants as may be required to personally make the surveys as fast as may be deemed necessary or provided for by law.

SURVEY OF ISLANDS AND BEDS OF MEANDERED LAKES, SLOUGHS,  
AND PONDS.

The survey of small islands in navigable meandered waters in the States where the offices of surveyors general had been closed and no appropriation of funds applicable for the purpose had been provided, was authorized by this office in 1868, to be executed at the expense of the applicant.

Office circular of June 10, 1868, (revised December 1, 1874,) embodied the regulations governing such surveys. The applicant is required to describe the particular island requested to be surveyed, with reference to the lines of public surveys adjoining the same, to furnish affidavits of disinterested persons of the existence of such lands, and to deposit the requisite amount to cover the cost of the survey; but with the understanding that the payment for such survey would confer no preference-right in the purchase of the land, such lands when surveyed being held subject to homestead and pre-emption rights under existing laws.

July 13, 1874, a circular was issued prescribing regulations for the survey of beds of lakes, (not navigable,) sloughs, and ponds over which the lines of the public survey were not extended at the date of the original survey, but which from the presence of water at the date of such survey were meandered, but which have become dry land sufficiently for agricultural purposes, by evaporation or from other causes. These regulations were similar in their requirements to those for the survey of islands. Such islands and beds of lakes, sloughs, ponds, or bayous were held to be public lands, the property of the United States.

The regulations embraced in these circulars were not new in their substance, but were simply a formulation of the pre-existing practice of the office theretofore administered with reference to the class of lands to which they were applicable.

I found surveys which had been made under these instructions pending before the Department when I assumed my present official position, and have permitted them to be treated, as was contemplated by the instructions, as a matter of good faith to parties interested; but after a careful consideration the conclusion is reached that not only is there no specific enactment which authorizes this action as set forth in the instructions above referred to, but there is grave doubt whether the United States has any claim to such islands or dried up lake beds, and whether they do not come under the sovereignty of the States respectively within the limits of which they are situated, and it was therefore determined that such surveys should not further be authorized. Aside from this question of title there are many other important considerations connected with this subject. It is impossible, from anything in the possession of this office, to arrive at anything like a correct computation of the number of these islands and surveyable lake beds; but there is sufficient to warrant the statement that the number is quite large and is constantly increasing. They are often found in localities which, from nearness to growing cities or villages, or from being within thickly and long settled neighborhoods, gave them a high value, and they became, as this office has had experience, objects of contention and strife, and affect the interests of whole

communities. The labor that will be imposed upon this office if the past system should be continued, would be very great, and I therefore am of the opinion that let the title rest where it may, Congress should pass an act transferring any title the United States may possess to the respective States, when such lands can become subject to the operation of State laws. The whole subject is worthy the attention of Congress, and indeed both public and private interests require its early attention.

ADJUSTMENT OF SWAMP LAND GRANTS UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED MARCH 2, 1849, SEPTEMBER 28, 1850, AND MARCH 12, 1860.

The act of September 20, 1850, has been held by the Supreme Court to have been a present grant. The act provides that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to make accurate lists and plats of the same, and transmit them to the governors of States, and at their request to issue patents therefor. The provisions of the law have not been fully carried out, nor have the grants to the several States been adjusted. Lapse of time makes the adjustment more difficult. Many States are demanding their rights under the act, and, at the present rate of settlement, years must elapse before the swamp and indemnity lands can be ascertained.

The quantity of land selected for the several States under the acts of March 2, 1849, September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, is 67,683,045.76 acres; of this quantity 51,315,355.59 acres have been approved, and of the approved selections 47,923,306.91 acres have been patented. There remains of the approved lands 3,392,048.68 acres to be patented, and of the selected lands 16,367,690.17 acres remain to be approved and patented.

Under existing regulations of the Department these lands, which are distributed among the States from Florida to Oregon, must be examined in the field before approval. Many years must elapse before this can be done, unless Congress will appropriate money for a larger clerical force. I have now but one agent in the field, and have to pay his expenses out of the contingent fund of the bureau. There should be at least forty efficient men engaged on this work. The extent of the grant should be ascertained at the earliest possible date, and the lands passing under the grant should be conveyed to the several States.

I therefore recommend that you call special attention of Congress to this matter, and urge an appropriation sufficient to insure a speedy adjustment of this grant.

LAPSED RAILROAD GRANTS BY REASON OF NON-COMPLETION.

A large number of grants for railroad purposes have expired by limitation, the roads for whose benefit they were made not having been constructed within the period prescribed by law; and I desire to invite attention to this subject which, though deserving of special consideration, has never heretofore been presented to Congress.

Most, if not all, grants contain clauses limiting the time within which the work of building the roads shall be performed, and recite that in the event of a failure on the part of the companies to comply with the conditions imposed, the "lands shall revert to the Government." A case involving this question was brought to the Supreme Court from Wisconsin, and that body, at its October term of 1874, declared that such clause, to wit, "the lands unsold shall revert to the Government," (if

the road be not completed,) is a condition subsequent, being in effect a provision that the grant to the extent of the lands unsold shall be void if the work designated be not done within the period prescribed.

After some discussion as to the manner in which the reserved right of the grantor for breach of the condition must be asserted, so as to restore the estate, the court say: "In the present case no action has been taken either by legislation or judicial proceedings to enforce a forfeiture of the estate granted." (Schulenberg et al. *vs.* Harriman, 21 Wall., 44.)

It will, therefore, be seen that provisions for reversions are conditions subsequent, and cannot operate until a declaration of forfeiture, either by some judicial proceedings authorized by law, or by legislative assertion of ownership on the part of the United States; and if this be not enforced, the title remains unimpaired in the grantee.

I append hereto a tabular statement showing the grants in this condition, the dates on which they were made, with reference to the acts of Congress by volume and page of the statutes; the road for whose benefit they were made; the States or corporations to which granted; the date of expiration of the grant by limitation of statute; the estimated quantity of lands which would inure to the State or corporation under the grant if road had been completed in due season, and which had been withheld from ordinary disposition; the number of miles of line constructed; the approximate quantity of lands which the State or corporation has earned under the grant by partial completion of the road, and the quantity patented or certified under the grant up to June 30, 1877.

The roads named in the list were uncompleted at the date of the expiration of their respective grants, so far as this office has been advised, and most of them remain in that condition. Great bodies of land which have not been earned, and which of course cannot be patented to the States or corporations under the grants, are withheld from sale or entry, and there is no manner now by which settlers can acquire title to them. The companies cannot sell, and this office has no authority to recognize appropriations made under the various laws.

I think it important that some action should be taken by Congress, looking either to the enforcement of the forfeiture of the grants or extending the time for the completion of the roads. If the latter course should be pursued the claims of *bona fide* settlers who have gone upon the lapsed lands in large numbers, and whose entries thereof have, in many instances, been permitted by the district officers, should be recognized, protected, and confirmed. As their cases now stand there is but one course for this office to pursue in passing upon such claims and entries, and this works great hardship, which should be avoided as a simple matter of justice in case the grants are resuscitated and extended.

I, therefore, recommend that the attention of Congress be specially called to this subject, and that legislation thereon be urged.

Below is a list of the companies, together with the date of the act granting the lands, expiration of the time allowed for completion of the road, quantity granted, &c. -



*List of railroad land grants which have lapsed by reason of non-com*

Name of railroad.	States in which located.	Grant by act—				Grant to—	Alternate sections within—
		Approved—	Stats.				
			Vol.	Page.			
Gulf and Ship Island.....	Mississippi ..	Aug. 11, 1856	11	30	State ....	6 miles..	
Alabama and Florida.....	Alabama and Florida,	May 17, 1856	11	15	States ...	6 miles..	
Coosa and Tennessee .....	Alabama ....	June 3, 1856	11	17	State ....	6 miles..	
Mobile and Girard .....	do .....	June 3, 1856	11	17	do .....	6 miles..	
Coosa and Chattanooga .....	do .....	June 3, 1856	11	17	do .....	6 miles..	
*Alabama and Chatanooga, formerly North-east and Southwest Alabama, and Wills Valley Railroads.	do .....	June 3, 1856	11	17	do .....	6 miles..	
Pensacola and Georgia .....	Florida .....	May 17, 1856	11	15	do .....	6 miles..	
Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central .....	do .....	May 17, 1856	11	15	do .....	6 miles..	
North Louisiana and Texas, formerly Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad.	Louisiana .....	June 3, 1856	11	18	do .....	6 miles..	
New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg .....	do .....	Mar. 3, 1871	16	579	Company ..	20 miles..	
Saint Louis and Iron Mountain.....	Missouri .....	July 4, 1866	14	83	State .....	10 miles..	
Little Rock and Fort Smith .....	Arkansas and Missouri.	{ Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	States ....	6 miles..	
		{ July 28, 1866	14	338	do .....	10 miles..	
Detroit and Milwaukee .....	Michigan .....	{ June 3, 1856	11	21	State .....	6 miles..	
Houghton and Ontonagon, formerly Marquette and Ontonagon.	do .....	{ June 3, 1856	11	21	do .....	6 miles..	
North Wisconsin, formerly Saint Croix and Lake Superior and branch to Bayfield.	do .....	{ Mar. 3, 1865	13	521	do .....	10 miles..	
Wisconsin Central, formerly Portage, Winnebago and Superior.	Wisconsin .....	{ June 3, 1856	11	20	do .....	6 miles..	
	do .....	{ May 5, 1864	13	66	do .....	10 miles..	
Saint Paul and Pacific, Saint Vincent extension, formerly branch to Red River of North.	do .....	{ May 5, 1864	13	66	do .....	10 miles..	
Saint Paul and Pacific, Brainerd branch, formerly branch to Lake Superior.	Minnesota ...	{ Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	Territory ..	6 miles..	
		{ Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	State .....	10 miles..	
Hastings and Dakota .....	do .....	{ July 12, 1862	12	625	do .....	6 miles..	
Oregon Central .....	do .....	{ Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	do .....	10 miles..	
Atlantic and Pacific .....	do .....	{ July 4, 1866	14	87	do .....	10 miles..	
	Oregon .....	May 4, 1870	16	94	Company ..	20 miles..	
	Various .....	July 27, 1866	14	292	do .....	Various..	

\* It is understood by this office that the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad was completed within the time of the act of July 27, 1866.

† While the time for the completion of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad does not expire until July 4, 1870, the time for the completion of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad does not expire until July 4, 1870.

pletion of roads within periods prescribed by acts making the grants.

With indemnity within --	Expiration of grant by original act.	Extended by act—		Expiration of grant by extending act.	Estimated quantity of lands granted.	Length of road completed before expiration of grant.	Estimated quantity of lands earned prior to expiration of grant.	Quantity certified or patented up to June 30, 1877.
		Approved—	Stats.					
			Vol. Page.					
15 miles	Aug. 11, 1866	.....	..	.....	Acres. 652,800.00	None	None	None.
15 miles	May 17, 1866	.....	..	.....	419,520.00	45 miles..	172,300.00	394,522.99
15 miles	June 3, 1866	.....	..	.....	132,480.00	None	None	67,784.96
15 miles	June 3, 1866	.....	..	.....	840,850.00	None	None	504,145.86
15 miles	June 3, 1866	.....	..	.....	150,000.00	None	None	None.
15 miles	June 3, 1866	Apr. 10, 1869	16 45	Apr. 10, 1873	897,920.00	None reported.	Not known	552,199.10
15 miles	May 17, 1866	.....	..	.....	1,568,729.87	None	None	1,275,212.93
15 miles	May 17, 1866	.....	..	.....	183,153.99	None	None	37,583.29
15 miles	June 3, 1866	.....	..	.....	610,880.00	94 miles..	360,960.00	353,211.70
30 miles	Mar. 3, 1876	.....	..	.....	3,800,000.00	None	None	None.
20 miles	July 1, 1871	.....	..	.....	640,000.00	None	None	None.
15 miles	Feb. 9, 1863	}	.....	.....	1,009,296.34	120 miles.	768,000.00	916,716.44
20 miles	July 28, 1876		.....	.....				
15 miles	June 3, 1866	.....	..	.....	355,420.19	None	None	37,427.43
15 miles	June 3, 1866	June 18, 1866	13 137	June 3, 1871	552,515.24	None	None	432,707.47
20 miles	June 3, 1871	May 20, 1869	15 252	Dec. 31, 1872				
15 miles	June 3, 1866	}	.....	.....	1,403,455.69	None	None	843,458.95
20 miles	May 5, 1866		.....	.....				
20 miles	May 5, 1866	Apr. 9, 1874	18 28	Dec. 31, 1876	1,800,000.00	330 miles.	1,472,000.00	443,823.16
15 miles	Mar. 3, 1867	Mar. 3, 1873	17 631	Dec. 3, 1873	2,000,000.00	140 miles.	896,000.00	780,291.75
20 miles	Mar. 3, 1873	June 22, 1874	18 203	Mar. 3, 1876				
15 miles	Mar. 3, 1867	Mar. 3, 1873	17 631	Dec. 3, 1873	1,475,000.00	73 miles.	467,200.00	537,842.42
20 miles	Mar. 3, 1873	June 22, 1874	18 203	Mar. 3, 1876				
20 miles	July 4, 1871	.....	..	.....	550,000.00	70 miles.	448,000.00	169,790.81
25 miles	May 4, 1876	.....	..	.....	1,200,000.00	47½ miles	608,000.00	None.
.....	July 4, 1876	.....	..	.....	42,000,000.00	125 miles.	1,600,000.00	504,536.60

period prescribed, but no evidence thereof has been filed as required by the granting act.  
1878, the grant is liable to forfeiture for breach of the conditions imposed by the 8th and 9th sections

## TIMBER DEPREDATIONS.—TIMBER LANDS.

In my annual report to you of last year, attention was called to the subject of depredations upon the timber on the public lands of the United States. The vast extent of these depredations and the great loss to the Government were represented, and recommendation was made for legislation by Congress to enable the survey, appraisement, and sale of the timber lands of the United States, but no legislation was enacted by Congress upon this subject.

A brief history of past action is as follows:

The first action by this Department in regard to depredations on the public lands was by the appointment of what were termed "timber agents." No law of Congress is referred to in these appointments, and it is presumed that the Secretary of the Interior made them as incident in the performance of his duty in protecting that portion of the public property coming under his jurisdiction. No appropriation was made for their payment, but they were instructed that their compensation and expenses would be paid from the proceeds of their agencies, if sufficient for that purpose, and if not, the residue out of the judiciary fund. They were instructed that the proceeding would be by indictment, or by seizure under proper process of the timber or lumber cut, and their sole duty under their instructions was to obtain and furnish information to the United States district attorney or marshal, as the case might require. The Solicitor of the Treasury is authorized by law "to instruct the district attorneys, marshals, and clerks of the circuit and district in all matters and proceedings appertaining to suits in which the United States is a party or interested, \* \* \*," (Stat. vol. 4, p. 415, sec. 379; Revised Statutes, U. S., p. 62,) and he was advised of the appointment of timber agents and of their acts, he gave them instructions, and he also instructed the United States district attorneys and marshals to render to these agents any aid and co-operation in their power.

With letter dated January 19, 1854, from George C. Whiting, chief clerk of the Department, all of the letters and other papers that had theretofore been filed in the Department in relation to depredations committed upon the public lands of the United States were transmitted to this office, with the remark that—

The fact that many questions, intimately connected with the disposition of the public lands, are necessarily involved in the adoption of proper measures for the protection of the public property thereon, has induced the Secretary to commit the whole subject to your sound judgment and discretion as the public officer who from position and experience in such matters is most properly chargeable therewith.

Under date of January 28, 1854, a circular was issued by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to timber agents; also another, dated March 4, 1854. At the last date there appears to have been four of these agents, viz, two in Michigan, one in Wisconsin, and one in Iowa. These circulars, in addition to the duties prescribed in the appointments by the Secretary, contained instructions that the timber agents could seize and sell timber cut from the public lands independently of the marshal or of legal process. Under date of December 24, 1855, a circular was issued by this office to registers and receivers, in which it is stated that—

The Secretary of the Interior has concluded to change the present system of timber agencies, and to devolve the duties connected therewith upon the officers of the local land districts. By his direction, therefore, you will, upon the receipt of these instructions, take charge of the timber business within the limits of your land district, as a part of the general duties of your office; and it is accordingly hereby assigned to you as such, with the understanding that hereafter it is to be considered and held as a proper incident to, and, in fact, a part of, your general duties, covered and satisfied by the salary which the law provides for your respective offices.

Following this there are quotations from opinions of Attorneys General, showing the right of the United States to protect the property belonging to them. A law and decision of the Supreme Court of the United States are also cited. The law cited is the act of March 2, 1831, entitled "An act to provide for the punishment of offenses committed in cutting, destroying, or removing live oak or other timber or trees reserved for naval purposes." (4 Stat. L., 472.) This act, as amended by act of July 10, 1832, (4 Stats., 572,) is embraced in and continued in force by sections 2461 and 2462, p. 453, and section 4751, p. 932, of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

The act of March 2, 1831, consisted of three sections, which, as amended, correspond with the three sections of the Revised Statutes mentioned. The first section provides a fine for cutting or removing timber from the lands of the United States of "not less than triple the value of the tree or trees or timber so cut, destroyed, or removed," and imprisonment for not exceeding twelve months. The second section provides for the forfeiture of the ship or vessel and tackle, apparel, and furniture for taking on board timber unlawfully cut, and for fine of captain for exporting same. The third section provides that the penalties and forfeitures incurred under the first and second sections—

Shall be sued for, recovered and distributed, and accounted for, under the directions of the Secretary of the Navy, and shall be paid over, one-half to the informer, if any, or captors, where seized, and the other half to the Secretary of the Navy, for the use of the navy pension fund; and the Secretary is authorized to mitigate, in whole or in part, on such terms and conditions as he deems proper, by an order in writing, any fine, penalty, or forfeiture so incurred.

The decision of the Supreme Court cited is that of *The United States vs. Ephraim Briggs*, (9 Howard, p. 351,) in which it is held that the true construction of the act 2d March, 1831, is that it extends not only to the cutting of timber reserved for naval purposes, but to "other timber," and that the cutting and using of any other description of timber trees from the public lands would be equally indictable under this act.

This case was first before the Supreme Court in 1847, (5 Howard, p. 208,) and was, therefore, instituted before the creation of this Department—(Act March 3, 1849, 9 Statutes, 395, provides for Interior Department,) but under what supervision I am not advised.

The circular of December 24, 1855, looks to an enforcement of the act of 1831. The 6th section contains the following: "In the enforcement of the said act of 1831 you should be careful," &c., but I am not able to state in how many instances the enforcement of this act through the courts has been induced by the action of registers and receivers. I find that with letter dated August 19, 1870, the receiver of the land office at La Crosse, Wis., forwarded the claim of C. C. Miller for \$96, being for compensation, at \$3 per day, for thirty-two days spent in attendance at court on occasion of the trial of a trespass on public timber. In this case the trespasser, Andrew Scott, was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of \$1,500 and costs of suit. Mr. Miller, in submitting his account, says:

I have been advised to make application for half the fine under the law, which gives one-half the fine to the informer, but do not see my way clear to do that, as I was acting as Government agent, and only did my duty in following up the case.

And the receiver says:

Mr. Miller, on the trial, was something more than a witness; he was, as we believe, the active agent during the trial, who marshaled the evidence for the prosecution and greatly aided in bringing the criminal to justice. Although he received pay as a witness, (which pay would not nearly pay his board,) both the register and myself think this additional amount of \$3 a day should be allowed him.



In letter dated May 11, 1871, to the register and receiver at La Crosse, Wis., this office made expression as follows in regard to Mr. Miller's claim :

By the 10th section of the circular of 24th December, 1855, the register and receiver, as timber agents, are authorized in certain cases to appoint a deputy to investigate and report the facts involved in any supposed case of trespass, and allow as compensation a per diem of \$3 for time actually employed and mileage at the rate of ten cents per mile for distance actually traveled, but this does not authorize payment for time spent in attendance at court as a witness or in marshaling evidence for the prosecution, which properly forms no part of the duty of a deputy timber agent authorized to be appointed and compensation as aforesaid, and the present claim of Mr. Miller cannot, therefore, be allowed.

From the date of the circular, December 24, 1855, to May 2, 1877, it has been sent to registers and receivers to govern their action, and has purported to be the governing rule, with exceptions as follows, viz :

1. In Minnesota, the duties prescribed by the circular were transferred from the register and receiver for one land district, February 6, 1862, and afterward for all the State, to the surveyor general, and so continued until July 21, 1876, when they were again imposed upon the registers and receivers.

2. The fourth section of this circular is as follows :

Under no circumstances will you compound or compromise with any such trespassers, or receive any pay or compensation from them as acquittal or discharge therefrom, or in any other manner ; neither will you give any permission to cut timber or otherwise trespass on the public lands, as there is no authority for any such proceedings ; but all such offenses against the law must be prosecuted and tried by the authorities duly constituted for that purpose.

Notwithstanding this direction in the circular, it appears that from time to time, commencing in 1860, compromises, with the assent of the Secretary of the Interior, were made with parties who had cut timber upon the public lands. In letter to this office dated March 7, 1860, the Secretary of the Interior authorized compromise on the following terms, viz : Entry of the land upon which the timber was cut ; payment of fifty cents per thousand feet, together with all the expenses incurred in making the seizure ; and in letter of 16th of January, 1862, to this office, the Secretary remarks in regard to the opinion of the United States district attorney for Minnesota, which was to the effect that all settlements by way of compromise should be rejected, and offenders should be prosecuted and full penalty exacted, that—

The subject is one of interest, and not free from embarrassment. I do not concur with the district attorney in the opinion that no settlement is to be made with trespassers. It appears to me that the main object proper to be kept in view, should be to make the timber produce to the Government the price of the land.

Subsequently the Secretary concluded that settlement with trespassers on the basis of entry of the land, payment of fifty cents per thousand feet and costs attending the seizure would be satisfactory. In course of time, owing to the fact that the lands from which the timber was taken were not subject to cash entry, or suitable for cultivation, and from other causes, the instructions for compromise came to be "a reasonable *stumpage* according to the market value of the timber cut, at a minimum in no case of less than two dollars and fifty cents per thousand feet and costs."

As showing the position which had been assumed by this bureau on the subject of timber on the public lands, I quote the following from the annual report of Commissioner Edmunds for 1864 :

Under authority of law and judicial decisions, this office has put in operation repressive measures against the spoliation of the timber on the public lands. These

measures have extended to Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Kansas, California, Oregon, Washington, and Nevada. Wherever the trespass has actually taken place, but found not to be willful but through ignorance, it has not been the policy of the Department to pursue the offenders in a vindictive spirit; but when the lumber has been taken from offered land, simply to require the actual entry of the premises and payment of costs. In the case of unoff red or unsurveyed land, we have enforced the payment of a liberal stumpage. Where timber is scarce, as in the case of Nevada Territory, we have issued stringent orders to the district land officers, and to the following effect: The importance of a supply of timber when timber is so scarce would seem to invoke protection in order to preserve it and prevent waste; but as the timber is chiefly to be found in the mountain slopes, on land not adapted to agriculture, it becomes a question as to what extent restriction upon its enjoyment shall be imposed on settlers in the Territory. In the case of pre-emptors and homestead settlers on lands fit for tillage, they are restricted to timber growing on the land for purposes of building, fencing, repairs, and firewood. Neither pre-emptor nor homestead settler can cut timber for sale until the former has made entry, and the latter resided five consecutive years on the land. Where land settled and pre-empted is destitute of timber, in that case the party must, *ex necessitate*, be permitted to take timber from the mountain slopes, but solely for domestic use, otherwise Nevada plains would be unsettled.

Should parties file for mountainous land, not fit for cultivation, in order to cut and sell the timber, the register and receiver are directed to cause it to be seized and sold, for by so doing they would to some extent protect mill owners from the exactions of speculators.

Persons who have invested in saw mills, and are reaping large profits from the necessities of the settlers, must pay a reasonable tariff per one thousand feet of timber sawed, as stumpage, say not less than one sixth the value per one thousand feet of the manufactured lumber at the mill. This would be moderate, in view of the great demand for timber in the Territory, and but consistent with honest principles, that a compensatory return should be made for the timber.

In order to effect such an arrangement, the land officers are authorized to consult the United States district attorneys as to the best mode of securing a *revenue* from the timber, payable quarterly, on each and every thousand of feet sawed at the respective mills, or used as cordwood, hewn timber, or other description of timber, on a sworn statement of the number of feet taken. Should the "mill" owners, "cordwood," "hewn timber," or "other timber" holders refuse to enter into such stipulation, the register and receiver are directed to advise them that the timber is public property and liable to seizure; and where the negotiation with them is not satisfactory, the register and receiver must promptly seize any timber cut upon the public lands.

The policy pursued has been quite efficient in mitigating the evil, and that, too, not only without any cost to the Government, but leaving the avails of seizure in the Treasury of over ten thousand dollars.

Similar practice was afterward authorized in the Territory of Utah.

This practice of collecting stumpage became universal, and on my coming into office, June 26, 1876, I found that it was uniformly the custom in all parts of the United States and Territories, where there was timber growing upon the public lands, and it so continued until the attention of the Department was called to it, and the acting Secretary of the Interior, under date of July 17, 1876, directed that the local officers be required to obtain the approval of the Department before compromising any case. As indicated in the quotation made from the report of 1864, and from other information in possession of this office, the cutting and removal of timber appears to have been, in many cases, by previous agreement with the officials.

In letter of August 22, 1876, J. H. Baker, esq., surveyor general for Minnesota, remarks as follows, in regard to settling timber cases in that State:

In using the term "settlements," it is not understood by this office that the parties charged with trespass are in any way acquitted or discharged from any offense against the law, and is, therefore, in no sense a compromise of any criminal act. As a rule, the parties committing the trespass are irresponsible, and it proves to be quite difficult to trace the logs to the parties purchasing. When so traced they are generally in the hands of responsible parties, believed to be innocent purchasers, and settlements, with deferred payments, are made by the purchaser assuming the stumpage due the Government, at dates on which they had agreed to pay the original holders. These adjustments are acceded to to save absolute loss.

3. Prior to 1872 the collections made for stumpage or sale of timber were carried to the credit of the judiciary fund, and the agents deputized by the registers and receivers were paid from this fund; but it having been decided that this could no longer properly be done, the first appropriation for paying expenses of suppressing depredations on the public timber was the appropriation of \$10,000, June 10, 1872, (Stats., vol. 17, p. 659.)

Since that there have been annual appropriations for the purpose, as follows: March 3, 1873, \$3,000, (vol. 17, p. 517;) June 23, 1874, \$5,000, (vol. 18, p. 213;) March 3, 1875, \$5,000, (vol. 18, p. 334;) July 31, 1876, \$5,000, (vol. 19, p. 122;) March 3, 1877, \$5,000, (vol. 19, p. 349;) and the agents deputized by the registers and receivers have been paid from these appropriations for their services and expenses until January 9, 1877, when the following circular letter was issued to registers and receivers:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
*Washington, D. C., January 9, 1877.*

REGISTER and RECEIVER:

GENTLEMEN: I have to direct that, on receipt hereof, you report to this office whether or not you have, or have had, any deputy timber agents employed under the 10th section of the circular of December 24, 1855; if so, give the name of any such deputy, the date of his employment, and how long his services will probably be required; also the amount of liabilities you have incurred up to date as timber agents under that circular.

In future employ no deputies without specific authority therefor first obtained from this office.

Very respectfully,

J. A. WILLIAMSON,  
*Commissioner.*

A statement of these facts was made to the Department January 24, 1877, with the conclusion, after a review of the whole subject, that there were no practical results in the way of suppression of depredations or collection of values through the registers and receivers; the total amount of money deposited in the Treasury on account of timber trespass from the 1st of January, 1856, being the beginning of our records upon the subject, to that date being \$199,998.50, and the total amount paid out for service rendered and expense during the same period \$45,624.76, leaving a balance net to the United States, if no appropriation had been made, of only \$154,373.74, being a little more, if any, than the value of timber on five thousand acres of good pine land. The recommendation was made that thereafter the registers and receivers should no longer take charge of the timber business, but, so far as the limited appropriation would defray the expense, special agents should be appointed by this office to act in the premises.

Section 453, Revised Statutes of the United States provides that—

The Commissioner of the General Land Office shall perform, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, all executive duties appertaining to the surveying and the sale of the public lands of the United States, and in anywise respecting such public lands. \* \* \*

It is held by the Supreme Court in the case of the United States *vs.* Cook, (19 Wallace, 591.) that "the timber while standing is a part of the realty, and it can only be sold as the land could be, and unless lawfully cut will remain the property of the United States."

The appropriation available at that time, that of July 31, 1876, which is, along with other appropriations, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, was made in the following language: "To meet expenses of suppressing depredations upon



the public lands, \$5 000." It was thought that in view of these provisions of law authority existed for the appointment of special agents by this office.

The Department, under date of the 5th of April last, concurred with this office that the system heretofore adopted had failed to accomplish the desired purpose, and approved the action in discontinuing it and in employing special agents, and directed as follows :

First. That hereafter all agents employed for this purpose be employed by you, and borne on your rolls as clerks or employés; that they be detailed for special duty to act under your instructions in ascertaining when, where, and by whom depredations have been committed upon the public lands, and to report to you the facts in each case.

Second. If, upon an examination of the reports so obtained, you find that the facts elicited in any case warrant the commencement of legal proceedings to punish the trespassers, or to collect damages for the waste already committed, or both, you will report the same to this Department with your opinion thereon, in order that such further proceedings may be had in the premises as the case may require.

Third. No agents employed by you will be permitted to make any compromise for depredations on the public lands, but if any propositions for settlement are submitted to them you will instruct them to report the same to you with a full statement of the facts in the case, showing the nature and extent of said depredations, when and by whom committed, the amount and value of the timber when cut, and the value of the land in its present and former condition, all of which, together with your opinion thereon, you will transmit to this Department for further consideration.

Fourth. If, in any case, the emergencies should seem to require more prompt action than is contemplated in the above directions, in order to arrest the offender or to secure the Government for the damages suffered, you will instruct your agent to apply to the United States district attorney for the district in which the waste was committed, to institute the proper legal proceedings for that purpose. This course, however, must be taken only in cases where the evidence is clear and indisputable.

In the execution of this direction the following circular was prepared and sent to all the registers and receivers :

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
Washington, D. C., May 2, 1877.

To REGISTERS and RECEIVERS of *United States land offices* :

GENTLEMEN : The Secretary of the Interior has concluded to change the method formerly adopted for protecting the timber on the public lands, by which you were made agents for that purpose within the limits of your respective land districts, as per circular of December 24, 1855. Pursuant to directions from him of the 5th ultimo, the instructions of that circular are hereby revoked.

Hereafter, as it may be found advisable, from time to time, for the end in view, clerks or employés will be detailed from this office to act under instructions of the Commissioner in ascertaining when, where, and by whom depredations have been committed upon the public lands, and to report to him the facts in each case.

If, upon an examination of the reports so obtained, the Commissioner finds that the facts elicited in any case warrant the commencement of legal proceedings to punish the trespassers, or to collect damages for the waste already committed, or both, he will report the same to the Secretary of the Interior, with his opinion thereon, in order that such further proceedings may be had in the premises as the case may require.

The clerks or employés detailed as aforesaid will not be permitted to make any compromise for depredations committed on the public lands. If any propositions are submitted to them with that object, they will be required to report the same to this office, with a full statement of the facts in the case, showing the nature and extent of said depredations, when and by whom committed, the amount and value of the timber when cut, and the value of the land in its present and former condition, all of which, together with the opinion of the Commissioner, will be submitted to the head of the Department for further consideration.

If, in any case, the emergencies should seem to require more prompt action than is contemplated in the rules above indicated in order to arrest the offender, or to secure the Government for the damages suffered, it will be the duty of the clerk or employé detailed to act in the matter to make direct application to the United States district attorney for the district in which the waste was committed, to institute the proper legal proceedings for that purpose. This course, however, must be taken only in cases where the evidence is clear and indisputable.

The foregoing is communicated for your information. You will observe therefrom



that you are not hereafter to act as agents for the protection of the public timber, although your co-operation is expected whenever you may be called on to render assistance to officials charged with the duty.

Very respectfully,

J. A. WILLIAMSON,  
*Commissioner.*

Further report upon the subject was made by this office to the Department under date of the 16th August, in which it is proposed to use from the contingent fund of this office seven to ten thousand dollars in addition to the appropriation above referred to, in defraying the expense of persons to be appointed and borne on the rolls of this office to detect timber trespass.

A division of the States having public lands into districts was recommended, and that one clerk be detailed to take charge of the division, and others to act under his direction. These recommendations met with the approval of the Department, which was communicated under date of the 18th August last, and in accordance with this and the authority of the Department letter of April 5, 1877, heretofore mentioned, as many persons as the funds available would warrant have been detailed and have been appointed, and sent to the various localities where depredations were supposed to exist.

The persons sent to Minnesota and Louisiana have been longest in the field, and have been most successful in their efforts. In Louisiana over 100,000 logs have been seized under civil process issued by the United States court, and 92,710 have been sold by the United States marshal; 17,980 of these logs were sold to outside parties, realizing \$10,901.55, and 74,730 were bought in on behalf of the Government, at a cost of \$9,898.16, to prevent them from being sold at a sacrifice, a combination having been made to prevent competition, and these are now held until a sufficient price can be obtained for them. Other operations, extensive in their nature, are in course of process in Louisiana and other Southern States.

The clerks detailed as special agents to detect timber trespassers in the State of Minnesota have reported to date 61,708,564 feet (board measure) of white pine logs cut and removed from the vacant public lands in that State, 56,957,808 feet of which were cut and removed between the years 1868 and 1876, and for which no stumpage appears to have been collected. It is believed that parties who handled the logs are willing, in order to avoid litigation, to compromise for this trespass according to the custom then in force under instructions from this office, which, at the rates of stumpage charged in these years, would place in the United States Treasury about \$161,000, net, and save expense of suits. The balance of trespass, 4,751,756 feet, was cut and removed from the public lands in Minnesota and Wisconsin, and under instructions from this Department twenty-nine civil suits were instituted at the last term of the United States district court at Saint Paul, Minn., against the trespassers. The jury returned verdicts in nineteen cases in favor of the Government for the value of the logs in the booms. In six others, demurrers to complaints were overruled, with leave to answer. Of the remaining four, three were too late for term, and one continued on motion of the United States district attorney. Twenty-five indictments were found by the grand jury, and trial and conviction were had in one case. Pleas of guilty were entered in three cases, and all the rest have been transferred to the United States circuit court which convenes next December. Most of the transfers were ordered by the court on account of various difficult questions of

law arising. For the same reasons, sentence of those convicted was suspended until after term in circuit court. Fourteen civil actions are all ready for trial in December, with more to be commenced. Four of the district court cases were taken to circuit court on writ of error. In several instances trespassers have surrendered the logs without suit.

For several years a system of depredations upon the Red River of the North and on the Missouri has been going on, and numerous complaints having been made to the officers of the Government, urging that steps be taken to put a stop to this trespassing, an investigation was had, and twenty-two cases of trespass reported. The evidence in each case is complete, and criminal suits will be instituted in the United States district court for the district of Dakota at its next term. In Minnesota about 3,000,000 feet of white pine logs were seized by the United States marshal and placed in booms in the Mississippi River, near Minneapolis. The logs were appraised by an expert, and bids have been received for them, varying from \$4.75 to \$5.50 per thousand feet. The bids have been approved by the United States district attorney, and in some cases the marshal has already issued orders for delivery of logs to the purchaser.

Extensive suits have been commenced in Colorado against individuals, and railroad and mining companies who have used timber cut from the public lands. The reports from Utah, Montana, Arizona, and the States and Territories on the Pacific coast fully confirm the previous reports of the very extensive depredation on the public lands.

I feel warranted in saying that the Government will realize, in round numbers, \$100,000 from the suits already instituted for timber depredation. In the mining regions of the West this timber is an actual necessity, not only for the extensive smelting and other works connected with mining, and for propping mines, but for the fuel actually required by the inhabitants. It is impossible for them to purchase as at present situated, the majority of the land not having been surveyed, and the majority of it not being adapted to agriculture, it cannot be taken honestly under existing laws.

The effort that is now being made as has been defined by the Department, is "not only to bring money into the public treasury, but to put an end to timber depredations on the public land. To this end it is above all things necessary that the depredators be effectually deprived of every possibility of deriving any benefit from the wrongful acts they have committed." For this reason no compromises are allowed which will permit logs seized to pass into the possession of depredators with any chance of profit; the current price of logs at the place where they are held is to be insisted upon, and the parties who have hitherto carried on these depredations with profit are to be made to "understand that in attempting to steal timber from the public lands they will in any event lose the value of their labor and their expenses, and expose themselves to criminal prosecution," such prosecutions to "be not confined to those mostly poor persons who actually cut timber on public lands with their own hands, but that they be directed as well and principally against the parties who are found to have organized and directed the stealing of timber on the public lands on a large scale, and derived from that criminal practice the greatest profit."

As has been stated, as large a number of persons as the small fund available would warrant have been appointed and detailed to investigate in regard to trespass on the public lands, and to collect and furnish testimony in regard to the same. This fund is being rapidly exhausted, and unless Congress shall speedily appropriate for this purpose, the

special agents who are now in the field will have to be withdrawn. I am satisfied that any amount that may be appropriated will be speedily reimbursed tenfold. It will be some time before the timber lands can to any great extent be made available if legislation is speedily enacted, and in the mean time should there not be an appropriation for the purpose the timber could not be protected. It is also very important that the work of recovery for depredations in the past should be continued, for which purpose it is necessary to keep agents in the field.

Having thus given in brief what has been done in the past and what is being done now, it remains to examine the question with reference to the measures which should be adopted in the future for protecting and preserving the timber, or for the survey and sale of the remaining timberlands. In considering this question it may, I think, be safely assumed that the laws which are now in force providing for the disposition of the public lands are not the best, when applied to timber lands. Under these laws the timber bearing lands of great value, the desert lands of but little value, and good agricultural lands, are all held at the same price, and are alike reserved for homestead and pre-emption settlement, and alike granted away as subsidies to railroads and for other internal improvements, without regard to their fitness for the purposes for which reserved, or their value when granted. That some distinction and separate legislation in regard to the timber lands is now necessary, will not be questioned by any person who will take the trouble to investigate the question of timber supply and its probable duration under existing laws.

If the problem of future supply and the means necessary to secure it did not enter in, some legislation for the purpose of protecting the Government against mere pecuniary loss would be necessary. But the necessity of early adopting some policy looking to the preservation of timber for future supply is of so much greater importance that I desire to call your attention more especially to it.

Assuming, therefore, that present laws are inadequate, either for the sale or preservation of the timber lands, the inquiry to what end should future legislation be directed is now to be considered. Shall the timber lands be surveyed and sold at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, or shall they be appraised and sold at a fair valuation, or shall their extent and location be ascertained, and they be held by the Government, and the timber sold under such rules and regulations as may be provided by law, looking to a renewal of the forest by a careful preservation of the young timber, as is provided by law and carried into effect in some of the states of Europe.

The consumption and waste of timber in all the pine growing districts of the United States during the last few years has been so great as to cause the discussion of various plans to stay the waste and preserve the timber. Some thoughtful men, whose observations and experience in the lumber producing districts have been extensive, are of the opinion that the survey and sale of the pine lands would necessarily tend to their preservation, that a larger number of people would be interested in preventing and suppressing fires. Private ownership would doubtless do much to prevent waste by fire in districts where the lands are chiefly in private hands, and it may be also true that timber would be better guarded and husbanded if the timber lands were in the hands of men who paid even the small price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for them.

All past history shows only two successful methods of preserving timber in densely populated countries; the one, by the Government retain-



ing the title to the land and exercising a watchful supervision over the sale and disposition of the timber, as in Germany, where large revenues are annually derived from this source; the other, through law of entail, as in England, by means of which a landed aristocracy holds the soil and has the aid of the strength and well executed laws to enable the preservation of the timber.

It is a fact which cannot be successfully denied that most of the pine lands in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, also those on the Pacific and Gulf coasts, have very little value as agricultural lands, and should be withdrawn from the operation of the homestead and pre-emption laws. Millions of acres have been taken under these laws which contemplate settlement and cultivation, whereon now no vestige of agriculture or cultivation exists. These laws are used in the pine land portion of the country mainly as covers for fraud.

In an official report, which must necessarily be brief, a subject of the interest and importance of this cannot be discussed at such length or in such manner as to present all the arguments as to what should be done. The disastrous climatic effect resulting from the removal of forests might be urged separately as a reason for their preservation, if the scope or extent of an official report would warrant it. As I cannot enter this field of argument, for the reason above given, I will venture only to express the hope that you may be able to secure investigation by Congress into this very important subject. If by anything I can suggest, members of our national legislature can be induced to examine such authorities on this subject as "Man and Nature," or the "Earth as Modified by Man," by Hon. George P. Marsh, there is but little doubt but that suitable legislation would be the result. From the examination I have been able to give this question, I have concluded to recommend to you—

1. That Congress should, by proper legislation, withdraw all lands chiefly valuable for pine timber from the operation of the homestead and pre-emption laws, and from all manner of sale or disposition except for cash at a fair appraised value, to be ascertained in such manner as Congress may provide, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

2. That the Secretary of the Interior be authorized by law to sell at just and fair valuation, to be ascertained as Congress may direct, timber from the public lands in mining districts where it would be contrary to existing laws to sell the land by legal subdivisions, or in any manner except as provided in the mining laws now in force; also that he be authorized to sell the timber upon any unsurveyed land, not mineral, when needed for actual settlement before the public surveys are extended over such lands. This legislation is necessary, pending any other that may be deemed best by Congress.

3. That Congress be requested to enact a law providing for the care and custody of such timber lands as are unfit for agriculture, and for the gradual sale of the timber growing thereon, and for the perpetuation of the growth of timber on such lands by such needful rules and regulations as may be required to that end. That Congress be requested to enact such laws as may be necessary for the appraisement and sale of such timber lands as it may deem best to sell; also providing for the care and custody of such lands until such time as they are sold; also to provide for more specific legislation for fines and punishment for trespass on the timber on all public lands, defining the nature of the action, and by whom to be brought; I would also respectfully suggest the propriety of legislation authorizing seizure by the United States marshal or his deputies, of timber cut from the public lands of the United States with-



out first resorting to the tedious process of obtaining writs from the courts, and providing the method of sale of timber that may be seized and the disposition of the proceeds.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS IN THE STATE OF COLORADO AND THE TERRITORIES OF NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

The basis of the present mode of settling these claims is the eighth section of the act of July 22, 1854, (10 Stats., p. 308,) which in substance makes it the duty of the surveyor general of New Mexico to examine, under instructions by the Secretary of the Interior, and report upon the validity or invalidity of Spanish and Mexican titles therein, which said report, the act further provides, shall be "laid before Congress for such action thereon as may be deemed just and proper, with a view to confirm *bona fide* grants." This legislation applied only to that part of New Mexico which was included within the lines defined by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo until the act of August 4, 1854, (10 Stats., p. 575,) which provided that, "until otherwise provided by law, the territory acquired under the late treaty with Mexico, commonly known as the Gadsden treaty, be, and the same is hereby, incorporated with the Territory of New Mexico, subject to all the laws of said last named Territory."

Under this act the honorable Secretary of the Interior, in his decision, dated February 17, 1872, addressed to this office, held that the laws therein referred to were *United States laws*, including the above act of July 22, 1854, and hence that the jurisdiction of the surveyor general of New Mexico for the settlement of these claims extended over all the territory acquired by the Gadsden treaty, unless, in the words of the act of August 4, 1854, some other mode had been "provided by law." Since the date of this act the settlement of a part of these claims in the Gadsden purchase has been otherwise provided for by law.

By the act of February 24, 1863, (12 Stats., p. 664,) a part of the Gadsden purchase was incorporated into the Territory of Arizona, and by the same act authority was given for the appointment of a surveyor general for that Territory. By the subsequent act of July 15, 1870, (16 Stats., p. 304,) the provisions of the eighth section of the act of July 22, 1854, were extended to Arizona, and the surveyor general thereof was thereby clothed with as ample jurisdiction over grants therein as was vested in the surveyor general of New Mexico over like claims in the Territory of New Mexico.

The provisions of the eighth section of the said act of July 22, 1854, were extended to Colorado by the seventeenth section of the act of February 28, 1861, (12 Stats., p. 176,) so that, as the law stands, there are three Territories, New Mexico, Colorado, (since become a State,) and Arizona, in which there are provisions of law for the settlement of Spanish and Mexican titles, the protection of which is guaranteed by treaty stipulations.

On the 25th of August, 1854, the Secretary of the Interior issued instructions to the United States surveyor general for New Mexico, as required by the legislation aforesaid, and that officer thereupon entered upon his duties, as prescribed by said instructions and the acts of July and August, 1854, and he has since transmitted to Congress a number of reports on this class of claims, some of which have been approved by Congress, and some of which are now awaiting action before either the Senate or House.

On the 9th of January and 11th of April, 1877, this officer issued instructions to the surveyors general of Arizona and Colorado, approved

by the Secretary of the Interior, respectively, on the 11th of January and 1st of May, 1877, directing those officers to proceed, in compliance with the requirements of said act of July 22, 1854, and supplemental legislation, to report to Congress the origin, nature, and extent of all private land claims within their respective districts. The issue of these instructions has been delayed partly because it was hoped that Congress would, in view of the evident necessities for further legislation, make some provision for a more speedy adjustment of these claims, and partly for the reason that the *quasi* judicial duties conferred by the acts aforesaid could not be exercised without injury to that branch of the duties of the surveyor general more properly appertaining to his office.

During the past four years this office has, by reports and otherwise, repeatedly called the attention of Congress to the defects in the present system of settling these claims; and to these I add my opinion that the present method prescribed for the determination of the validity of these grants is not sufficiently speedy to do justice either to the claimants or settlers or to the United States. Nor does it secure the requisite ability for a proper settlement of such grants; nor does it provide for the settlement of all such claims, the protection of which is guaranteed by treaty.

It is now more than twenty years since the surveyor general of New Mexico commenced the examination of claims in that Territory, and he has since reported to Congress less than one hundred and fifty claims, though in 1856 he had more than one thousand upon his files, and of the number reported Congress has confirmed but seventy-one. From these data it will be seen that the probable date when the last of these thousand claims in New Mexico alone will be reported on and confirmed is in the far future.

In the mean time the claimants must wait without remedy, and their grants, which would be valuable if the title were completed by a United States confirmation or patent, must remain comparatively worthless, as is all property where the vendor offers for sale an incomplete title and prospective litigation.

The settler dares not settle and improve land lest it be subsequently found to be within the limits of some unconfirmed and unsurveyed grant; and the United States by such delay not only loses the sale of its land, but, judging from past experience with private land claims in other localities, the development of the resources of that country will create additional incentives for the manufacture of fraudulent title papers, with the view of securing public land therewith. Each year's delay, with the consequent death of living witnesses and loss or destruction of ancient records relating to land, adds to the probabilities that such forged and otherwise fraudulent title papers will pass without detection the scrutiny of the officers whose duty it may become to determine their character.

This delay is neither the fault of the surveyor general nor of Congress. A proper attention by the surveyor general to his executive duties leaves him but little time to attend to the examination of complicated and confused evidences of title, most of which are in a foreign language. And when the claim, having been reported to Congress, has been assigned to its appropriate committee, no member of such committee can conscientiously recommend that the United States convey the large tract of land which most of these grants contain without giving to each case that careful, patient, and protracted examination which belongs to the judge rather than the legislator. In the multitude of business pressing upon Congress during its session, it cannot be expected that these claims

will be attended to to the exclusion of business more important to the general welfare.

However able, competent, and valuable a surveyor general may be as an executive officer, or to conduct the usual business arising in a surveyor general's office, he may, and probably will, lack the technical legal knowledge which will enable him to cope successfully with voluminous title papers, complicated by the sophistry of skillful attorneys. Yet, under the present system, the surveyor general must surmount these difficulties, or they cannot be surmounted; for, however carefully Congress may re-examine his work, it must not be forgotten that Congress acts on a *copy* of the papers filed with the surveyor general, and hence cannot possibly know whether the grant be antedated or forged, or contains any of those defects which can be detected only by an inspection of the original record.

The practical result of this system appears in the confirmation of immense tracts of land, the location of which is now boldly asked by the claimants and their agents, not in accordance with the limits of their grant from Mexico, but within the limits of their grant as defined in the recommendation and report of the surveyor general, and as confirmed by Congress.

The remedy which I suggest for the correction of these evils is the repeal of the jurisdiction now vested in the surveyors general, and the appointment of three or more commissioners, with full power to hear and decide upon the validity of *all* grant claims within the limits of the territory acquired from Mexico, except in the State of California, and with appeal from their decision to the United States courts. By the selection of men specially qualified for, and who can devote their time exclusively to, these duties, a more speedy and otherwise more satisfactory settlement will be obtained. It is believed that, if the papers in each case be put in order and the record made up by these commissioners, more speed will be obtained than if the courts, with their other important duties, are given original jurisdiction over these claims.

The present method of surveying these claims is also defective. At present, the whole weight of correctly locating a grant by survey rests with the United States deputy surveyor, who executes the survey in the field.

The greater part of these grants are bounded by adjoining grants or natural objects; such, for example, as on the north by the grant to A, on the south by the stream called B, on the east by the table lands of C, and on the west by the spring of D. Now, it is often a matter of the greatest difficulty, in a country such as the Southwest, abounding in springs and streams, and covered with table lands, to determine which of two springs, several miles apart, is the spring A, or which of two streams or table lands, likewise miles apart, is the stream B or the table land C. To aid him in reaching a correct conclusion, the deputy surveyor has no guide other than such information as he can glean from statements of persons in the vicinity, not under oath, and perhaps interested in extending or curtailing the limits of the grant about to be surveyed. When the deputy surveyor has performed his duty to the best of his ability, under these adverse circumstances, he returns the survey to the surveyor general, who, not being required to examine these natural objects in the field, transmits the survey to this office, and the claimants appear and ask for a patent in accordance therewith. Manifestly, if this office acts upon such a survey, by approving it, it acts blindly.

It is difficult to suggest a remedy that will be entirely satisfactory,



but, as the result of a careful examination of the settlement of these claims elsewhere, I recommend that a law be passed authorizing the surveyor general to publish each survey for a period not exceeding six weeks in two newspapers, one publication being in the newspaper nearest the land and one at the principal business or political center of the Territory or State in which the claim is located; the said publication to call upon all parties interested to appear and show cause, if any there be, why the said survey should not be approved, and such objection as may then be made, or such evidence as may then be produced, to be transmitted, with the opinion of the surveyor general, to this office. Provision should also be made for a return of the papers, a further notice, and the taking of further testimony, where deemed necessary by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The success which has attended this method in a similar class of claims in California warrants me in predicting a favorable result, should it be adopted in the adjustment of the claims now under consideration.

In addition to the foregoing, I might add that, while these private land claims remain in their present unsettled condition, it will continue to retard emigration to and settlement in said Territories; for, until the titles thereto are ascertained, and the land segregated from the public domain, it will be impossible to determine which is public land subject to appropriation and settlement under the public land laws and which is not; therefore, settlement made with a purpose of acquiring title under the public land system is necessarily at the risk of finding in the future the land settled upon included within the limits of a private land claim, and the improvements lost to the party who made them. There have already occurred many cases of severe hardship in this respect.

The experience of the past fully demonstrates that after these claims have been reported to Congress, as required by the aforesaid act of 1854, Congress is loath to take them up and confirm them without more definite knowledge regarding their genuineness, extent, and location, which it is impossible to have under the present defective system.

#### DISTRICT LAND OFFICES.

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were under my supervision ninety-eight district land offices, distributed as follows, viz:

Alabama.....	3	Mississippi.....	1
Arkansas.....	4	Montana.....	2
Arizona.....	2	Missouri.....	3
California.....	10	Nebraska.....	7
Colorado.....	5	Nevada.....	4
Dakota.....	5	New Mexico.....	2
Florida.....	1	Oregon.....	5
Idaho.....	2	Ohio.....	1
Illinois.....	1	Utah.....	2
Indiana.....	1	Washington Territory.....	3
Iowa.....	2	Wyoming Territory.....	1
Kansas.....	8	Wisconsin.....	6
Louisiana.....	3		
Michigan.....	5	Total.....	98
Minnesota.....	9		

During the fiscal year and subsequently thereto changes and consolidations have been made as follows, viz:

By act of Congress approved July 31, 1876, the offices at Chillicothe, Ohio; Springfield, Ill.; and Indianapolis, Ind., were abolished after September 30, 1876.

By act of Congress approved August 15, 1876, an additional land dis-



trict was established in Washington Territory, designated as the Whitman land district, and the office located at Colfax.

By executive order dated April 11, 1877, a new district was created in Dakota, designated as the Black Hills district, with the office at Sheridan, but was, prior to the opening of the office, removed to Deadwood by executive order of May 24, 1877.

By executive order dated April 17, 1877, a new district was created in the State of Colorado, designated as the San Juan district, with the office at Lake City.

By act of Congress approved August 9, 1876, a new district was created in Wyoming, designated as the Evanston land district, with office at Evanston.

By executive order of June 19, 1877, the office at Beaver City, Utah, was discontinued and consolidated with Salt Lake City.

By executive order the offices located at Elko and Pioche, in Nevada, were discontinued and consolidated with Eureka.

I have no doubt further changes and consolidations may be advantageously made, and shall from time to time, as occasion offers, report to you such recommendations in this regard as I may deem conducive to the needs of the public service.

The total number of offices July 1, 1876, was .....	98
Created since .....	4
	<hr/>
	102
Discontinued since .....	6
	<hr/>
Leaving now in operation.....	96

Which are distributed as follows, viz:

Alabama .....	3	Mississippi .....	1
Arkansas .....	4	Montana .....	2
Arizona .....	2	Missouri .....	3
California .....	10	Nebraska .....	7
Colorado .....	6	New Mexico .....	2
Dakota .....	6	Nevada .....	2
Florida .....	1	Oregon .....	5
Idaho .....	2	Utah .....	1
Iowa .....	2	Washington Territory .....	4
Kansas .....	8	Wyoming Territory .....	2
Louisiana .....	3	Wisconsin .....	6
Michigan .....	5		
Minnesota .....	9	Total .....	96

The registers and receivers at these offices are charged by law, under the supervision of this office, with the primary disposal of the public lands in their respective districts. Applications for entry, for the filing of settlement claims, and for the selection by States and corporations under the various congressional grants, are received by the register, and all moneys in payment for lands or as fees for filings and selections are taken by the receiver, and due account of the entire proceedings is made in the form of monthly reports, to be filed and properly passed upon by this office. The receiver also renders quarterly accounts of receipts and disbursements.

Much complaint has been made of the irregular mode of conducting the public business at the district offices, and charges of malfeasance are constantly brought to the attention of this bureau and of the Department. I have found the consideration of these charges and complaints a matter of great difficulty and expense, and the results very meager and unsatisfactory in comparison to the labor of the investigation.

Under the present system, without appropriations for the employment

of special agents to inquire into the conduct of officials under my authority who may be charged with malfeasance, and with no means, except through voluntary statements of private parties, to procure evidence upon allegations of misconduct, it is not easy to reach correct conclusions. When reached, it is usually after so long delay that the moral effect of action in the case is lost or seriously impaired.

I am of the opinion that the fee system as it now stands, applicable to the question of compensation of these officers, is mainly the cause of the mischief charged, and that some change in the legislation on the subject is imperatively demanded. A fixed salary attached to each office, graduated if necessary in classes to cover differences in the amount of business and in public importance, with a contingent appropriation for office expenses, rent, stationery, furniture, and clerk hire, and the entire abolition of any allowance to registers or receivers as fees, would, in my judgment, put an end to illegal charges on their part, and to a prolific cause of complaint and real grievance to the poorer classes of settlers on the public lands, who are unjustifiably taxed by these officers in the payment of fees and commissions in excess of the amounts authorized by law.

While this would augment the appropriations on account of salaries, so as to create a seeming increase of expenditure on account of the civil list, it is believed that the saving in contingent expense of this bureau, the office of the Secretary, and the Department of Justice, combined, would more than offset the difference, especially when it is considered that all the labor of adjustment of accounts under the appropriation of fees would be avoided, and the time of the valuable clerks and officials now devoted to such adjustment, and to the investigations, would be given to the dispatch of the necessary current business of the Departments. The great incentive, however, to this change is the securing of a pure, orderly, and honest administration of the public service, of harmony between the people and their Government, and the removal of a powerful source of temptation from official positions, making them more honorable for honest men, and less desirable for mercenary adventurers, who seek these positions on account of the facilities they offer for illegal gains, and the cover afforded by the fee system for extortion and exaction under the forms of law.

I shall be glad, at the proper time, to aid, if necessary, in framing proper amendments to existing laws to secure this desirable change, or to offer such further suggestions from time to time as may be called for upon the subject.

Should Congress, however, deem a change in this regard inexpedient, I would urge the propriety and necessity of such legislation as will more specifically direct the expenditure of the appropriations for incidental expenses of district offices, provide for the allowance of rent and necessary clerk hire, prohibit the payment of clerks out of fees received except upon accurate vouchers showing the source of expenditure, and require all excess of such fees, from whatever source derived, to be turned into the Treasury of the United States in the same manner as other public moneys are deposited.

I would respectfully recommend that the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act to amend section twenty-two hundred and ninety-one of the Revised Statutes of the United States in relation to proof required in homestead entries," approved March 3, 1877, be extended to all classes of entries requiring proof to be made before completion of entry.

If this were done there would no longer exist a reason why there

should be more than one land office in each State and Territory containing public lands, and eighty land offices could be abolished without the least inconvenience to settlers or others desiring to purchase land, and at the same time effect an annual saving of at least three hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the Government.

No distribution of land offices could afford facilities to persons having to make proof in regard to their entries equal to those that would be afforded by the legislation recommended.

As proof of this statement take California, which has ten land offices, being the largest number in any State, and consequently ten places at which proof can be made. If proof could in all cases be made in the county where the land is situated, there would be in California fifty-two places, as the State has that number of organized counties.

In cases of contest the law should provide for taking the testimony before the judge or clerk, who should give due notice to both parties, and have power to compel the attendance of witnesses. No power now exists in the register or receiver to compel the attendance of witnesses.

#### A BRIEF REVIEW OF SOME OF THE LAWS GOVERNING THE SALE OR DISPOSAL OF PUBLIC LANDS; ALSO, RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATION.

When the full scope and meaning of some laws are ascertained by the executive branch of the Government, in their execution they become unpopular, though in the mean time rights may have vested under them.

In such cases, the law-making power hesitates to enact supplemental laws or make appropriations necessary to the execution of the same. It also frequently occurs that great wrongs are done in executing a law which if properly administered would be beneficial and salutary in its effect. Under one or the other of these classes of laws may be grouped many in relation to the sale or other disposal of the public lands. Falling under one or the other of these two classes may be mentioned some of the acts granting land subsidies to railroads, wagon roads, and for slack water navigation; also the act of the 28th of September, 1850, granting the swamp and overflowed lands to the several States, and many of the acts providing for the issue of certain kinds of land scrip, among which may be mentioned Sioux half breed, Red Lake and Pembina half breed, Valentine, and other scrips; the acts granting additional homesteads to soldiers, and the act providing for the entry of lands by certain traders and employes; also the act for the sale of desert lands, and the homestead and pre-emption laws, as they now stand.

Under most of these acts vested rights have accrued to the extent contemplated by the law, but these rights have not been ascertained and the law fully executed for want of necessary clerical force to enable this office to perform the duty. Under the provisions of some of these laws all the damage and wrong has been done that can be. Under others of them, still additional wrongs and frauds can be perpetrated, and will be, unless they are repealed or modified.

However obnoxious any or all of the railroad grants may now be held to be, the rights under them have become vested, where the roads have been built, and it only remains for the executive branch of the Government to ascertain them and execute the law. Under the act of the 28th of September, 1850, granting the swamp and overflowed lands to the several States in which they are situated, many wrongs against the Government have been consummated by the State agents in selecting lands not swamp or overflowed, but it does not follow that, because in



some of the States nearly all of the vacant lands which in fact were not swamp have been certified to the States as such, the lands which in fact and law are swamp shall not be ascertained and set apart and the books closed. Clerical force and special agents are necessary to do this work. Under the law it has always been the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to perform it. If the means had been provided him for that purpose, no such wrongs would have been committed, and if the means are now provided to ascertain the true character of the lands none need be in the future.

The acts providing for soldiers' additional homesteads and for the issue of the various scrips before enumerated have been the source of much fraud against, and expense to, the Government. I cannot here enter into all the particulars of the frauds. The soldiers' additional homestead rights under the act creating them can be used to locate double minimum and pine lands. With these rights, which sold for forty cents per acre, or less, have been located pine lands of great value, which could not be bought with cash at any price under existing laws. In what was previously, if not now, the Mille Lac Indian reservation 286 soldiers' additional homestead applications have been filed in the land office at Taylor's Falls, Minnesota, on lands which are worth for their timber alone from \$10 to \$30 per acre.

The Red Lake cession, surrounding the Red Lake reservation, has been largely taken by the Red Lake and Pembina half breed scrip, most of which, I have no doubt, was fraudulently obtained. The lands in this cession are very valuable for the timber upon them. The Sioux half breed scrip has been the means of much fraud and robbery. It can be located upon lands surveyed or unsurveyed, and has been used fraudulently to locate much valuable timber land, which would have brought to the Government from five to twenty dollars per acre, in cash, if the law had permitted its sale to the highest bidder. A favorite mode of operating with this scrip has been to locate it upon timber land, cut the timber off under color of the title thus obtained, and then, upon some pretense satisfactory to the local office, withdraw and relocate it upon other timber land equally valuable.

The treaty of April 7, 1855, permitting certain persons to purchase 160 acres of public land, was only a subterfuge for enabling persons dealing in scrip to purchase those rights, and thereby procure choice lands in districts where the same could not be bought for cash in a direct and honest way. About six hundred of these entries have been made, when perhaps there never were to exceed two hundred persons entitled to make them under the law, if the exact facts could have been ascertained.

The act of the 3d of March, 1877, for the sale of desert lands in certain States and Territories is a good law, from which most beneficial results should and would be obtained, if it could be fully carried into effect.

The difficulty in the way of good results under the act may be briefly stated thus: The promoters of the law not being able, under existing laws for the sale or disposal of the public lands, to purchase the same for cash, had to resort to the plan of getting a special bill through Congress. The bill was somewhat loosely drawn. A liberal construction of it would allow the persons who have entered lands under its provisions to procure title by putting very little water upon the land. A strict and rigid construction of the law, which I may as well say here and now will be placed upon it by this office, in my opinion practically defeats its operation, and any good results that might be expected from it. To be



required to irrigate *all* of a tract of 640 acres of land, except in very rare cases, is to require something well nigh impossible, or, if possible, something so expensive that no person or corporation could afford to do it until lands for cultivation are far more valuable than they now are.

This law, together with many others concerning the procuring of title to portions of the public lands, was passed because the lands were not for sale for cash. Very few, if any, of the acts providing for the issue of land scrip, which have been the source of so much fraud and mischief, would have been passed if the public lands had been in market, as they should, in my opinion, have been. These acts, whether so intended or not, have been so many subterfuges by means of which titles could be procured. Instead of these devious ways of procuring title to the public lands, there should be a plain, straightforward way of doing it by purchase for cash.

Recurring again to the desert land bill, I would recommend its early repeal, and in lieu of it the enactment of a law giving to persons or corporations all the lands which are truly and unmistakably desert in character, which they may thoroughly and fully reclaim by means of irrigation, either from rivers or lakes or by artesian wells. If lands which require no irrigation are given away to any persons who will settle upon and improve them, why not give away the desert lands upon the same conditions, especially when it requires so much more to improve them?

#### THE HOMESTEAD AND PRE-EMPTION LAWS.

A prudent writer might be expected to approach the subject of any change in these laws with diffidence if not with fear.

That these laws are kind and beneficent, or were intended to be, will not be denied. Had they been in force forty years earlier, when emigrants from all parts of the Eastern States went beyond the Mississippi many hundreds of miles from railroads or other means of cheap transportation, they would in their effect have been still more kind and beneficent. To-day the country might be said to be without a frontier other than the two great oceans and the international boundaries. Lines of comparatively cheap transportation penetrate into and very near to all parts of the country, by means of which farm products are shipped with profit to the producer, and such supplies as he requires are laid down near his door at fair if not low prices.

In view of the fact that this condition of the country exists largely if not mainly by means of liberal donations of land by the General Government, and cash aid for which the whole people, East as well as West, are taxed, is it right that all or nearly all of the public domain, even including that immediately on the lines of great highways built at Government expense, shall be held for free donations to whomsoever will settle upon and occupy it? Heretofore in the history of all people who gave away the soil it was given to induce settlements far away from the home government and for the extension of empire. Without pursuing this argument or suggestion of an argument further, and admitting that all agricultural or arable lands should be held for free donation to those who are now or hereafter to become citizens, I wish to present some reasons why lands which are not agricultural, and are unsuitable for the homes of an agricultural population, should not be subject to the homestead and pre-emption laws. The desert lands where there is not water for irrigation, the pine lands on the mountain tops amidst perpetual snows, in the great interior of the country embracing Colorado, Wyoming, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Utah, New Mexico, Nevada, and Arizona, and

also in the States and Territories bordering on the Pacific, and the pine lands on the Gulf coasts and on the lakes of the North, are alike held for disposal under the homestead and pre-emption laws.

Why should these laws longer exist with reference to these lands? If the valuable pine lands are to be given away and the timber to be destroyed, would it not be better to enact some law whereby the title can pass without perjury? As the law now is, men procure title by swearing to a compliance with the laws requiring cultivation. The homestead and pre-emption laws are now educating thousands of men in the crime of perjury. It would be better to pass a law granting the land to the persons who would manufacture the timber upon it into lumber, railroad ties, and charcoal, as that is in fact what they do and all they do now after taking them under the homestead and pre-emption laws. I would recommend that the homestead and pre-emption laws be so amended as to be applicable only to arable agricultural lands, and in no case to land chiefly valuable for the timber growing upon it.

Respectfully submitted.

J. A. WILLIAMSON,  
*Commissioner.*

Hon. C. SCHURZ,  
*Secretary of the Interior.*

# P A P E R S

ACCOMPANYING

## THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

*For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.*

*Operations under the laws governing the survey and disposal of public lands, and amount of clerical labor performed in the General Land Office, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, as reported by the heads of the several divisions of the bureau.*

### DIVISION A.

During the past fiscal year there were written and recorded in this division 4,083 letters, covering 1,617 pages of folio record, and transcripts were furnished amounting to \$8,837.60.

### DIVISION B.—RECORDER'S DIVISION.

#### *Number of patents issued.*

For cash sales.....	6,056
For homestead entries.....	15,973
For warrant locations.....	951
For agricultural college scrip locations.....	430
For Sioux half-breed scrip locations.....	13
For Chippewa half-breed scrip locations.....	39
For Chippewa half-breed, Red Lake, and Pembina.....	47
For Valentine scrip.....	9
Under act of 2d June, 1858.....	5
Arkansas donation.....	1
Credit system.....	1
La Nana and Ormegas.....	1
	<hr/>
	23,526

Number of patents transmitted.....	27,636
Certified copies furnished from patent records.....	3,873
Cash received for same.....	\$6,439 00
Being an increase over the previous year of.....	\$2,993 86
Number of letters received.....	7,786
Number of letters written.....	8,754
Pages of record covered.....	4,800

The excess of four thousand one hundred and ten patents transmitted over those issued, is caused by the retransmission of that number to individuals of such as had been returned from discontinued local offices.

The average number of clerks of all grades—including second class only—employed in this division during the past fiscal year, has been twenty-three, which is the present force, showing a decrease from the previous year of about twenty, notwithstanding which more work has been accomplished, and a far greater degree of accuracy attained, than was done under the old practice of sending a large proportion of the patent writing to be prepared by unskilled, and in most cases incompetent, persons out of the office.

As a matter of general interest, I desire also to present the following facts and statistics, as carefully collated from the records in this division.

The oldest patent of record in the General Land Office was issued in 1793, and from that date to the present time there have been prepared, engrossed, recorded, and transmitted, of agricultural patents, from this division, in the several States and Territories, as follows, to wit:

Alabama.....	For cash sales.....	224, 477	
	For homestead entries.....	1, 353	
	For credit system.....	13, 526	
			239, 356
Arkansas.....	For cash sales.....	95, 864	
	For homestead entries.....	5, 609	
			101, 473
California.....	For cash sales.....	30, 794	
	For homestead entries.....	4, 428	
	For agricultural college scrip.....	10, 152	
	For Sioux half-breed.....	245	
	For Chippewa half-breed.....	266	
			45, 885
Colorado.....	For cash sales.....	5, 412	
	For homestead entries.....	1, 207	
	For agricultural college scrip.....	1, 525	
	For Sioux half-breed.....	12	
	For Chippewa half-breed.....	15	
			8, 171
Florida.....	For cash sales.....	23, 144	
	For homestead entries.....	1, 116	
			24, 260
Illinois.....	For cash sales.....	259, 356	
	For homestead entries.....	11	
	For credit system.....	4, 602	
			263, 969
Indiana.....	For cash sales.....	188, 636	
	For homestead entries.....	10	
	For credit system.....	12, 579	
	For Sioux half-breed.....	11	
			201, 236
Iowa.....	For cash sales.....	147, 751	
	For homestead entries.....	6, 368	
	For agricultural college scrip.....	1, 647	
			155, 766
Kansas.....	For cash sales.....	49, 260	
	For homestead entries.....	14, 578	
	For agricultural college scrip.....	5, 415	
	For Sioux half-breed.....	8	
			62, 261
Louisiana.....	For cash sales.....	58, 871	
	For homestead entries.....	799	
	For credit system.....	148	
			59, 818



Michigan.....	For cash sales.....	130, 803	
	For homestead entries.....	7, 663	
	For credit system.....	390	
	For agricultural college scrip.....	7, 067	
	For Chippewa half-breed.....	2	
			145, 924
Minnesota.....	For cash sales.....	45, 657	
	For homestead entries.....	20, 528	
	For agricultural college scrip.....	5, 939	
	For Sioux half-breed.....	3, 001	
	For Chippewa half-breed.....	545	
			75, 670
Mississippi.....	For cash sales.....	117, 930	
	For homestead entries.....	639	
	For credit system.....	3, 391	
			122, 010
Missouri.....	For cash sales.....	285, 267	
	For homestead entries.....	7, 575	
	For credit system.....	3, 810	
	For agricultural college scrip.....	1, 339	
			297, 991
Nebraska.....	For cash sales.....	16, 818	
	For homestead entries.....	15, 761	
	For agricultural college scrip.....	7, 148	
	For Sioux half-breed.....	20	
	For Chippewa half-breed.....	1	
			39, 748
Nevada.....	For cash sales.....	1, 030	
	For homestead entries.....	41	
	For agricultural college scrip.....	16	
	For Sioux half-breed.....	23	
			1, 110
Ohio.....	For cash sales.....	94, 064	
	For homestead entries.....	95	
	For credit system.....	39, 207	
			133, 366
Oregon.....	For cash sales.....	6, 468	
	For homestead entries.....	2, 002	
	For agricultural college scrip.....	442	
			8, 912
Wisconsin.....	For cash sales.....	154, 945	
	For homestead entries.....	8, 280	
	For agricultural college scrip.....	7, 129	
	For Sioux half-breed.....	82	
	For Chippewa half-breed.....	210	
			170, 646
	Total for States.....		<u>2, 157, 572</u>
Arizona Territory.....	For cash sales.....	187	
	For agricultural college scrip.....	5	
			192
Dakota Territory.....	For cash sales.....	3, 164	
	For homestead entries.....	2, 378	
	For agricultural college scrip.....	1, 045	
	For Sioux half-breed.....	112	
	For Chippewa half-breed.....	166	
			6, 865
Idaho Territory.....	For cash sales.....	408	
	For homestead entries.....	127	
	For agricultural college scrip.....	1	
			536
Montana Territory.....	For cash sales.....	666	
	For homestead entries.....	298	
	For agricultural college scrip.....	602	
			1, 566

New Mexico Territory..	For cash sales.....	179	
	For homestead entries.....	48	
	For agricultural college scrip.....	18	
			245
Utah Territory.....	For cash sales.....	1,654	
	For homestead entries.....	703	
	For agricultural college scrip .....	574	
	For Sioux half-breed.....	3	
	For Chippewa half-breed.....	4	
			2,938
Washington Territory..	For cash sales.....	7,781	
	For homestead entries .....	1,512	
	For agricultural college scrip .....	397	
			9,690
Wyoming Territory....	For cash sales'.....	67	
	For homestead entries.....	20	
	For agricultural college scrip.....	18	
			105
Total for Territories.....			22,137

There have also been issued, for lands throughout the different States and Territories, patents on military bounty-land warrants under the—

Act of 1846.....	88,243
Act of 1850.....	189,120
Act of 1852.....	11,982
Act of 1855.....	261,276
Total.....	550,621

Also under the old military acts of 1790, 1791, 1801, and 1812 estimated.... 50,000

On surveyors generals' certificates and special acts.....	2,732
On Choctaw scrip under treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek of March 3, 1830..	2,722

Making a total of..... 2,785,784

Exclusive of patents issued under mineral, swamp, railroad, canal, and wagon road, school, and private grants.

All the patents as thus given are recorded in books of about five hundred pages each, prepared for the purpose, and now aggregate nearly seven thousand volumes, kept in cases in the halls of the building, for want of rooms in which to place them.

The muniments of title on which these patents are founded and records made aggregate at this time no less than ten million eight hundred and ninety-eight thousand five hundred and forty-five papers, and should any single one of all that number be lost or destroyed, the title to some man's realty would be clouded or lost, according to the character of the missing document.

The certificates, receipts, proofs, and other papers are systematically arranged by States, land districts, and numerical numbers, so that any paper named can at once be referred to by the clerks in charge of the files. Until recently, these papers and records were filed in open cases in the public halls of the building and in rooms lighted only by gas, where any person, from curiosity or other motive, could handle and inspect at his leisure. With a view to greater security, however, I have caused locks to be placed upon the doors of all cases in the hall, and, as far as practicable, in the rooms. But, in view of the recent disaster to the building by fire and water, I would suggest that further and more

ample provision be urged for the safety of papers of such value to all who hold title to lands purchased from the United States.

There still remain in the files of this office not less than three hundred thousand undelivered patents, and fully as many more at the various local offices which the owners neglect to procure, notwithstanding all the efforts put forth to accomplish that object; and I would further suggest that the attention of Congress be called to this subject, that proper legislation be had, and an appropriation made sufficient to continue the work of preparing lists of such patents, looking to their delivery, now stopped for want of force, and relieve this office of such a burden, before the patents are entirely ruined by time and for want of care.

I would also state that many of the older records of these patents, through time and by reason of having been filled in with poor and perishable inks, are already nearly, and in some cases entirely, illegible, and will need to be renewed at no distant day.

This is the case to such an extent at this time that in preparing certified copies from such records the copy is not allowed to leave the office until it has been carefully compared with the original papers upon which the patent was founded.

### C.—PUBLIC LANDS DIVISION.

The number of letters referred to this division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, was .....	23, 733
Number of letters written .....	19, 250
Pages of record occupied thereby .....	13, 726
Number of cases sent to recorder .....	26, 885
Number of postings .....	102, 512
Number of circulars transmitted .....	2, 318
The number of acres sold for cash during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, was .....	740, 686. 57
Being an increase of 99,994.70 acres over the previous fiscal year.	
Number of acres entered under the homestead laws for the fiscal year .....	2, 178, 098. 17
Being a decrease of 697,811.50 acres, as compared with the previous fiscal year.	
Number of acres entered under the timber-culture laws for the fiscal year .....	520, 673. 39
Being a decrease of 87,311.48 acres, as compared with the previous fiscal year.	
Number of acres located with agricultural college scrip during the fiscal year .....	1, 280. 00
Being a decrease of 1,040 acres, as compared with the previous year.	

### *Land grant approvals.*

Acres.

Indemnity school selections approved .....	27, 973. 92
Selections for agricultural colleges .....	63, 443. 04
Internal improvement selections .....	50, 984. 91
Selections for universities .....	3, 235. 83

Total ..... 155, 637. 70

Being a decrease of 73,309.38 acres, as compared with the previous fiscal year.

*Indian scrip locations.*

	Acres.
Sioux half breed scrip locations.....	2, 655. 29
Chippewa half breed scrip locations.....	5, 422. 94

## THE HOMESTEAD LAWS.

As shown above, the entries of public land under the homestead laws during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1877, call for an aggregate area of 2,178,098.19 acres, showing a falling off of 699,811.80 acres, as compared with the previous fiscal year; a result probably of the prevailing financial depression, which has operated to check every description of enterprise.

## DESERT LANDS.

The following is the text of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1877, and entitled "An act to provide for the sale of desert lands in certain States and Territories:"

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That it shall be lawful for any citizen of the United States, or any person of requisite age "who may be entitled to become a citizen, and who has filed his declaration to become such," and upon payment of twenty-five cents per acre, to file a declaration, under oath, with the register and the receiver of the land district in which any desert land is situated, that he intends to reclaim a tract of desert land, not exceeding one section, by conducting water upon the same within the period of three years thereafter: *Provided, however,* That the right to the use of water by the person so conducting the same on or to any tract of desert land of six hundred and forty acres shall depend upon *bona fide* prior appropriation; and such right shall not exceed the amount of water actually appropriated and necessarily used for the purpose of irrigation and reclamation; and all surplus water over and above such actual appropriation and use, together with the water of all lakes, rivers, and other sources of water supply upon the public lands and not navigable, shall remain and be held free for the appropriation and use of the public for irrigation, mining, and manufacturing purposes subject to existing rights. Said declaration shall describe particularly said section of land if surveyed, and if unsurveyed shall describe the same as nearly as possible without a survey. At any time within the period of three years after filing said declaration, upon making satisfactory proof to the register and receiver of the reclamation of said tract of land in the manner aforesaid, and upon the payment to the receiver of the additional sum of one dollar per acre for a tract of land not exceeding six hundred and forty acres to any one person, a patent for the same shall be issued to him: *Provided,* That no person shall be permitted to enter more than one tract of land and not to exceed six hundred and forty acres, which shall be in compact form.

SEC. 2. That all lands, exclusive of timber lands and mineral lands, which will not, without irrigation, produce some agricultural crop, shall be deemed desert lands within the meaning of this act, which fact shall be ascertained by proof of two or more credible witnesses under oath, whose affidavits shall be filed in the land office in which said tract of land may be situated.

SEC. 3. That this act shall only apply to and take effect in the States of California, Oregon, and Nevada, and the Territories of Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico, and Dakota, and the determination of what may be considered desert land shall be subject to the decision and regulation of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Instructions under this act were issued to the registers and receivers of the district land offices in the several States and Territories to which its provisions apply. Returns of operations thereunder have been received from the district land officers, showing entries to have been allowed up to the close of the fiscal year as follows, viz: In California, 467 entries, calling for 166,665.57 acres; in Oregon, 3 entries, calling for 1,744.25 acres; Nevada, 44 entries, calling for 19,149.93 acres; Montana, 3 entries, calling for 361.65 acres; Utah, 139 entries, calling for 42,652.94 acres; Arizona, 68 entries, calling for 38,653.35 acres; New Mexico, 1 entry, calling for 80 acres. Total number of entries, 731; or



acres, 269,307.69. The extent of the business done for the small period from the passage of the act to the close of the fiscal year, or little more than three months, seems to indicate an active demand for the class of lands requiring irrigation to render them productive, on the terms prescribed in the act.

#### DETROIT ARSENAL GROUNDS.

The act of Congress of March 3, 1875, (Statutes at Large, vol. 18, page 510,) provides as follows, viz:

That the Secretary of War be and is hereby authorized and directed to transfer to the custody and control of the Secretary of the Interior, for sale for cash, according to the existing laws of the United States relating to the public lands, after appraisement, to the highest bidder, after giving not less than ninety days' notice of the time and place of such sale in three of the most prominent newspapers published in said State, and at not less than the appraised value, the buildings and grounds known as the Detroit arsenal, in the State of Michigan: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the said property to be subdivided into tracts of not more than forty acres each, or into town lots, with proper streets to render the same accessible: *And provided further*, That each subdivision, together with any buildings, building materials, or other property thereon, shall be appraised and offered separately, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, and in case any subdivision or subdivisions shall remain unsold the sale shall be postponed from time to time until the entire tract shall be disposed of as hereinbefore provided.

In pursuance of the provisions of said act, the grounds referred to were subdivided into town lots, 153 in number, with proper streets to render the same accessible.

The lots and buildings thereon were appraised by the commissioners, acting under authority of the Secretary of the Interior, by whom the appraisement they made was approved. The lots were appraised at \$41,275 in the aggregate; the buildings at \$18,900; making a total of \$60,175. After due notice given, the lots, together with the buildings thereon, were offered at public sale on the 12th of June, 1877. Sixteen of the lots, on two of which there were buildings, were then sold. The sale was postponed from that day to the 21st of the same month. On the 21st the sale was resumed, the lots remaining unsold were again offered, and four of them sold. The sale was further postponed to the 17th of July following, was then resumed, and two additional lots were sold, making twenty-two disposed of in all. The twenty-two lots sold were appraised at \$7,185, and the improvements thereon at \$950; total, \$8,135. They sold for \$8,542, being more by \$407 than the appraised value of the same.

The lots which remain unsold are 131 in number, appraised at \$34,090, and the buildings on them appraised at \$17,950, making the total appraised value \$52,040. The act provides that in case any subdivision or subdivisions shall remain unsold, the sale shall be postponed from time to time until the entire tract shall be disposed of, as thereinbefore provided. In view of the repeated offerings, and the failure to sell, it would seem that there is no competition for the remaining lots and buildings at the appraised price. In the absence of any demand, it is vain to continue the offering. I see no reason, therefore, why they should not be disposed of to any one who may desire to purchase at that price at private entry. I recommend that the law be so amended as to admit of this.

#### USELESS MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

By the sixth section of the act of Congress of June 12, 1858, (Stat. L., vol. 11, page 336,) lands embraced in abandoned military reservations, except reservations in Florida, are not subject to the operation of

the general laws for the disposal of the public lands of the United States, and they can only be disposed of in such manner as may be provided for from time to time by special enactment.

The act of Congress of February 24, 1871, (Stat. L., vol. 16, page 430,) provided for the disposal of certain useless military reservations therein mentioned, viz: Forts Lane, in Oregon; Walla Walla, in Washington Territory; Zarah, in Kansas; Camp McGarry, in Nevada; Fort Sumner, in the Territory of New Mexico; Forts Jesup and Sabine, in Louisiana; Forts Wayne and Smith, in Arkansas; such portion of Fort Abercrombie reservation, in Minnesota, as lies east of the Red River of the North, and such portion of the reservation at Fort Bridger, in the Territory of Wyoming, as may no longer be required for military purposes.

In accordance with the provisions of said act, the lands covered by the reservations at Fort Lane, in Oregon, Fort Zarah, in Kansas, and Fort Jesup, in Louisiana, have been offered at public sale, with no bidders in the case of Fort Lane, and the sale of a few tracts in the case of Fort Zarah and Fort Jesup. The tracts not disposed of at the public sales, thereafter became subject to private entry at the appraised price, under the terms of the act.

Fort Walla Walla has been transferred back to the custody of the War Department, as being still required for military purposes. In the case of the other reservations mentioned in said act, except the three offered at public sale as above stated, further action of Congress is deemed necessary for the proper disposal of them, and the recommendations made in connection therewith, on pages 40, 41, and 42 of my last annual report, are respectfully renewed.

#### SAC AND FOX AND OTTOE AND MISSOURIA INDIAN RESERVATIONS IN KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

In the act of Congress of August 15, 1876, (Stat. L., vol. 19, page 208,) provision was made for the survey and appraisement of the Ottoe and Missouri reservation and the Sac and Fox reservation in the States of Kansas and Nebraska. It was also provided therein that after such survey and appraisement a portion comprising 120,000 acres of the Ottoe and Missouri reservation and a portion not to exceed ten sections of the Sac and Fox reservation, should be offered for sale "for cash, to actual settlers only, in tracts not exceeding 160 acres to each purchaser," but with the proviso that no portion of the land should "be sold at less than the appraised value thereof, and in no case less than \$2.50 per acre;" also, that if the Secretary should see proper, and the Indians consent, the land might be sold for one-third cash, one-third to be paid in one year and one-third in two years, with interest.

The survey and appraisement of the said reservations having been made, and the portion of each to be sold selected, according to law, the district land officers at Beatrice, Nebr., through whom the law directs that the sales shall be made, have been properly instructed for the sale of the lands selected for disposal to such parties as may prove to be entitled to purchase as actual settlers on the respective tracts. Descriptive lists of the tracts, having been prepared in this office, were sent to the district land officers with the instructions ordering the sale.

The Sac and Fox lands are to be sold for cash only. The Ottoe and Missouri lands may be sold on the terms allowing credit payments already indicated.

## DECISIONS AFFECTING HOMESTEAD RIGHTS.

1. In a case in which a homestead party was prevented from making final proof on his entry, by reason of being confined in the penitentiary, it was held that a legally appointed person might act for him in making the proof, and that if the proof was satisfactory, the patent would issue in the name of the homestead party.—(Commissioner's letter of July 31, 1875, in the case of Emanuel Strickland, arising in Camden land district, Arkansas.)

2. Soldiers now in the Army of the United States may, under section 2293 of the Revised Statutes, perform the preliminary acts relating to homestead entries, in the classes of cases to which it applies, without attendance at the district land office, on the part of such soldiers, by proceeding in the manner therein provided for; but section 2308 does not repeal the provisions of section 2305, which in all cases require personal residence of the party entering land for a period of at least one year after he shall have commenced his improvements.—(Commissioner's letter to register and receiver at Cheyenne, Wyo., of November 6, 1875.)

3. The ordering of hearings by the Commissioner of the General Land Office is a matter within his discretion, and from which appeals do not properly lie.—(Secretary's letter of November 27, 1875, case of Shaduck *vs.* Homer; rules of practice, approved November 29, 1875.)

4. In case of the cancellation of a homestead entry, the first legal applicant for the land thereafter takes it notwithstanding any hardships it may cause a party living thereon, and intending to homestead it.—(Secretary's letter of December 1, 1875, case of Cox *vs.* Gilliland.)

5. In case of the decease of a homestead party, the surviving widow, if any, or heirs or devisee, are not required to continue residence as well as cultivation on the land, in order to obtain the patent, but either residence or cultivation will suffice, and the entry is not liable to contest on the ground of change of residence or abandonment of the land by the party for more than six months at any time, under section 2297 of the Revised Statutes, unless the alleged change of residence or abandonment occurred during the lifetime of the deceased homestead party.—(Secretary's letter of December 4, 1875, case of Dorame *vs.* Towers.)

6. The right to tax lands entered under the homestead laws does not accrue to the State until the expiration of the period of residence and cultivation, and until the final proof required by law shall have been made and approved, and the final homestead certificate issued.—(Commissioner's letter to Secretary, of December 23, 1875.)

7. A homestead settler has a right to obtain the correction of a clerical error in his entry papers misdescribing the land settled upon and cultivated by him, even against an adverse entry afterwards allowed.—(Secretary's letter of January 12, 1876, case of Jefferson Newcomb.)

8. A qualified soldier can make only one additional homestead entry, under sections 2304 and 2306 of the Revised Statutes.—(Secretary's letter of April 4, 1876, case of August Block.)

9. Contest may be instituted against the entry of a deceased homestead claimant, for abandonment, if the change of residence and abandonment occurred within five years from date of entry, at any time before the title is perfected by the issuing of patent.—(Secretary's letter of April 11, 1876, case of Webber *vs.* Gomley.)

10. The restriction in the first section, act of June 21, 1866, applicable to the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida, does not prohibit an adjoining farm entry to the extent of



eighty acres. Such prohibition not being express should not be inferred.—(Secretary's letter of April 12, 1876, case of Hugh C. Watson.)

11. In cases of simultaneous applications for public land under the homestead law, it is held that if neither party has improvements on the land, the entry should be awarded to the highest bidder therefor; if one has actual settlement and improvements and the other has not, it should be awarded to the settler; and if both are settlers, it should be awarded to the party found, after investigation made, to be the prior settler.—(Commissioner's letter to register and receiver, Camden, Ark., of April 13, 1876.)

12. The abandonment of an original homestead entry of less than one hundred and sixty acres will not disqualify a soldier or sailor from making an additional entry under section 2306 of the Revised Statutes.—(Secretary's letter of May 8, 1876, case of John W. Hays.)

13. A soldier's right to make an additional homestead entry under section 2306 of the Revised Statutes is not assignable.—(Secretary's letter of May 17, 1876.)

14. A contract surgeon in the Army during the war was neither officer nor soldier, but a civilian, and he is not entitled to the benefits of the soldier's homestead laws.—(Secretary's letter of May 27, 1876, case of George W. Benton.)

15. Where a woman makes a homestead entry before marriage, she cannot thereafter make a second entry as the widow of a soldier.—(Commissioner's letter to H. M. Chace, of June 12, 1876.)

16. Regular Army officers, who served during the rebellion, may initiate a homestead entry while in the army, but must establish their residence on the land within six months from date of entry, and on making final proof, must show one year's residence on the land at least, and residence for such additional period as with the time of their military service during the war may be necessary to complete the five years required under section 2291 of the Revised Statutes.—(Commissioner's letter of July 3, 1876, case of Major W. A. M. Dudley, arising in North Platte district, Nebraska.)

17. Homestead declarations filed by soldiers or sailors under sections 2304 and 2309 of the Revised Statutes, where the six months from date of filing have been allowed to pass without entry made by the parties, do not operate to prevent them from making direct entry of the land filed for, if no adverse claim has intervened, or of any other unappropriated land, in like manner as they might have done had no declaration been filed.—(Secretary's letter of August 8, 1876, case of Enoch J. Mathis and Nicholas Lahy; official circular of September 14, 1876.)

18. Where a party settled on land in the 16th section of a township in Colorado long prior to the survey thereof, it was held that he could not, by a homestead entry, prevent the tract from passing under the school grant, although had he been a qualified pre-emptor at the date of settlement and survey, which was not the case, his claim would have been the better one.—(Secretary's letter of April 29, 1876, case of Andrew Bard.)

19. Where a party dies after making a homestead entry and leaves an infant child or infant children, the entry may be relinquished by the administrator, executor, or guardian, by order of the probate court having jurisdiction. If the party leaves no minor child, the relinquishment may be made by the party or parties recognized by the local court as the sole or only legal representative or representatives of the deceased, in which event a certificate to that effect by said court should be for-



warded with the relinquishment duly executed.—(Commissioner's letter to register and receiver at Monroe, La., of October 18, 1876.)

20. In case of a homestead entry made by a guardian for the minor heirs of a deceased Union soldier, residence on the land cannot reasonably be expected, and if the land is cultivated in good faith it is a sufficient compliance with the law.—(Commissioner's letter to register and receiver at Larned, Kans., of April 9, 1877.)

21. In cases in which final homestead proof is made before the judge, or in his absence before the clerk of a court of record, under the act of March 3, 1877, the register and receiver of the district land office are entitled to the same fee for examining and approving the proof so made as if the proof were taken and reduced to writing by them, for the claimants, under the tenth subdivision of section 2238 of the Revised Statutes, viz, fifteen cents per hundred words.—(Commissioner's letter to register and receiver at Kirwin, Kans., of May 7, 1877.)

22. The act of Congress of March 3, 1877, entitled "An act for the relief of settlers on the public lands under the pre-emption laws," is only for the benefit of parties who, having filed pre-emption filings for public land, changed such filings to homestead entries after the passage of the act, and by its terms cannot operate retroactively so as to benefit parties who changed their filings before its passage.—(Commissioner's letter to register and receiver at Sioux Falls, Dak., of May 21, 1877, case of Amos R. Howard.)

23. In the matter of an application to enter, under the homestead laws, certain lands in Louisiana embraced in private claims, for which no confirmation had been found, it was held to be against policy to have such lands surveyed as public lands in order to render them subject to entry, it being considered that the final disposition of the lands and the relief of parties interested therein is a proper subject for legislative action.—(Commissioner's letter to Hon. R. L. Gibson, of June 12, 1877.)

24. In the act of Congress of March 3, 1877, which provides that final proof in homestead entries may be made before the judge, or, in his absence, before the clerk of any court of record of the county and State, or district and Territory, in which the lands are situated, the terms "in his absence" refer to the absence of the judge from the county seat or place where the court for the county is held. Where the clerk takes the proof, he should set forth in his certificate to the papers that the case was such as to authorize him to do so under the act; and for this, it will be sufficient for him to certify that the proof was made before him "in the absence of the judge," using the language of the statute.—(Commissioner's letter to W. S. Search, of June 29, 1877.)

25. In a case involving the point, it was held that a party may enter, under the homestead laws, eighty acres of double minimum land, (\$2.50 per acre,) for the use of an adjoining farm of eighty acres, in like manner as if the entered tract were held at the ordinary minimum of \$1.25 per acre, contrary to a former ruling which restricted the entry in such a case to forty acres of double minimum land, estimating the same as double the area in view of the price being double.—(Commissioner's letter to register and receiver at Topeka, Kans., of July 19, 1877, case of William Gregg.)

26. In a case in which a party through error as to his rights made a homestead entry before filing his declaration of intention to become a citizen, but afterwards did file such declaration, it was decided that the entry should be held for final proof to be made, and if it should then appear that the party was duly naturalized, that the final certificate might be issued in the case, in the absence of objection in any other

respect.—(Commissioner's letter to register and receive at Kirwin, Kans., August 18, 1877, case of Christian Hey.)

27. In case of soldiers and sailors claiming the right to make additional entries of public land, in person or by agent, under section 2306 of the Revised Statutes, it has been decided, in view of frauds having been perpetrated in connection with such claims, that the parties be required to submit the proof in support of their claims to this office, which shall be examined, and if found satisfactory, the fact certified under the official seal, and the proof, in connection with the certificate, returned to the parties, and that the district land officers allow no entries to be made unless the claims are thus certified.—(Secretary's letter of March 10, 1877; printed circular of May 17, 1877, and manuscript circular of August 22, 1877.)

#### DECISIONS UNDER THE TIMBER CULTURE LAWS.

1. The fact of there being a few trees growing on a section of public land is not sufficient to characterize the same as timber bearing, and as such to exclude it from the operations of the timber culture laws. In any such case, the application of a party desiring to enter in the section should be forwarded by the district land officers to this office with a full showing of the facts, and on receipt thereof the case would be considered and a decision rendered as to the admissibility of the desired entry.—(Commissioner's letter to W. E. Fosnat of June 6, 1874.)

2. A party having entered a tract under the timber culture laws cannot alienate any portion of the same for village or cemetery purposes without vitiating his title to the entire tract.—(Commissioner's letter to O. A. A. Gardner of July 25, 1874.)

3. There is no provision in the timber culture laws for the commuting of an entry. Having made the entry for timber culture, the party can only perfect his title by breaking the soil, and planting and cultivating the trees, according to the provisions of the timber culture laws.—(Commissioner's letter to Adam Windolph of August 17, 1874.)

4. In a case in which there was a stream of water running through the east half of the section, along the banks of which was a growth of "scrub" timber of an area, if in compact form, of from two to six acres, it was held that the land was included in the class of lands subject to timber culture entry.—(Commissioner's letter to register and receiver at Lowell, Nebraska, of October 23, 1874, case of Lampson *vs.* Dunham. Decision affirmed by Secretary, April 29, 1875.)

5. The breaking by the timber culture party of the first ten acres, "in strips, 7 feet wide and 12 feet from center to center," would not be considered a satisfactory compliance with the legal requirement. The entire area of ten acres must be broken the first year.—(Commissioner's letter to S. Goozee, of February 11, 1875.)

6. The same rules which govern in homestead contests will be applied in cases in which timber culture entries are contested.—(Commissioner's letter to L. R. Moyer, of March 11, 1875.)

7. In case of a decease of a party who has made a timber culture entry, his heirs or legal representatives may continue the cultivation of the trees, and comply in other respects with the timber culture laws, when they will be entitled to the patent.—(Commissioner's letter to G. W. Kniss, of September 2, 1875.)

8. There is no provision of law for the repayment of the fee and commissions paid on a timber culture entry, but where such an entry is canceled for illegality, without any wrongful act of the party, a new

entry may be made by him, with credit for the money paid.—(Commissioner's letter to Taylor Flick, of September 27, 1875, case of Ludwig Hartz.)

9. The timber culture act of March 13, 1874, recognizes a contestant as a party in interest, and allows him, if successful in the contest, a preference right to enter the land either under the timber culture or homestead laws.—(Commissioner's letter to the register and receiver at Concordia, Kans., of October 30, 1875, case of Kile vs. Wilson.)

10. In a case in which one party made a timber culture entry, and the next day another party filed a pre-emption declaration for the same tract, the latter alleging settlement as of a prior date, it was held that the pre-emptor's right took effect at date of settlement, and that of the timber culture claimant at date of entry; that the pre-emptor would have to prove his date of settlement before entering, and to give his adversary notice when about to make proof; or that should an affidavit be presented calling in question the alleged date of settlement and compliance with law, and asking for a hearing to be ordered to determine the rights of the parties in interest, it would receive prompt attention.—(Commissioner's letter to Lars O. Stroud, of March 27, 1876.)

11. The filing of the application and the affidavit, together with the payment of the fee, are essential prerequisites to the allowance of the entry, and he obtains the priority of right who first complies with the conditions. A verbal application can give no priority under the law, which recognizes only the formal application in writing.—(Secretary's letter of May 15, 1876, case of Daymude vs. McNeely, arising in Lincoln district, Nebraska.)

12. The *Eucalyptus*, or Australian gum tree, is indigenous to warm climates, and is considered well adapted for planting under the timber culture laws on lands situate in the southern part of California.—(Commissioner's letter to Amos Harris, of July 17, 1876.)

13. In case of the contest of a timber culture entry, if the entry is relinquished after the initiation of the contest, the relinquishment of the other party does not defeat the preference right of the contestant to enter as given in the law.—(Secretary's letter of March 19, 1877, case of Sherman vs. Atkins, and Gilbert vs. Vermillion, Larned land district, Kansas.)

14. Where a party applies to enter under the timber culture laws, and his application is held for investigation as to the character of the land, it appearing by the plats to be timber bearing, the application reserves the land for a reasonable time from further disposition to any other claimant, thereby affording the applicant an opportunity to perfect his entry thereof, should it be decided to be properly subject to the operation of the timber culture laws.—(Secretary's letter of July 31, 1876, case of Lamb vs. Reeser, Kirwin land district, Kansas.)

15. The rulings of the General Land Office restricting entries under the timber culture laws to "technical quarter sections" have been so far modified as to permit entries of parts of quarter sections, in a compact body not to exceed 160 acres.—(Commissioner's letter to register and receiver at North Platte, Nebr., of December 12, 1876, case of Frederick Bran.)

16. A strict compliance with the timber culture law in the matter of breaking, cultivating, &c., is required. The party must perform, or cause to be performed, the act of breaking ten acres of land within a period of one year from date of entry. Breaking done before date of entry cannot be appropriated by the party entering, and be claimed by



him as a compliance with the statute.—(Secretary's letter of December 23, 1876, case of *Gepner vs. Miller*, Concordia land district, Kansas.)

17. In the case of the death of a party having made a timber culture entry, who leaves a widow and heirs, his rights under the entry go to the heirs and not to the widow, contrary to the rule which prevails in similar cases arising under the homestead laws.—(Commissioner's letter to W. M. Robertson, of March 10, 1877.)

18. The timber culture laws in offering a land bounty for the production of timber on the western prairies had in view, not fruit trees or shrubbery, or trees of subordinate importance, but the object was to encourage the growth of what are known as "timber trees," comprising oak, ash, elm, and such other trees as are commonly used in ship and house building. The osage orange, although it attains a large growth in favorable localities, and is much used elsewhere for hedges, its wood being serviceable also for various purposes, is not of the class commonly used for building, to encourage the growth of which the bounty is offered, and hence its cultivation would not satisfy the legal requirements.—(Commissioner's letter to J. M. Easter, of April 9, 1877.)

19. Where a tract of public land is entered under the timber culture laws and the entry canceled, the tract is thereafter open to entry by preemption, but subject, if the timber culture entry was contested, to the preference right of the contestant to enter it under the homestead or timber culture laws.—(Secretary's letter of May 23, 1877, case of *Tewksbury and Christensen vs. McPeck*, New Ulm land district, Minnesota.)

20. For a tract of public land to be subject to timber culture entry the section embracing it must be naturally devoid of timber. No rule can be prescribed as to the number or kind of trees sufficient to give character to a section as timber bearing, and excluded from the operations of the timber culture laws, but cases involving the point must be decided on their merits as they arise.—(Commissioner's letter to C. C. Sprigg, of July 5, 1877.)

21. Where a party enters for timber culture land which was formerly broken up and cultivated, he is not required to do the prescribed breaking on land not before broken, but he may go over the land formerly broken and again break it and prepare it for the reception of the trees, to the extent of area and in the periods prescribed.—(Commissioner's letter to David D. Hoag, of July 18, 1877.)

#### SOUTHERN PUBLIC LANDS.

Congress, on the 22d June, 1876, passed an act repealing section 2303 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which confined the disposal of the public lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida to the provisions of the homestead laws. It also provided that the public lands affected thereby should be offered at public sale, as soon as practicable, from time to time, and according to the provisions of existing law, and that they should not be subject to private entry until they were so offered.

In carrying this law into effect, five presidential proclamations have been issued for offering at public sale the lands in the several land districts in the State of Arkansas. These proclaimed offerings to take place as follows: On the 1st October, 1877, at the district land office at Harrison; on the 22d of the same month, at the district office at Little Rock; and on the 4th February, 1878, at the offices at Camden, Little Rock, and Dardanelle, respectively.



Preliminary to issuing the proclamations it was necessary to make lists of the lands, and subject the same to careful examination in connection with the records of this office and of the district offices, to ascertain the true condition thereof, with the view to exclude from the offerings any not vacant and unappropriated.

This was a work of some magnitude, the lands aggregating about nine million acres.

Proclamations will be issued and offerings authorized as soon as practicable for the sale of the public lands in the other States named, according to the requirements of said act.

#### SOLDIERS' ADDITIONAL HOMESTEADS.

In consequence of frauds having been committed in making soldiers additional homestead entries under section 2306 of the Revised Statutes, as related in my last annual report, page 119 *et seq.*, regulations have been established to prevent similar frauds hereafter, by which, where the claims were actually in the hands of agents or attorneys at the date of my circular of May 22, 1876, in regard to this class of cases, and still remain in their hands, the same will be recognized, but to this end: The papers held by agents or attorneys must be forwarded to this office, in order that a critical examination of the same may be made, upon which, if found admissible, they will be returned to the proper parties duly certified as to their sufficiency, and may thereafter be accepted by registers and receivers when presented for location.

If it shall appear that the party has already used his additional homestead privilege, or if, from any other cause, the right cannot be admitted, the parties will be promptly advised of the facts in each case.

Where the rights yet remain in the hands of the parties originally interested, which have never been presented for satisfaction or made the subject of transfer or agency, the regulations require that a full recital of military service be presented to this office, with due proof of the identity of the party making the claim, and with proper reference to his original homestead entry, giving the name of the district office, date and number of entry, and description of the land. In addition, a detailed statement, under oath, must be filed by the party in interest, setting forth the facts respecting his right to make the entry, and containing his declaration that he has not in any manner exercised his right, either by previous entry or application, or by sale, transfer, or power of attorney, but that the same remains in him unimpaired. He must also declare, under oath, that he has made full compliance with the homestead law in the manner of residence upon, cultivation and improvement of, his original homestead entry; and should further recite whether or not he has proved up his claim and received a patent for the land.

When these papers are filed and examined, they will, if found satisfactory, be returned, with a certificate attached recognizing the right of the party to make additional entry under the law; and when presented with a proper application at any district land office, either by the party entitled or his agent or attorney, they will be accepted by the register and receiver, and forwarded with the entry papers to this office in the usual manner.

In this office special proceedings are provided for in relation to all cases of this kind to be passed upon, which must secure the most careful examination and the detection of any error or intended fraud.

## D.—PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

During the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1877, the following cases have been disposed of:

California private land claims patented .....	21
New Mexico private land claims patented .....	5
New Mexico donation land claims patented .....	1
Oregon and Washington Territory donation land claims patented .....	377
Louisiana and Florida private land claims patented .....	20
Indian claims patented .....	99
Final approvals of entries made with certificates of location, act of June 22, 1860, and supplemental legislation .....	73
Cases in Louisiana and Florida for which script has been issued .....	11
Total .....	607

In addition to the foregoing, there have also been examined, approved, and recorded the assignments of 326 certificates of location under said act of June 22, 1860, and supplemental legislation.

The above statement has reference only to such cases as have been finally settled. Preliminary examinations have been made in a large number of cases, some of which have been passed for patent, while others have been suspended on account of imperfections, and are now the subjects of correspondence. A number of cases have been decided, and are now on appeal, or waiting the expiration of the time within which appeal may be taken, or, having been decided on appeal, are now waiting the execution of the decision by the proper officers.

The total number of letters received in this division of the office during the fiscal year was 1,032, and the total number of letters written was 1,135, covering 1,375 record pages.

*Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States affecting private land claims in New Mexico confirmed by the act June 21, 1860, (Statutes at Large, vol. 12, p. 71.)*

## No. 73.—OCTOBER TERM, 1876.

JOHN G. TAMELING, PLAINTIFF IN ERROR, vs. THE UNITED STATES FREEHOLD AND EMIGRATION COMPANY.

In error to the supreme court of the Territory of Colorado.

Mr. Justice DAVIS delivered the opinion of the court:

This is an action by the defendant in error against Tamelning, to recover possession of one hundred and sixty acres, in the county of Costilla and Territory of Colorado. The tract is situate within the exterior boundaries of a larger one, known as the "Costilla estate," which was severed from the "Sangre de Cristo grant." The latter is known and designated as "claim No. 14 of Charles Beaubien," in the letter of the Secretary of the Interior to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, bearing date February 11, 1857. With that claim were transmitted copies of the grant, order of prefect's court, notice of claim, deed of administrator, testimony, and report.

The case was submitted to the district court on an agreed statement of facts. Judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiff below. It was affirmed by the supreme court of the Territory, and Tamelning sued out this writ of error.

The determination of this case depends upon the effect of the act of Congress "to confirm certain private land claims in the Territory of New Mexico" approved June 21, 1860. (12 Stat., 71.) Did the act confirm the Sangre de Cristo grant to the extent of the exterior boundaries of the claim? If it did, the judgment below must be affirmed. If it did not, inasmuch as no specific portion of the land within those boundaries was severed from the remainder and confirmed to the claimants, the plaintiff below, who derives title under them, has not shown his right to the demanded premises, in possession of the defendant below, and the judgment must be reversed.

The plaintiff in error insists that, under the Mexican colonization laws in force when the grant was made, not more than eleven square leagues for each petitioner could be

lawfully granted. There were, in the present instance, but two petitioners, and the lands within the boundaries of the grant are largely in excess of that quantity.

We have repeatedly held that individual rights of property, in the territory ceded by Mexico to the United States, were not affected by the change of sovereignty and jurisdiction. They were entitled to protection, whether the party had the full and absolute ownership of the land, or merely an equitable interest therein, which required some further act of the Government to vest in him a perfect title. The duty of providing the mode of securing those rights and fulfilling the obligations which the treaty imposed was within the appropriate province of the political department of the Government. In discharging it, Congress required that all titles to real property in California, whether inchoate or consummate, should undergo judicial examination. If any claimant failed to avail himself, within a prescribed time, of the provisions of the act of March 3, 1851, and assert his rights thereunder, they were completely barred, and the land covered by the claim reverted to the public domain. The California land claims disposed of in this court were generally asserted in a direct proceeding against the United States. It became our duty, as it has been that of the board of commissioners and of the district court, to decide on the validity of the claim upon the documentary and other evidence incorporated in the record. We were required to be governed by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the law of nations, the laws, usages, and customs of the government from which the claim was derived, the principles of equity, and the decisions of this court, as far as they were applicable. Were we exercising appellate jurisdiction over the proceedings of a court or officer especially appointed to determine the validity and extent of the grant in question, it would be our duty to either affirm or reverse the decision, pursuant to the rules which Congress has prescribed for our government. But that body adopted a different mode for the adjustment of land claims in New Mexico. By the 8th section of the act of 1854, (10 Stat., 303,) the duty was expressly enjoined upon the surveyor general of that Territory to ascertain the origin, nature, character, and extent of all such claims, under the laws, usages, and customs of Spain and Mexico. He was empowered, for that purpose, to issue notices, summon witnesses, administer oaths, and perform all necessary acts in the premises. He was required to make a full report on all such claims, denoting the various grades of title, with his decision as to the validity or invalidity of each of the same, under the laws, usages, and customs of the country before the cession to the United States. That report, according to a form to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, was to be laid before Congress for such action as might be deemed just and proper.

It will thus be seen that the two modes for the determination of Spanish and Mexican land claims were radically different. In California, a procedure essentially judicial in its character is provided for securing an adjudication of them, with the right of ultimate appeal, by either the claimant or the United States, to this court. The surveyor general of New Mexico is clothed with large powers, and required to decide upon the validity of each claim. Final action on the subject is reserved to Congress. Such action is, of course, conclusive, and, therefore, not subject to review in this or any other forum.

It is obviously not the duty of this court to sit in judgment upon either the recital of matters of fact by the surveyor general or his decision declaring the validity of the grant. They are embodied in his report, which was laid before Congress for its consideration and action. We need only say that the facts are distinctly set forth that Luis Lee and Narciso Beaubien, September 27, 1843, petitioned the then civil and military governor of New Mexico "for a grant of land in what is now the county of Taos, embracing the Costilla, Culebra, and Trinchera Rivers, including the Rito of the Indians, and Sangre de Cristo to its junction with the Del Norte River;" that the petition was referred by the governor to the prefect, with instructions to give the possession asked for by the petitioners; that they were put in possession, with the boundaries contained in the petition, "vesting in them, their children and successors, a title in fee to said lands." After setting forth that, by the death of one of the parties, Charles Beaubien, as his heir at law, inherited the undivided half of the land, and that he acquired the remainder from the administrator of the other grantee, the conclusion is reached that the grant is a good and valid one, and that a legal title vests in Charles Beaubien to the land embraced within the limits contained in the petition. The grant was approved and recommended for confirmation by Congress.

Congress acted upon the claim "as recommended for confirmation by the surveyor general." The confirmation being absolute and unconditional, without any limitation as to quantity, we must regard it as effectual and operative for the entire tract.

Objections to the validity of the grant have been earnestly and elaborately pressed upon our attention. This was matter for the consideration of Congress, and we deem ourselves concluded by the action of that body. The phraseology of the confirmatory act is, in our opinion, explicit and unequivocal. We have at the present term, in *Ryan et al. vs. Carter et al.*, recognized and enforced as the settled doctrine of this court that such an act passes the title of the United States as effectually as if it contained in



terms a grant *de novo*, and that a grant may be made by a law as well as by a patent pursuant to law.

Judgment affirmed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
Washington, D. C., March 10, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the decision of your predecessor dated December 31, 1869, in the matter of the survey of the private land claim in New Mexico known as the Beaubien and Miranda or Maxwell grant, wherein it is held, notwithstanding the fact that natural landmarks were called for, that said claim was not confirmed by the act of June 21, 1860, to any greater extent than eleven square leagues to each claimant, which said decision also contained instructions to this office, in effect, that where a Mexican colonization grant is confirmed without measurement of boundaries or of distinct specification of the quantity confirmed, either in the statute or in the report upon which confirmation was made, no greater quantity than eleven leagues to each claimant shall be surveyed.

In other words, the effect of said decision was to apply the restriction prescribed by the law of the Mexican Congress of August 18, 1824, to a legislative confirmation of a claim by specific boundaries.

The Supreme Court of the United States, at its October term, 1876, rendered a decision (copy herewith) in the cause entitled John G. Tameling, plaintiff in error, *vs.* The United States Freehold and Emigration Company, which, in all essential particulars, is a case parallel to the aforesaid Beaubien and Miranda case, wherein it will be observed it is held, Congress having acted upon the claim "as recommended for confirmation by the surveyor general," "the confirmation being absolute and unconditional, without any limitation as to quantity, we must regard it as effectual and operative for the entire tract." "We have at the present term recognized and enforced as the settled doctrine of this court that such an act passes the title of the United States as effectually as if it contained in terms a grant *de novo*, and that a grant may be made by law as well as by a patent pursuant to law."

The doctrine announced in said decision of the Supreme Court being diametrically opposite that set forth in the aforesaid decision of the Department, I have the honor to request that I be instructed as to how I shall proceed in the adjudication of like cases in the future.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. WILLIAMSON,  
*Commissioner.*

Hon. Z. CHANDLER,  
*Secretary of the Interior.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, D. C., March 16, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 10th instant, addressed to my predecessor, inclosing the decision of Mr. Secretary Cox, dated December 31, 1869, in relation to the survey of the Beaubien and Miranda claim to lands in New Mexico and Colorado, in which the rule was laid down for that and all like cases, "that where a Mexican colonization grant is confirmed without measurements of boundaries, or of distinct specification of the quantity confirmed, either in the statute or in the report upon which confirmation was made, no greater quantity than eleven square leagues to each claimant shall be surveyed and set off to them; that such quantity shall be surveyed in tracts of eleven square leagues each, the general position of such tracts to be selected by the grantee, and the tract to be then surveyed as compactly as is practicable."

You also transmitted a copy of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States at its October term 1876, in the case of John G. Tameling *vs.* The United States Freehold and Emigration Company, a case similar in all essential particulars to the case of Beaubien and Miranda, in which the court say, "Congress acted upon the claim as recommended by the surveyor general." "The confirmation being absolute and unconditional, without any limitation as to quantity, we must regard it as effectual and operative for the entire tract."

The decision of the Supreme Court must be taken as the true construction of the law, by which the rights of parties are to be determined.

You will hereafter be governed by the rule laid down by the court in said case in all similar cases, and patents will issue for the tract recommended by the surveyor general and confirmed by an act of Congress, notwithstanding it may exceed in amount eleven square leagues of land.

The papers transmitted with your letter "D," of March 10, 1877, are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

C. SCHURZ.  
*Secretary.*

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.



## DIVISION E.—SURVEYING DIVISION.

Number of letters received .....	2, 617
Number of letters written .....	2, 164
Number of folio pages of record occupied .....	1, 664½
Number of reports on adjusted accounts .....	1, 160
Number of folio pages of record occupied .....	580½
Amounts of adjusted and reported accounts .....	\$550, 054

## SURVEYING.

The act of appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, (vol. 19, p. 120,) provided for the expenditure of \$300,000 in the survey of public lands and private land claims. This sum has been apportioned among the several surveying districts as follows :

For surveys in—	Public lands.	Private claims.
Arizona .....	\$13, 500	\$2, 000
California .....	23, 500	5, 000
Colorado .....	20, 000	.....
Dakota .....	23, 500	.....
Florida .....	5, 000	.....
Idaho .....	13, 500	.....
Louisiana .....	7, 000	.....
Minnesota .....	13, 500	.....
Montana .....	17, 000	.....
Nebraska .....	25, 000	.....
Nevada .....	20, 000	1, 000
New Mexico .....	13, 500	17, 000
Oregon .....	23, 500	.....
Utah .....	20, 000	.....
Washington .....	20, 000	.....
Wyoming .....	16, 500	.....
Totals .....	275, 000	25, 000

Under date August 23, 1876, instructions, modified in accordance with the requirements of the act of appropriation, were issued to the several surveyors-general, substantially as follows :

By an act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, and for other purposes, approved July 31, 1876, there was appropriated :

1st. "For survey of the public lands and private land claims, three hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the sum hereby appropriated shall be expended in such surveys as the public interest may require, under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and at such rates as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe, not exceeding the rate herein authorized: *Provided*, That no lands shall be surveyed under this appropriation except—

"First. Those adapted to agriculture without artificial irrigation.

"Second. Irrigable lands, or such as can be redeemed, and for which there is sufficient accessible water for the reclamation and cultivation of the same, not otherwise utilized or claimed.

"Third. Timber lands bearing timber of commercial value.

"Fourth. Coal lands containing coal of commercial value.

"Fifth. Exterior boundary of town sites.

"Sixth. Private land claims.

"The cost of such surveys shall not exceed ten dollars per mi'e for standard lines, and the starting point for said surveys may be established by triangulation ; seven dollars for township and six dollars for section lines, except that the Commissioner of the General Land Office may allow for the survey of standard lines in heavily timbered land a sum not exceeding thirteen dollars per mile." "And *provided further*, That before any land granted to any railroad company by the United States shall be conveyed to

such company, or any persons entitled thereto under any of the acts incorporating or relating to said company, unless such company is exempted by law from the payment of such cost, there shall first be paid into the Treasury of the United States the cost of surveying, collecting, and conveying the same by the said company or persons in interest."

In conformity to law the Secretary of the Interior, under date of the 22d instant, (August, 1876,) out of said appropriation of \$300,000, apportioned the sum of \$13,500 for the surveys in your surveying district at the rates prescribed by law, which must not be exceeded in letting contracts for the field work, *specifically authorized under the six heads hereinbefore enumerated*, and you are hereby directed not to expend any portion of the apportionment in the survey of any other quality of lands than such as are prescribed by the foregoing provisions of the appropriation act.

In order to secure a strict compliance with the law, you are instructed to give priority of survey to lands *already settled* upon, and to require your deputies to execute the work in person, or under their immediate personal supervision in the field and in accordance with the printed manual of surveying instructions, and your special instructions, which must not conflict with the manual or the existing laws.

You will caution your deputies, who must be practical surveyors and familiar with the Government surveys, not to commence their surveys before the approval of their contracts by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

With the view of reaching distant settlements awaiting the extension of the lines of public surveys, and to bring such localities within the range of the regular system of the public surveys, provision of law has been made for the determination of the starting point of surveys by triangulation instead of starting from standard parallels or the auxiliary bases prolonged over sterile and unsurveyable lands.

It will, therefore, be in your power to contract for the survey of such tracts, in case exigencies occur which seem to require it. The cost of triangulating in such cases not being provided for by law, will not constitute a proper charge in the accounts of your deputies against the Government.

Where the country intervening between the public surveys and the unsurveyed settlements is of an arable or surveyable character, the proper base should be extended in the usual manner, for which the deputy would be paid at the legal rate.

In letting contracts for the subdivision of the public lands, you are required to stipulate the condition that the survey *must include all the lands in the township contracted for subdivision*, which are by law classed as surveyable; and, except in case of triangulation, that the deputy shall start from the proper bases or standard parallels.

If these last shall not have been established, that must first be done, and then, if there are no exterior lines of the township surveyed, the deputy must first survey them and finally subdivide the township into sections, running, measuring, and marking the lines from *south to north*, in the regular process, avoiding the practice in some surveying districts of surveying partly from north to south and partly from south to north, leaving the interior of the township partly unsectionized, ostensibly for specious reasons assigned, that the rough and mountainous features of the country precluded the possibility of extending the lines over the same. Subsequently, the unsurveyed portion of such townships is frequently settled upon, and under the deposit system the survey of the township is completed without difficulty, except that the last surveyor finds it impossible in such cases to connect his work with the corners of the previous surveys by due north and south or east and west lines as the law requires.

In order to obviate similar irregularities in your district you must enjoin your deputies to strictly adhere to the system of public surveys, and comply with the printed Manual of Surveying Instructions and the existing laws *as illustrated on diagrams A, B, and C of the Manual*, and the requirements of instructions from this office dated April 14, 1875, in reference to the establishment of stone corners by witnessing them by pits.

The modification introduced in the supplemental printed instructions of June 1, 1864, requiring navigable rivers to be meandered on one bank only, is hereby rescinded, and you will therefore cause both banks of such streams to be meandered in future, conformably to the printed Manual of Surveying Instructions, of February 22, 1855, at page 15, legalized by act of Congress approved May 30, 1862.

In cases where townships have formerly been partly surveyed, and it becomes necessary to complete the same, you are directed to instruct your deputies to fully describe the old corners identified by them in the field, and from which they will start in the completion of the surveys, and to state in their field notes the kind of corner, bearing trees, or other witnesses to the same, so that there will be no doubt as to the proper corner from which additional surveys are initiated.

The particular localities in your surveying district requiring earliest surveys are left to your election, but you will exercise your best judgment in the selection thereof, so as to subserve the interests of the actual and bona fide settlers on public lands who may apply to you for the extension of the lines of public surveys.

At the same time you will not omit other meritorious claims, and you will bear in mind that you must confine the surveying liabilities within the sum apportioned and

appropriated for the present fiscal year, which must not be exceeded under any circumstances.

For the information of this office you are required, whenever special instructions are issued by you at the time of contracting for work, to forward a copy of the same with the contract, and when instructions are issued during the performance of the work in the field a copy of the instructions must accompany the returns of survey.

As the form of contract now used includes the preliminary oath of the deputy, it is unnecessary to repeat such oath at the commencement of the field notes of survey.

When one final affidavit is made to cover the returns of several townships, you are required to have stitched together the notes of all the townships included in such affidavits.

Very respectfully,

J. A. WILLIAMSON,  
Commissioner.

As an additional safeguard in the promotion and preservation of the integrity of the public surveys, the following circular, bearing date January 30, 1877, was issued to the several surveyors general:

SIR: The attention of this Department having been directed to the fact that persons holding commissions and under bonds as deputy mineral surveyors are in some instances employed as clerks and draughtsmen in the offices of the respective surveyors general, I have to direct that such employment be immediately discontinued, being contrary to the well settled rules of the Department and to that sound public policy which requires that the entire public service be kept free and separate from that of private individuals.

It will at once be manifest to the most casual observation that the entry upon your records, and the preparation for your approval of surveys in mineral cases, should not be confided to the hands and judgment of the persons employed by interested claimants in making the surveys of the claimed locations upon the ground.

Persons employed by you in such confidential relations to the Government as clerks and draughtsmen, will, therefore, be required to surrender their commissions as mineral surveyors, or sever their connection with your office as employés.

J. A. WILLIAMSON,  
Commissioner.

JANUARY 30, 1877.

Approved:

Z. CHANDLER,  
Secretary of the Interior.

*Abstracts of operations during the fiscal year in the several surveying districts. For detailed statements see accompanying annual reports of the surveyors general.*

*Idaho.*—The sum of \$13,500 was assigned for surveys in Idaho. Under this apportionment, four contracts were let. The returns of two contracts have not been made, on account of the late period of going to the field. Four townships were surveyed, the area of which is 92,111 acres; 334 townships of public lands previously surveyed, having an area of 5,463,541 acres, and 38 townships of Indian lands, with an area of 463,182 acres, make a total of 6,018,834 acres surveyed, up to June 30, 1877. \$5,868.20 was expended for salaries, and \$1,496.63 for incidentals—both from regular appropriations. Twelve township plats and four descriptive lists were prepared. The sum of \$87 was deposited for office work on six mineral claims. The estimates for the year ending June 30, 1879, are, for salaries, \$7,000; incidental expenses, \$2,000; surveys, \$34,840; total, \$43,840. The surveyor general recommends the sale of the sage-brush lands in large quantities—states that they can be irrigated and made to produce large crops of grain, and that these lands never will be taken up under the homestead and pre-emption laws. He also recommends that the timber lands be sold for cash, in tracts of eighty or one hundred and sixty acres to one individual, and thus be made to yield a revenue to the Government.



*Washington Territory.*—Out of the assignment of \$20,000 for public surveys in the Territory of Washington during the year ending June 30, 1877, there were let five contracts.

Owing to the lateness of the passage of the appropriation bill, in August, 1876, many of the surveys contracted for had not been returned at the end of the year.

Out of the special deposits of \$2,226.98 for public surveys, four contracts were let, the survey under one of which was disapproved, and the money refunded to the depositors.

The area surveyed and returned up to June 30, 1877, out of the year's assignment and special deposits, was 311,692 acres, involving the running of 1,069 miles of standard, township, section, and meander lines.

There was also surveyed during the year 80,720 acres out of the assignment for the preceding year, with distances run and marked of 306 miles of township, section, and meander lines.

Owing to the reduced rates per mile for surveys, none were made west of the Cascade Mountains.

The original, duplicate, and triplicate plats of 27 townships, with transcripts of the field notes and descriptive lists of 76 townships for the United States Land Office, were prepared in the office of the United States surveyor general.

The amount expended for salaries of the surveyor general and his clerks was \$7,873.81, of which \$7,061.14 was appropriated by act of August 15, 1876, \$400 by deficiency appropriation, and \$412.67 was deposited for office work.

The estimates for the year ending June 30, 1879, are \$88,704 for public surveys, and \$12,400 for salaries.

*Arizona.*—For the year ending June 30, 1877, the United States surveyor general made four contracts for surveys of public land, payable out of the assignment of \$13,500; also, two contracts payable out of special deposits, one being for location No. 5, heirs of Luis Maria Baca; the other for township 16 S., R. 25 E., containing Sulphur Spring ranch.

Number of miles surveyed was 2,041. Thirty townships were subdivided in whole or in part, making an area surveyed during the year of 603,000 acres of public land, which, with the surveys prior to June 30, 1876, amounts to 3,773,033 acres.

There were surveyed twenty-three mining claims, and deposits for office work on same amounted to \$920. The public lands were surveyed upon application of *bona fide* settlers.

The amount paid for salaries during the year was \$7,797.83, of which \$1,500 was deposited by individuals, and the balance was from the appropriation; \$1,490.67 was expended for incidentals.

The number of plats made in the surveyor general's office was 208, including 92 of mining claims.

*Estimates.*—For surveys of public lands during year ending June 30, 1879, \$20,000, and for survey of confirmed private claims, \$5,000; for salaries, \$9,500, including \$2,500 for a clerk to aid in investigation of title to private land claims; for incidental expenses, \$2,500. Total, \$37,000.

In view of the extensive and important grazing interests in Arizona, the surveyor general reports that increased appropriation for surveys is necessary, and at the same time a change in the law, so that grazing lands may be surveyed and title to them obtained by persons pursuing that branch of industry, and also by settlers in narrow valleys, where the lands now classed by law as surveyable only include parts of quar-



ter sections, and the adjacent grazing lands are literally classed unsurveyable.

*Desert land act.*—Not quite one hundred declaratory statements made under it, twenty-six of which are on unsurveyed land, nearly all by actual residents of Arizona. Some applicants under the act have taken their claims in a zigzag shape, confining it to lands on or near a level with the streams.

The surveyor general cites one case where a claim was taken so as to embrace fifty-four corners. These are not connected with the public surveys.

Recommends an amendment to the law to avoid the difficulty in future of having to close the lines of public surveys upon such irregular-shaped tracts.

*Dakota Territory.*—Amount of field work executed during the year ending June 30, 1877:

Township lines 23 miles 51.61 chains, comprising sixty-five townships, with an area of 1,488,003 acres, making a total of 17,800,664 acres surveyed in the Territory, exclusive of Indian and military reservations.

The sum expended for field work was \$23,500, and was divided into ten different contracts.

In the office of the United States surveyor general there were prepared the original duplicate and triplicate plats of the sixty-five surveyed townships, and transcripts of the field notes were prepared and forwarded to the General Land Office.

The rapid development of the mineral resources of the Black Hills country will greatly increase the office work during the present fiscal year.

The estimates for the year ending June 30, 1879, by the United States surveyor general, are as follows:

For surveys.....	\$50,000
For salaries of surveyor general and clerks.....	6,500
For contingent expenses.....	2,500

*Nebraska.*—The sums available for surveys of public lands were \$25,000 from the general appropriation, and \$250.87 deposited by the Union Pacific Railroad Company for field work. Of the former sum, all except \$300.86 has been paid upon work embraced in two contracts. Payment has been made of \$2,019.15 out of deficiency appropriation, to White and Hull, for former survey of Ottoe and Missouri Indian reservation. A contract for a survey of Fort Kearney reservation, under act of July 21, 1876, appropriating \$3,000, was entered into, the returns of which have not yet been made. Seventy-two miles of standard, 535 miles of exterior, and 3,371 miles of subdivisional lines were run and marked. Fifty-six townships were subdivided. The sum of \$5,607.32 has been expended for salaries, and \$1,698.54 for incidental expenses. The amount of special deposits made by railroad companies remaining unexpended at the commencement of the year, was \$9,794.07, to which \$10.23 has been added, making the present unexpended balance of special deposits for office work \$9,804.30. There remains an unexpended balance of the appropriation for salaries, for the year, amounting to \$322.84. Original, duplicate, and triplicate maps, transcripts of field notes, and descriptive lists of fifty-four townships were prepared during the year. The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, are: For surveys, \$88,785; salaries, \$11,600; incidental expenses, \$3,000. Total for the service, \$103,385. The field of future surveying operations will be for the most part the section of country watered by the Niobrara River.

*California.*—The apportionment for surveys for the fiscal year was \$23,500. Under it 30 contracts, extending to 117 townships, surveyed in whole or in part, have been entered into. Of these, 19 have been completed, 3 were either wholly or partially canceled, and the remainder are in various stages of progress. Twenty-eight contracts for the survey of public lands, payable from special individual deposits, were made during the year, of which 9 are yet incomplete. Of the \$5,000 appropriated for expenses connected with the surveys of private land claims, \$3,325 have been expended. One hundred and forty-two mining claims were surveyed, at a cost to special depositors for office work of \$5,917.10. The linear extent of the public land surveys for the year was 4,898 miles. The total area surveyed, including private land claims, is 1,623,781 acres. The amount paid to deputy surveyors for surveys of public lands is \$11,575.08, leaving the sum of \$11,925 applicable to payments upon contracts not yet completed. Incidental expenses of the office, \$5,000. The compensation of clerks and draughtsmen engaged upon public land surveys amounts to \$14,600. There remains an unexpended balance of appropriations for this service of \$978.26. The special deposits for surveys of public lands were \$6,718.48, and for office work of the same, \$2,237.56. The special deposit account for the year is charged with \$12,725.83, and the amount credited to said account is \$12,241.13, showing a deficiency of \$484.70.

One thousand three hundred and forty-eight plats, maps, and tracings were made in the office during the year, of which 337 were original, 366 sent to the Department, and 307 were forwarded to local land offices. One hundred and thirty-four transcripts of field notes of public surveys were made during the year. A large number of documents relating to the private land claims of California have been transmitted to the Department. The surveyor general's estimate of the sum required for the surveying service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, is \$167,750.

The scant congressional appropriations have been entirely inadequate for the survey of lands required for immediate settlement, and the reduced rates of compensation render it an impossibility to secure competent deputy-surveyors. As a consequence, settlers desiring surveys are obliged to advance the funds necessary to pay for the work. All moneys paid by such depositors in excess of the amounts allowed by the Government for the surveys are lost to them. The hardships thus imposed have been partially remedied by the restoration of the original rates of compensation for field-work. Most of the plain and all the arid waste lands of Southern California have been surveyed. In the northern part of the State there are yet many fertile, well watered valleys, embracing valuable forests, which are yet unsurveyed.

The interest of the State in the settlement of the lands, and that of the General Government in disposing of the timbered lands, will be promoted by early surveys in such districts. The present appropriation for clerical and draughting service is inadequate. The delays incident to the confirmation or rejection of claims growing out of the old Spanish land grants, and to the settlement of boundaries, have been serious drawbacks to the permanent settlement of the country. Titles to nearly all of the grants have been passed upon, but many cases are pending on questions of survey; many suits before the courts are yet undecided, and others will doubtless be commenced.

Applications for surveys of mineral lands have increased in number during the year. Many new mines have been located, and others, that have from time to time been abandoned, have been resumed.

Renewed activity exists in the development of the petroleum interest,

operations in which are at present chiefly confined to Ventura County, where there are now eleven producing wells. A district of country, on the edge of Tulare Valley, gives promise of an abundant yield of petroleum, and is attracting capital in that direction.

The ancient record of Southern California shows that ever since its occupation by the Spaniards it has been visited by seasons of drought so severe, that stock have perished from hunger and thirst, and that at times, by order of the government, large numbers have been destroyed in order that the remainder might be saved. Owing to these irregularities in the quantity of rainfall, almost all of Southern California, not susceptible of irrigation, may properly be considered desert lands, notwithstanding the fact that they yield abundantly in favorable seasons. The question of irrigation, in connection with that portion of the State, is therefore an important one, and the passage of laws by Congress, tending to the encouragement of works similar to those in use in older inhabited parts of the world, which would thus reclaim the desert land, would prove to be a public benefit.

Much energy has been displayed in the construction of railroads in California. Serious difficulties, of a topographical nature, have been overcome, and the lines have been carried across uninhabitable deserts and rugged mountains to rich and inviting valleys, thereby opening to the settlers new agricultural districts, which heretofore have been practically inaccessible.

The Southern Pacific Railroad, which has been pushed forward at an immense cost of construction, has been extended to the eastern limit of the State, on the Colorado River.

*Nevada.*—Twenty thousand dollars was assigned for public surveys in Nevada, for the year ending June 30, 1877.

Under this assignment four contracts were entered into, the surveys under two of which have not been returned.

Sixteen townships of agricultural and grazing land have been wholly or in part subdivided, embracing a surveyed area of 262,844 acres. Four hundred and seventy-one dollars and twenty-three cents was deposited by the Central Pacific Railroad Company for surveys, and \$235.61 for office work.

One hundred and four mineral claims were surveyed with an area of 1,277 acres, one salt land tract of 1,280 acres, and one town site of  $89\frac{52}{100}$  acres. The amount deposited for office work on said last named surveys was \$3,180, it being \$30 for each case.

The Sutro Tunnel grant was also surveyed at an expense of \$996, which was paid for out of the appropriation of \$300,000 for the survey of public lands and private land claims.

From the statement of the State controller of Nevada, appended to the surveyor general's report, it appears that the gross value of the yield of Nevada mines during the year was over \$41,000,000.

The amount expended for salaries during the year was \$6,552.71. The amount appropriated was \$7,883.42, leaving a balance of \$1,330.71 unexpended.

Nineteen hundred dollars was appropriated for incidental expenses, of which all but \$9.52 was expended.

Five hundred and twelve plats were made, of which four hundred and twenty-nine were of mineral claims.

The estimates for fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, are: For surveys of public lands, \$56,000; for salaries, \$9,300; and for contingent expenses, \$4,400.

*Florida.*—At the date of the last report there were three uncompleted



surveying contracts; of these, two have since been completed. The latter relate to the survey of islands on the Gulf Coast, and the unfinished work is the survey of an island in Lake Jessup.

Three contracts were entered into, during the fiscal year, for the survey of river and lake islands, and of lands and islands on the Gulf coast, from which no returns have yet been received. Twenty-one township plats have been furnished to the local land office. The special individual deposits for the year for the survey of public lands amount to \$195. The total cost of surveying operations for the year, including salaries of surveyor general and clerks, and the contingent expenses of the office, is \$17,200. The unfinished coast work of the previous fiscal year includes Charlotte Harbor. When it and the Georgia boundary have been completed, the field work of the district thus far authorized will be exhausted.

South of the surveys now in hand, there are areas of the character donated to the State as swamp lands, but there is no provision of law for their conveyance to the State until surveyed. Some of the lands in this portion of the district are regarded as the most valuable of any in the State. The State and local land offices show a large and continually increasing tide of immigration, and soil and climate favor a continuation of the present general prosperity. The recent enactments opening the public lands to pre-emption and other entries, will prove of much benefit to the State and people.

*Louisiana.*—Seven thousand dollars was assigned for surveys in Louisiana, out of which two contracts were made. One has been completed and the other partially.

The United States surveyor general estimates that 25 per cent. of the homestead entries in Louisiana are fraudulent, and are only made for the purpose of cutting off valuable timber, then abandoning the lands. Recommends that deputy surveyors be furnished by the local offices with abstracts of all homestead entries in their respective townships under contract, and that the deputy furnish a sworn report of the condition of such tracts, whether abandoned, &c., so that, if necessary, the entry could be canceled. Where the townships being despoiled are not in contract, that the surveyor general be authorized to send the deputies into such townships to examine them and report.

The surveyor general renews his recommendation made in 1874, that Congress pass a law to confirm certain unconfirmed private land claims in Louisiana, which claims do not, he states, exceed in extent 80,000 acres, excluding the Houmas grant and a few others of large extent. He asks again for an appropriation to enable him to bring up the arrears of office work, two items of which are as follows:

First. The notes of 784 townships of old surveys should be copied and copies sent to the General Land Office. Some of the old records were lost during and since the war, and cannot be renewed.

Second. Under the law the United States surveyor general is required to furnish the local land office patent plats to the number of 6,170, of claims heretofore surveyed.

In consideration of the arrears in the above and other matters, an appropriation of \$14,000, for fourteen clerks at \$1,000 each, is asked for to prepare plats and field notes.

The estimates for 1878-'79 are For surveyor general and regular clerks, \$6,800; for fourteen extra clerks, \$14,000; for contingent expenses, \$2,000; for surveys, \$64,450.

Of this amount \$34,800 is estimated for completing the resurveys in



the southwest district, made in 1807 and now obliterated, of which there are 44 townships.

These resurveys are necessary to enable the Government officers to identify the Government timber lands being despoiled. Seven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars is estimated for resurveys in the southeast district, and for the location of private land claims; \$14,000 for surveys of pine timber lands in southwest district; \$1,800 for finishing the survey of lands on Southeast Pass of Mississippi River, &c., and \$6,000 for original surveys of islands in the several districts, traversing the Sabine River, locating private claims, and finishing survey of townships 4 S., ranges 1 and 2 E, southwest district, contracted for by J. L. Bradford, July 26, 1875, but not surveyed for lack of funds.

Total estimate for surveys at \$12 per mile for township, and \$10 for section lines, \$64,450. Total estimate for surveying service, \$87,250.

*Minnesota.*—Surveys were made in this State to the extent of 33 townships, with an area of 532,510 acres, which, with amounts previously surveyed, make the present surveyed area in the State to be 39,282,418 acres. Distances were run and marked to the extent of 2,162 miles.

The amount of the appropriation assigned to Minnesota for surveys was \$13,500, which was exhausted in five contracts.

The completion of the survey of the Leech Lake Indian reservation, under contract of June 24, 1875, was also made. Two islands in Cedar Lake were meandered, expense of same paid out of a special deposit.

Besides miscellaneous work, the original duplicate and triplicate township plats to the number of eighty-nine were prepared in the office.

An increase in clerical force is asked for to bring up arrears of office work.

The estimates for 1878-'79 are: For surveys, \$34,030; for salaries, \$10,500. Proposed surveys are of timber lands along the international line, and of mineral lands in Lake Superior region.

In view of great depredations on timber, recommendation is made that a law be passed to allow timber lands to be disposed of at private sale or entry immediately after survey and appraisal.

*Utah.*—The surveyor general shows that during the year the surveys of public lands have been principally confined to the western and southern portions of the Territory. The share of the general appropriation for surveys apportioned to Utah for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, was \$20,000. The work performed during the year embraced the establishment of meridian lines, standard parallels, and township and subdivisional boundaries, the total linear extent of which is 3,457 miles 78.77 chains. In this mileage is included unfinished work contracted for during the previous fiscal year, and the whole was done at a cost of \$25,568.12. The amount chargeable to the fiscal year just closed is \$13,063.90, leaving an unexpended balance from the apportionment of \$6,936.10. The surveying operations extended to 96 townships, adding to the surveyed area of Utah 881,433 acres of agricultural and grazing land, and 64,137 acres that furnish evidence of the existence of underlying minerals of commercial value.

(In addition to the above, which shows a total of 945,620 acres of newly surveyed land, 64,389 acres were incidentally resurveyed in consequence of a necessity for the identification of the lines of some of the earlier surveys, in order that the lines of surveys about to be commenced might be connected therewith. This work was performed by the deputy surveyor, who submitted returns of the same in the usual manner, but in the absence of any appropriation therefor the work was not accepted. The recognition by the General Land Office of the re-

turns of the resurveys of lost lines being of importance to the occupants of the lands, special deposits of amounts equivalent to their cost was made by the interested individuals, whereupon the returns have been approved.)

The total surveyed area to date is shown by the report to be 7,983,684 acres, which includes 411,819 acres of mineral claims at present isolated from the general public land surveys. The number of mining claims surveyed during the year is 89, and the sum of \$2,515 was deposited by individuals on account of office work pertaining to surveys of that class. Twenty-eight plats and descriptive lists were furnished to local offices. The sum of \$885 was deposited during the year by individuals on account of surveys of agricultural lands. The office work upon mineral and agricultural claims for the year amounted to \$3,000.19. The special deposits for the year applicable to said work amounted to \$2,681. The balance, \$319.19, being supplied from unexpended special deposits of previous years. Five hundred and eighty-three plats were made in the office of the surveyor general, of which 203 were retained, 120 forwarded to the General Land Office, 104 sent to local offices, and 156 furnished to claimants. Two hundred and ten transcripts of field notes were also prepared. The appropriations of \$6,600 for salaries of surveyor general and others, and of \$1,750 for contingencies, were expended in the service.

An estimate accompanies the report, setting forth that the sum required for carrying forward surveying operations in Utah for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, in extent and manner calculated to best serve the public interest, is \$67,500. The office is reported as being in arrears of work necessary in the preparation of maps and field notes of 31 mining districts, the cost of which is estimated at \$2,000. The surveyor general renews suggestions made in his preceding annual report concerning the depredations which are continually reducing the value of the timbered lands belonging to the Government, asserting that the robberies amount to millions of dollars. He further recommends as the best means of protecting the public interest and of promoting the early settlement of the country, the passage of an act authorizing the sale of timbered lands for cash, and removing restrictions which at present prevent the acquirement of title to so-called arid, desert, and worthless lands in large bodies.

*Wyoming Territory.*—Under five contracts, the exterior township lines of twenty-eight townships, involving the measuring and marking of 255 miles, have been surveyed and established, and fifteen townships subdivided into sections, with an area of 336,400 acres, and number of miles run in subdividing, 883.

The most eastern of these surveys embraced lands on which settlements are already made, and timber of good quality is found. Some portions of this region are broken by the eastern slope of the Black Hills range.

The middle portion of these recent surveys are within the limits of the Union Pacific Railroad grant, and comprise large bodies of coal lands; soil inferior.

The most western surveys are also within the United States land grant, and comprise large bodies of coal lands, on which several mines have been successfully worked.

The whole amount deposited by the Union Pacific Railroad Company for survey of lands inuring to the company, up to June 30, 1877, is \$2,621.59, of which \$1,595 has been expended in surveys, and \$1,026.59 is yet available.

Three copper mining claims have been surveyed in the Earnest mining district, Carbon County.

The lateness of the season, and limited appropriation, greatly reduced the surveys of 1876. It is unfortunate that the price of surveying per mile should have been reduced when the survey of the plains has been completed and that of the mountainous and timbered lands just commenced. Liberal pay is necessary to secure good work at this stage of the survey.

The aggregate of the public surveys in Wyoming up to June 30, 1877, including subdivisions within the Shoshone Indian reservation, mining claims, and coal reservations, amounts to 7,706,178 acres, of which 235,000 acres are reported as coal lands. The surveyed agricultural lands are better for grazing than for farming purposes.

The survey of the north half of the east boundary is now being established.

Of the aforesaid recent surveys, contracted for by this office and payable out of the appropriation of July 31, 1876, of \$16,500, made for surveys during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, the original field notes of the exterior and subdivision lines were approved.

The original plats of township and subdivision lines have been placed on file, and a copy of each plat transmitted to the General Land Office.

The original field notes, &c., of all the aforesaid surveys have been transmitted to the General Land Office.

Two hundred and sixty-six lists descriptive of corners, &c., of 163 townships and fractional townships have been compiled and transmitted to the proper local land offices, and the register's receipt for the same placed on file.

Whole amount of special deposits for office work \$1,062.29 to June 30, 1877.

The original field notes of the resurvey of the "Centennial soda mining claim," and of the three surveys of copper mining claims, have been examined and approved, and transcripts of each survey made, &c.

A larger clerical force will be soon required to perform the increased office work on mining claims. Many of the Black Hills will doubtless be found to be in Wyoming.

The amount paid for salaries during the year was \$7,380.55, the most of which was from the regular appropriation.

The United States surveyor general recommends that the line between ranges 93 and 94 west of the sixth principal meridian be adopted as the boundary between Cheyenne and Evanston land districts, as this line will nearest coincide with the thirty-first degree of longitude west from Washington, which is the present boundary, and is not surveyed.

The surveyor general estimates the sum necessary to carry forward the public surveys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, at \$57,696 for field work and \$13,000 for office work and contingent expenses; total, \$70,696.

Accompanying the report is a statement of the monthly mean temperature in Wyoming from June 30, 1876, to June 30, 1877, and of the daily temperature in January and February, 1877.

*Oregon.*—The surveyor general of Oregon reports that the sum of \$23,500 for public surveys in Oregon was apportioned out of the appropriation of \$300,000.

There was also deposited by individuals \$716 for field work of public surveys, and there was also available \$782.68 of such deposits in former years unexpended, making a total of \$24,998.68 available for surveys.



Out of this sum nine contracts were entered into, most of which were unfinished at date of report.

The area of land surveyed during the year, under said nine contracts, was 419,410.39 acres, which with 74,476.13 acres surveyed under unfinished contracts of former years makes 493,886.52 acres returned during the year, at a cost of \$18,584; 18,883.17 acres were of the Siletz Indian reservation, subdivided into 20 acre tracts. Plats and diagrams of surveys of public lands were made to the number of sixty-eight; also forty-four plats of mineral surveys.

The appropriation of \$7,761.14 for salaries of surveyor general and clerks was expended except four cents.

There was also paid for clerk hire out of special deposits for office work on surveys \$202, leaving an unexpended balance of \$106.67 of the \$3,081.67 deposited by individuals.

For incidentals the amount expended was \$1,299.70, leaving \$200.30 unexpended from the appropriation of \$1,500.

The estimates for the year 1879 are as follows: for fieldwork \$61,304, for salaries \$12,000, and for incidentals \$1,500.

The surveyor general reports large quantities of grain shipped to Europe, China, &c., from Oregon.

Amount of gold yield for the year, \$1,500,000. The State authorities have made selections of swamp lands to a vast extent, and reported the same to the surveyor general's office.

Recommendation is made that Congress enact laws for the protection of timber from spoliation.

*Montana Territory.*—The amount assigned for public surveys in Montana was \$17,000. Under this assignment four contracts were entered into, all of which have been completed and returns made.

Surveys were made, wholly or in part, of fifty-four townships, with an area of 790,359 acres.

Number of miles run and marked was 2,570. The area previously surveyed was 8,854,741 acres, to which add the area during the year, 790,359, and 1,165 acres of mineral claims on unsurveyed land, gives a total of 9,646,265 acres surveyed in the Territory. One contract for survey under special deposit not yet returned.

In the office of the surveyor general there were prepared the original, duplicate, and triplicate plats of fifty-four townships; also transcripts of the field notes and descriptive lists for the district land office.

Plats of mineral claims, &c., were also prepared, which, including the township plats, amounted in all to 589 in number.

The amount expended for salaries of United States surveyor general and his clerks was \$16,620, of which 6,000 was appropriated by Congress, and the rest was paid out of special deposits for office work on mineral claims, the amount of such deposits during the year being \$1,810.

The number of lode and placer claims ordered surveyed during the year was seventy-four.

The estimates submitted by the United States surveyor general for the year ending June 30, 1879, amount to \$125,010, \$106,710 of which is for surveys, \$13,800 for salaries, and \$1,500 for incidental expenses, including the mounting and binding of 600 maps, 1,500 field note books, &c.

A large share of the report is devoted to an account of the development of the mineral resources of the Territory.

*Colorado.*—The public surveys have been prosecuted under sixteen contracts to the extent of the apportionment of \$20,000 out of the appropriation of \$300,000.



Seven contracts for surveys under deposits amounting to \$3,389, of which \$416.44 was refunded as an excess of deposit over cost of survey.

Twenty-eight townships were subdivided west of the sixth principal meridian, and twenty-four east and west of the New Mexico meridian.

The surveyor general states that not one-fourth part of the surveys was made which were asked for by actual settlers, and that not less than one hundred unsurveyed townships are occupied by settlers. He reports a very prosperous agricultural condition in the State, and that grain will be exported this year instead of being imported.

Above seventy miles of railroad have been built and equipped during the year. He states that the remaining unsurveyed lands are mostly in mountainous districts, and that deputies will not undertake work in such a country unless the rates per mile are increased.

He recommends the survey and sale of the timber lands so as to enable settlers to acquire title to them and prevent depredations upon Government lands. Alluding to the difficulty at present found in obtaining a conviction for such depredations, he states that in some cases the judge and jury were at the time kept warm by the wood cut from Government land.

Two hundred and twenty mineral claims were surveyed, and in each case a deposit of \$16 or \$25 was deposited for office work. There was also deposited for office work on public surveys \$1,208; making a total deposit of \$4,728.

For salaries and clerk hire there was paid \$11,915.22, of which \$6,552.72 was paid out of the regular appropriation of \$6,600, and \$5,362.50 was paid out of special deposits for the past and former years.

The amount of office work performed is not stated, but the surveyor general states that his office work is very much in arrears, (descriptive lists not having been made for 4 years' surveys,) and will be more so at the end of the year 1878, on account of the apportionment of \$35,000 for surveys, with only \$3,000 for clerk hire.

He estimates that \$135,000 is necessary for surveys during 1879, with a corresponding amount for clerk hire of \$10,800, and for contingent expenses \$3,000.

He states that the cash sales of lands for the past five years in Colorado amount to double the cost of surveys for the same period.

He estimates the western boundary of Colorado as 280 miles, at \$70 per mile, \$19,600.

**NEW MEXICO.**—Out of the appropriation of \$300,000 for surveys of public lands and private land claims. \$13,500 was apportioned for public surveys, and \$17,000 for private claims.

Under two contracts for public surveys, there were run and marked about 135 miles of standard and meridian lines, (including  $14\frac{1}{2}$  miles of the 4th correction line south re-established,) 321 miles of exterior lines, and in the subdivision of 31 townships 1,656 miles of section lines, costing in the aggregate \$13,504.45, or \$4.45 over the apportionment.

The area subdivided is 653,722.87 acres, which, added to the area formerly surveyed, makes a total of 7,307,157 acres in New Mexico, embraced in 341 townships.

Of private land claims, the surveyor general states that since his last report eleven have been surveyed and returned, the expense of which has been paid out of the appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1876.

Sixteen others have been surveyed under the apportionment of \$17,000 for the past year.

In surveying the eleven claims, a distance of 708 miles was marked, at a cost of \$10,372.83.

In surveying the sixteen claims, a distance of 425 miles, at a cost of \$8,332.95, for field work, and \$684.42 for office work.

If only the field work is chargeable against the apportionment of \$17,000, the sum of \$667.05 remains unexpended.

The aggregate area of private claims surveyed during the year is 2,171,259.30 acres. Three of these grant surveys were resurveys, viz: Pueblo of Acoma, letter B; Los Trigos, No. 8; and Chilili, No. 11,—the former surveys of these claims having been disapproved.

The map accompanying the report shows public surveys, grants, &c., and one additional Indian reservation, viz: the Zani Pueblo, on the New Mexico-Arizona boundary. This grant was made in 1869, filed in surveyor general's office in 1875, but has not yet been acted upon by the surveyor general.

The amount expended for salaries was \$8,899.95, and for contingent expenses \$1,677.10. The office work comprised the examination of the field notes of all surveys, preparation of plats in triplicate.

In the investigation of private land claims a large amount of office work is required. This work is several years behind, as also the descriptive lists of public surveys for local offices, none having been furnished since 1868; hence an additional clerical force is needed.

The rent paid by Government has been reduced from \$600 per annum to \$480; and by subletting part of the building at \$20 per month still further to \$240 per annum.

The estimates for year 1879 are as follows: For surveys, \$100,000; salaries, \$14,000; contingent, \$4,500. Total for surveying service, \$118,500.

In explanation of the surveying estimates, the surveyor general states that he has in numerous instances received petitions from settlers for surveys which he could not contract for on account of the small appropriation.

He asks a liberal appropriation for surveys of grazing lands, grazing being the principal interest in the Territory. He wants the law amended so as to allow this class of lands to be surveyed. He says that in most cases only one-fourth or one-half of any one township falls within the class of lands now defined as surveyable by law, the rest of the township being grazing land, although not irrigable, and hence not agricultural.

He recommends the passage of a law limiting the time for filing and prosecution of private land claims, and that either the United States district attorney be required to represent the Government in the investigation of these claims, or that the supreme court of the Territory be the arbiter between the United States and the claimants.

He reports recent discovery of veins of superior mica.

Total estimated yield of gold, silver, copper, and lead during the year is \$850,000.

Only one mining claim surveyed in the year, and one entry under the desert land act.

The areas of public lands surveyed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, aggregate as follows:

States and Territories.	Acres.
Arizona .....	496, 495. 90
California .....	1, 258, 394. 94
Colorado .....	1, 581, 058. 06
Dakota .....	1, 488, 807. 34
Florida .....	
Idaho .....	200, 682. 76
Louisiana .....	115, 323. 84
Minnesota .....	527, 679. 05
Montana .....	796, 593. 91
Nebraska .....	1, 338, 188. 32
Nevada .....	322, 931. 91
New Mexico .....	630, 971. 67
Oregon .....	645, 362. 63
Utah .....	724, 496. 92
Washington .....	360, 755. 90
Wyoming .....	359, 339. 24
Total .....	10, 847, 082. 00

The following table exhibits the progress of surveys and the disposal of public lands since 1866:

Fiscal year ending June 30—	Surveying district.	Land offices.	Cost of surveys, including salaries and contingent expenses.	Number of acres—	
				Surveyed.	Disposed of.
1867 .....	12	62	\$423, 416. 22	10, 808, 314	7, 041, 114. 00
1868 .....	13	68	325, 779. 50	10, 170, 656	6, 665, 742. 00
1869 .....	12	66	497, 471. 00	10, 892, 812	7, 666, 151. 00
1870 .....	17	81	560, 210. 00	18, 165, 278	8, 095, 413. 00
1871 .....	17	83	683, 910. 00	22, 016, 607	10, 765, 705. 00
1872 .....	17	92	1, 019, 378. 66	29, 450, 939	11, 864, 975. 64
1873 .....	17	90	1, 305, 531. 67	33, 834, 178	13, 030, 606. 87
1874 .....	17	96	995, 353. 39	29, 492, 110	9, 530, 872. 93
1875 .....	17	97	1, 030, 180. 24	26, 077, 531	7, 070, 271. 29
1876 .....	17	97	1, 269, 321. 94	20, 271, 506	6, 524, 326. 36
1877 .....	16	99	550, 054. 03	10, 847, 082	3, 440, 738. 13

#### RESERVATIONS OF PUBLIC LANDS.

*Public lands set aside for military reservations, town site and salmon fishery purposes during the year ending June 30, 1877.*

#### IN MONTANA.

*Missouri Valley.*—By President's order of February 19, 1877, section 31, township 13 north, range 19 west, was reserved for military purposes.

*Tongue River.*—By request of Secretary of War January 20, 1877, the Secretary of the Interior directed a temporary reservation of 20 miles square at the mouth of Tongue River. Survey is to be made by War Department, and President's order obtained.

## IN NEBRASKA.

*Camp Robinson.*—President's order of November 14, 1876, reserved a tract of 4,679 acres on White River, at the mouth of Spring Creek, near Red Cloud agency.

*Camp Sheridan.*—Also, by order of November 14, 1876, a tract of 1,503 acres, near and a little north of Spotted Tail agency.

## IN ARIZONA.

*Camp Apache.*—Formerly was within the White Mountain Indian reservation, but by the President's order of January 26, 1877, was restored to the public domain, and by order of February 1, 1877, was declared a military reservation. Area, 7,421.14 acres.

*Camp Thomas.*—President's order of May 18, 1877. Area about 10,487 acres. This reservation is partly within the limits of Camp Goodwin, which was reserved in 1867, and has not been restored to the public domain.

## IN WYOMING.

*Fort Fetterman.*—President's order February 9, 1877, declared a new wood reservation, containing 2 square miles, south by east of Fort Fetterman and 35 miles from it by road.

*Military reservations enlarged.*

## IN ARIZONA.

*Camp Verde.*—By President's order of August 17, 1876, Camp Verde reservation was enlarged so as to contain 9,293.79 acres, including that reserved March 30, 1870, but not including the post garden reservation of October 24, 1871, recommended by the War Department to be restored to the public domain.

## IN UTAH.

*Fort Cameron.*—Was enlarged by President's order of April 13, 1877, so as to contain in all 15 square miles.

*Military reservations reduced.*

## IN WYOMING.

*Fort Laramie.*—By act of Congress approved August 14, 1876 this reservation is reduced to its original limits of 54 square miles.

## IN DAKOTA.

*Fort Sully.*—President's order of January 17, 1877, reduces it so as to leave out that portion west of the east bank of the Missouri River.

*Fort Totten,* within the Indian reservation for the Cut Head band of Yanktonais Sioux.—By direction of the Secretary of War this reservation was reduced, July 28, 1876, to the following limits: First, to include all the islands in Devil's Lake; second, the tract bounded on the east by the line dividing ranges 64 and 65 west, on the south by the Cheyenne River, on the west by the line dividing ranges 65 and 66 west, on the north by Devil's Lake.



## IN FLORIDA.

*Fort Brooke.*—By President's order of January 22, 1877, the War Department resumed control over a portion of this formerly relinquished reservation, including the Government buildings, the spring, and right of way thereto.

## IN COLORADO.

*Town-site reservation.*

*Pagosa Hot Springs.*—By President's order of May 22, 1877, one square mile, including the Pagosa Hot Springs, in Southwestern Colorado, was reserved as a prospective town site.

*United States fishery reservation in California.*

*McCloud River.*—This reserve, ordered by the President, December 9, 1875, upon survey is found to embrace the following legal subdivisions, viz: S. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of N. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  and N. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of S. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 22; also the N. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  and N. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of S. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 23, township 34 north, range 4 west, Mount Diablo meridian.

## SURVEY OF CHEROKEE LANDS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

By act of Congress approved June 23, 1874, there was appropriated \$15,000 for the survey of the lands of the Eastern Cherokee band of Indians in North Carolina. Of this amount, \$791.35 was paid to Francis A. Douy, special agent of the Department, who made a preliminary examination and report upon the claims of the said Indians to lands in North Carolina, in 1874.

In March, 1875, by direction of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, a contract was entered into with Maj. S. Temple, for the survey of the lands of said Indians as described in the award of the arbitrators in the case of "The Eastern Band of the Cherokee Indians *vs.* William H. Thomas and others," &c., made in October, 1874, and confirmed by the United States circuit court in November following.

The amount of the appropriation paid to the special agent left \$14,208.65, which has been paid to the surveyor for surveys of the Indian lands. In addition to this amount paid him for surveying, there has been paid to him \$2,159.27, the same being a deficiency appropriation by act approved March 3, 1877.

The work of the survey has been done under instructions from this office and by direction of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, and has consisted in surveying and marking the outboundaries of what is known as the "Qualla boundary," which is a tract containing some fifty-one thousand acres, in Swayne and Jackson Counties. This tract has been marked off into townships, and within and near the Qualla boundary there have been surveyed and marked individual tracts or farms to the number of 481, including seventeen tracts inside the boundary, which are claimed and partly settled upon by white people claiming title under the State laws of North Carolina, although but one of these seventeen tracts was declared by the arbitrators in the award to be owned by white persons, within the general boundary claimed by and decreed to the Indians.

Finding these white settlers there, with title from the State, and finding the Indians also in possession of part of the disputed lands, the sur-

veyors marked off their lands and left it to the Department to decide who are the lawful owners.

Mr. Temple has also surveyed and marked fifty-three individual tracts for Indians in the Chevah country, in Graham and Cherokee Counties.

There still remain unsurveyed in the Chevah country, in Cherokee County a few individual tracts, mentioned in the award of the arbitrators; also forty-three tracts taken for the Indians in satisfaction of certain judgments, as authorized by act of Congress approved August 14, 1876. For the survey of these lands an estimate of \$4,000 was submitted to Congress, in February, 1877, by the Office of Indian Affairs, which estimate was reduced in the appropriation bill to \$1,500, and was made payable out of the Indian trust fund. In consequence of the limited amount of the appropriation, no contract has been entered into for the completion of the survey of said lands.

#### SURVEY OF ALLEGANY INDIAN RESERVATION OF CATTARAUGUS COUNTY, NEW YORK.

The survey of the Allegany Indian reservation, owned and occupied by a portion of the Seneca Nation of Indians, and which is situated in the southwestern part of Cattaraugus County, in the State of New York, was completed on the 16th of January of the present year. The special commissioners authorized by act of Congress February 19, 1875, (Stat., vol. 18, p. 330,) have, in compliance with the requirements of law, made returns which, upon due examination, have met with the approval of this office.

The duties of the commission, so far as the boundaries of the reservation are concerned, consisted in the restoration of the original boundaries, as established in the year 1798, by authority of the State of Massachusetts, which State at that date controlled the pre-emption rights of the lands in question. From the same source, the rights of Robert Morris were acquired, which, under the sanction of Congress, were by him conveyed to the Senecas in the year 1797.

The reservation is briefly described in the instrument by which these lands, with others, were conveyed, as "a piece or parcel of forty-two square miles at or near the Allegany River."

The location of this "piece or parcel" of land, as determined by the original survey made in the year 1798, placed the lands of the reservation in a position embracing the Allegany River, for a distance of nearly forty-one miles, approaching to and receding from the banks of the stream at distances varying from one-fourth of a mile to two miles.

In addition to its population of 900 Indians, the 800 tracts or subdivisions of the reservation, which have been surveyed under the direction of the special commission appointed under the act of 1875, are occupied by about 4,000 white inhabitants, who acquire their rights of occupancy by leases, which are in some cases authorized by the Seneca Nation, and in others based upon the individual authority of different members of the tribe.

Several large manufacturing establishments have been attracted to the locality by the water power in the vicinity of Salamanca, which is considered second to no other in Western New York.

At this point lumber machinery is in operation, having a capacity of 5,000,000 feet of sawed lumber per annum. This product, together with articles manufactured therefrom, and the chemical extracts from barks useful for tanning purposes, are shipped in large quantities to remote parts of the country.

The New York and Erie Railroad, following the valley of the Alleghany, enters the reservation at the village of Vandalia, and traverses it for a distance of 11.66 miles. Upon this line are also the villages and stations of Carrollton and Great Valley. The eastern terminus of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and its point of connection with the Erie Railway, is at West Salamanca. Upon this line the village of Red House is situated. This road occupies the reservation for a distance of 12 miles, leaving it at a point  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of the last named village. The Rochester and State Line Railroad diverges from the New York and Erie at Salamanca and crosses the reservation boundary line in the distance of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles from that point. The Bradford branch of the New York and Erie leaves its main line at the village of Carrollton, and passes over  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles of the Indian country.

The topographical map prepared by the special commission shows that this tract, which appears to have been chosen by the Indians with reference to its value as fishing and hunting grounds, is not well adapted to the purposes of agriculture, as much of the surface is subject to overflows, while other portions are broken, approaching to mountains in character, some of the higher lands reaching an altitude of 600 feet above the level of the river. The total area of land and water in the reservation has been found to be 30,166 acres.

Section 2 of the act authorizing the survey, (U. S. Stat., vol. 18, p. 330,) provides—

That the President of the United States shall appoint three commissioners, whose duty it shall be, as soon as may be, to survey, locate, and establish proper boundaries and limits of the villages of Vandalia, Carrollton, Great Valley, Salamanca, West Salamanca, and Red House. within said Alleghany reservation, including therein, as far as practicable, all lands now occupied by white settlers, and such other lands as in their opinion may be reasonably required for the purposes of such villages, and they shall cause a return of their doings in writing, together with maps of such surveys and locations duly certified by them, to be filed in the office of the county clerk of the county of Cattaraugus, in said State, there to be recorded and preserved. The boundaries of said villages so surveyed, located, and established shall be the limits of said villages for all the purposes of this act.

The law also requires—

That it shall be the further duty of the said commissioners to cause all lands within such villages now leased, as hereinbefore mentioned, to be surveyed and defined as near as may be, and to cause the same to be designated upon the maps of such villages hereinbefore mentioned and provided for.

The act further provides in specific terms for the preservation of rights which have been acquired, from time to time, by both races now occupying the soil.

The members of the special commission, Messrs. Joseph Scattergood of Pennsylvania, John Manley of New York, and Henry Shanklin of Kansas, received notifications of their appointment by letters dated March 23, 1875, and, on their acceptance of the trust, proceeded to the discharge of their duties without unnecessary delay. Their letters asking fuller instructions than those embodied in the act of Congress, having been referred to the Office of Indian Affairs, the honorable Commissioner of that bureau construed the terms of the fifth section of the act as above quoted as requiring a survey of each lot of the reservation, where the same is separately occupied or separately leased. The honorable Commissioner further recommended that "all matters of detail be proper subjects for the exercise of discretion by the commission, who shall endeavor to execute the law according to their best judgment, and report their action as required by the Department."

There being no specific appropriation under the act creating the com-

mission, a portion of the appropriation providing for the survey of Indian reservations was set apart for that purpose. The sum thus provided was finally fixed at \$4,500. The commissioners were further instructed, in reply to their letter of inquiry, dated April 30, that their accounts "will embrace all items of expenditures in connection with their respective duties," and they were also informed that one of their number, who might act as disbursing officer of the commission, could, upon the filing of proper bonds, receive advance payments to be accounted for in final settlement.

On the 3d of June, 1875, the special commission transmitted a certified copy of a resolution adopted by the council of the Seneca Nation asking the said commission to apply to the Secretary of the Interior of the United States to appropriate a sufficient amount of funds to pay for the surveying of the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservation. The commission also at the same time submitted a communication setting forth the fact that they "found difficulty in ascertaining the lines of the Allegany Indian reservation according to the original survey made in 1798." The commission further states that—

A survey of the reservation was made in 1844 by Silas Cornell, who presented a map of it to the Seneca Nation. This survey differs materially from that of 1798, and makes the contents more than 1,200 acres less than the original reserve. We regard the original survey made in 1798, by Richard M. Stoddard, which was, by authority of the legislature of the State of New York, authorized to be used in evidence in the courts of that State, as the authoritative survey, and the one which should govern our survey in the location of the several villages authorized in the act of Congress of the 19th of February, 1875.

In the progress of our work we have become convinced that many of the line-marks have been obliterated, and as a consequence encroachments will very likely be made upon the lands embraced within the reservation. We are informed that this has already occurred in several instances, and the Indians having no authoritative marks are prevented from getting intruders to acknowledge their claims.

The special commissioners further expressed the opinion that "it would be greatly to the advantage of the Indians to have the lines of the reservation determined and marked," and that in accordance with such opinion they had determined to run and mark the north line of the reservation for a distance of fifteen miles, or for a greater distance if necessity seemed to require it.

They further expressed the opinion that it would be desirable to have the lines defined around the whole reservation, but not finding themselves clearly authorized by law to do so, the commission requested fuller instructions on the subject.

In reply to the foregoing communication, the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to whom it was referred, submitted the recommendation to the Department—

That the commission be instructed that they should have so much of the boundary of the Allegany reservation surveyed as in their discretion is necessary to carry out the intent of the laws under which they are acting, having due regard in incurring expense to the amount which has been estimated to be set apart from the appropriation for the survey of the Indian reservations, (\$191,820 by act March 3, 1875,) to defray the expense of this commission, namely, \$4,500. If further surveys of the boundaries of either of the reservations referred to are deemed necessary to protect the interests of the Indians, estimates to defray the expenses can be submitted to Congress at the next session.

The commission, acting upon these latter instructions, which were approved by Department letter bearing date June 10, 1875, extended their operations to the survey and restoration of the boundary lines of the reservation as established in the year 1798. The work of restoring these lines, the aggregate length of which is 67.92 miles, proved to be a difficult and tedious undertaking.



The original boundaries, which have evidently been established in accordance with the wishes of the Indians, and so run as to embrace within the reservation certain topographical features, is composed of fifty-one angles. Many of these lines pass over rugged surfaces which, the pine and hemlock timber having been removed, are now covered with a dense growth of underbrush that greatly hindered the search for original land-marks. Only two of the original corners of the boundary line were found to be in a good state of preservation; at many points, however, which have been designated upon the general map, the remains of corners or of witness-trees were found to furnish evidence that the lines as re-established adhered faithfully to those of the original survey.

The commissioners report that their work in restoring the boundary has, in like manner as the subdivisinal surveys, received the approbation of all parties interested in the same.

In order that the numerous boundary corners restored by this survey should be perpetuated the commission caused the preparation of hollow cast-iron cylinders, five feet in length and six inches in diameter, which were provided with solid heads suitably marked by letters cast thereon. These monuments were placed at a depth of four feet below the natural surface of the ground, the remaining portion, one foot in length, being protected by a mound which was built up around it.

The supervision of the labors of the commission was transferred from the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to this office on the 7th of August, 1876. During the progress of the work the commission have, from time to time; by written reports and verbal explanations, furnished this office with satisfactory evidence of faithful and intelligent service, and on the 30th of April, 1877, they submitted a general statement of accounts, accompanied with estimates placing the amount of money necessary to complete the work at \$15,500.

This sum was appropriated by the Forty-fourth Congress at its first session, by act approved July 31, 1876. (Stats., chap. 246, p. 120.)

In addition to full accounts and vouchers of expenses incurred, the returns made by the commission consist of—

1st. Copies of map and field notes of the survey of 1798.

2d. Bound volumes of transcripts of the 800 leases.

3d. Field notes of the recent surveys made under direction of the special commission, and of the locations of all the villages of the reservations, namely, Vandalia, Carrollton, Great Valley, Salamanca, West Salamanca, and Red House.

4th. A general map of the reservation made from the recent surveys, showing the boundary lines, locations of the several villages, and all the principal topographical features of the reservation.

5th. Folio maps or plats suitable for binding and preservation in this office, showing all the villages and leased lands in detail, and the conflict of lines as leased with those of the lands as actually occupied by the lessees, and showing the names of all occupants of leased lands.

A large general map was also prepared, under the direction of the commission, showing all the features above enumerated, and which the commissioners have, as they report, filed in the office of the clerk of Cattaraugus County, New York. The documents bear date of execution January 16, 1877.

#### TEXAS BOUNDARY.

During the year, information was communicated by the War Department to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior that the State of Texas as-

serted jurisdiction over that part of Indian territory between the Red River and the North Fork of Red River as a part of her domain.

A report upon the subject having been called for from this office, the following was submitted to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior for information of the War Department:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
Washington, D. C., May 10, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from the Department for report, of a letter from the Secretary of War, dated the 3d instant, inclosing copy of a statement of the commanding officer at Fort Sill, to the effect that a map of Texas, in his possession, represents that part of Indian territory bounded on the north and east by the North Fork of Red River and on the west by the one hundredth meridian, as a portion of the State of Texas called Greer County.

The Secretary of War invites attention to the remarks of the commanding general, Department of the Missouri, asking that a decision be made on the question of jurisdiction over the tract above described.

In reply, I have the honor to report that the question of the jurisdiction over that portion of country represented upon maps from this office as a part of Indian territory, and lying between Red River and the North Fork of Red River, was originally defined to be within the United States of America:

1st. By the treaty of limits between Spain and the United States, signed February 22, 1819. (U. S. Stats. at Large, vol. 8, page 254, art. 3.)

In this treaty the line from the south, after reaching Red River, was to follow the course of Red River westward to the degree of longitude 100 west from London, then to cross said river, and thence due north to the river Arkansas, &c., \* \* \* "the whole being as laid down in Melish's map of the United States, published at Philadelphia, improved to the 1st of January, 1818."

2d. By treaty with the United Mexican States, January 12, 1828, (U. S. Stats., vol. 8, p. 372, art. 1,) confirms the validity of the limits described in the treaty with Spain, February 22, 1819, and art. 2 quotes the boundary line.

3d. The joint resolution for annexing Texas to the United States, March 1, 1845, (Stats. at Large, vol. 5, p. 797,) stipulated that the territory properly included within and rightfully belonging to the republic of Texas may be erected into a new State to be called the State of Texas.

4th. By joint resolution of December 29, 1845, (U. S. Stats., vol. 9, p. 108,) the State of Texas was admitted into the Union in accordance with the terms of the joint resolution of March 1, 1845, cited above.

5th. By the astronomical survey made of the 100th meridian west from Greenwich, being the boundary line between the Choctaw and Chickasaw country, in the Indian territory and the State of Texas, in the month of April, 1859, under contract of 13th of October, 1857, between Messrs. A. H. Jones and H. M. C. Brown and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the initial point of the boundary was determined to be at the intersection of the said meridian with what is designated upon maps from this office as Red River, and a monument was established thirty chains due north from the north bank of the river.

The surveyors in their field notes of the survey remark: "The river due south from monument is 76 chains and 85 links wide from high-water mark to high-water mark; while the North Fork of Red River is 23 chains wide. It will be sufficient to say to those interested that there can be no doubt as to the fact of its being the main branch of Red River, as was doubted by some persons with whom we had conversed relative to the matter before seeing it, for the reason the channel is larger than all the rest of its tributaries combined, besides affording its equal share of water, though like the other branches in many places the water is swallowed up by its broad and extensive sand-beds; but water can, at any season of the year, be obtained from 1 to 3 feet from the surface in the main bed of the stream. Captain Marcy, in his report and map, also specifies it as the Keche-ah-que-hono, or main Red River."

6th. Under the act of Congress approved June 5th, 1858, (U. S. Stats., vol. 11, p. 319,) authorizing the President of the United States in conjunction with the State of Texas to run and mark the boundary line between the territories of the United States and the State of Texas, and by the second section of said act, it was required that landmarks be established at the point of beginning on Red River, and at the other corners, &c.

Accordingly, joint commissioners on the part of the United States and the State of Texas proceeded to the field in May and June, 1860, and commenced work from the point where the 100th meridian crossed the Canadian River; they retraced the meridian line established by Messrs. Brown and Jones in 1859, as aforesaid, and prolonged

it farther north to the intersection of the 36° 30' of north latitude, or the northeast corner of the State of Texas, thereby determining the jurisdiction over said territory west of the North Fork of Red River to be within the United States.

Referring to that part of the report of Lieutenant Ruffner, chief engineer officer Department of Missouri, (received with letter of Secretary of War,) wherein Lieutenant Ruffner states that the tract in question is represented upon maps from the Interior Department as public land, I have to say that this land is a part of the *ceded lands to the United States by the Choctaws and Chickasaws* by treaty of April 28, 1866, (see U. S. Stats. at Large, vol. 14, page 769,) and forms a part of Indian territory, though not yet permanently located by any tribe of Indians.

The strip of land north of Texas and west of the 100th meridian, the jurisdiction over which is also referred by Lieutenant Ruffner, is *public land* belonging to the United States, and as proposed by act of Congress approved September 9, 1850, vol. 9, p. 446, was subsequently relinquished by the State of Texas (see proclamation of the President, U. S. Stats. at Large, vol. 9, p. 1005) declaring act of 1850, respecting the boundaries of Texas, to be in force.

In consideration of the foregoing statement, it is the opinion of this office that the land in question is within the jurisdiction of the United States and does not belong to the State of Texas, as the map of the State, in the possession of the commanding officer at Fort Sill, is made to represent as belonging to Texas. The opinion is based on the fact that the Red River mentioned in the treaty with Spain in 1819, as laid down on Melish's map and referred to in the treaty, is identical with the present main Red River delineated on the maps of the United States, as upon inspection of the map referred to in the treaty, and now on the files of the State Department, is made to appear. Additional evidence of the identity of the Red River as represented on the Melish map with the main Red River as shown on the maps of this office, consists in the fact that the map of the United States of the republic of Mexico by Disturnell, published in Spanish in 1848, compiled from the best authorities and laws of Mexico, and which was used by the Mexican boundary commission in surveying the boundary between the United States and the republic of Mexico, corroborates the course of the Red River as laid down on the Melish's map referred to in the aforesaid treaty with Spain in 1819.

It further appears that neither the Melish map nor that of Disturnell's shows the North Fork of the Red River, and hence the latter could not have been regarded at the contemporaneous dates of the treaties as the boundary between the United States of America, Spain, Mexico, or finally the republic of Texas.

In view, therefore, of the foregoing data the extreme portion of the Indian territory lying west of the present North Fork of the Red River and east of the 100th meridian of west longitude from Greenwich, having been ceded by Spain to the United States, subsequently confirmed by the United Mexican States by treaty of January 12, 1828, and not claimed by Mexico since her independence from Spain, estops the State of Texas from claiming jurisdiction over that part of the Indian territory, her own maps of later dates showing the same as embraced within Greer County to the contrary notwithstanding.

The letter of the Secretary of War, with its inclosure and the wrapper, are herewith returned.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. WILLIAMSON,  
*Commissioner.*

Hon. CARL SCHURZ,  
*Secretary of the Interior.*

#### RE-ESTABLISHING LOST CORNERS.

This office is frequently in receipt of letters from county surveyors and others in various parts of the country, seeking information in regard to the proper method of re-establishing lost corners of the public surveys.

There being no special law upon the subject, this office has prepared the following rules, based upon the act of February 11, 1805, which declares that all corners marked in the surveys shall be established as the proper corners of sections or subdivisions of sections which they were intended to designate; that the boundary lines actually run and marked in the field shall be the proper boundary lines of the sections or subdivisions for which they were intended, and that the lengths of such lines

as returned by the surveyor general shall be held and considered as the true lengths:

1st. The original corners, when they can be found, must stand as the true corners they were intended to represent, even though not exactly where strict professional care might have placed them in the first instance.

2d. Missing corners should be re-established in the identical localities they originally occupied. When the point cannot be determined by existing land marks in the field, resort must be had to the field notes of the original survey. The law provides that the lengths of the lines, as stated in the field notes, shall be considered as the true lengths thereof, and the distances between corners set down in the field notes constitute proper data from which to determine the true locality of a missing corner; hence all such should be restored at distances proportionate to the original measurements between existing original corners. That is, if the measurement between two existing corners overruns or falls short of that stated in the field notes, the excess or deficiency should be distributed proportionately among the intervening section lines between the said existing corners standing in their original places.

As has been observed, no existing original corner can be disturbed, and it will be plain that any excess or deficiency in measurements between existing corners cannot in any degree affect the distances beyond said existing corners, but must be added or subtracted proportionately to or from the intervals embraced between the corners which are still standing.

#### RAILROADS.

In the adjustment of land grants for railroad purposes considerable progress has been made. In July, 1872, a division was organized in this office to which are referred all questions growing out of the adjustment of railroad, wagon road, canal, and other internal improvement grants.

The examination of settlers' claims in conflict with those of railroad companies forms a large part of the business of this division.

Prior to 1871 it was the practice of this office to treat all reversions of alternate sections within the limits of such grants as inuring to railroads, and the only question relating to settlement was determined by the date of its inception.

By the ruling of the Department, made during that year, known as the "Boyd decision," the practice was changed, and the adjustment is no longer confined to the question of the right of the first settler or homestead claimant, but the right of the parties is now determined by ascertaining the exact status of the land at the date the grant took effect. A party originating a claim prior to such time is permitted to enter. In the case of a pre-emption claim, if the party abandon the land prior to the attachment of the company's right, or was not legally qualified to have perfected an entry, the land is awarded to the company upon its complying with the terms of its grant. If the person was qualified and had a *bona fide* subsisting claim to the land at the date when the grant became effective, the tract reverts to the Government and again becomes subject to appropriation under the laws of the United States.

By the decision of the Department of February 7, 1877, in the case of Chalkley Thomas *vs.* The Saint Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, the ruling respecting homestead entries was modified, and it was decided that a legal homestead entry of record segregates the land from the mass of public lands and excepts the tract covered thereby from the operation of a railroad grant attaching during the existence of such



entry, thus relieving the settler from the expense of a hearing to establish the facts in detail respecting the homestead claimant's residence, cultivation, &c. Hearings are in constant progress for the investigation of the first named conflicting claims, but they are not now held in the cases of homestead entries except where, in the record itself, or upon allegations presented by the company, sufficient reason is found for the belief that the entry was invalid.

These hearings are held before the district officers, and are reported by them to this office. Upon an examination of the testimony an award is made, subject to appeal within sixty days to the Secretary of the Interior. If no appeal is filed the award is made final.

Up to the close of the fiscal year 2,729 cases had been received and docketed, of which 2,449 have been acted upon, and either settled by award, so far as the action of this office is concerned, or remanded for further testimony or other action at the local offices, leaving on the dockets 280 cases received prior to June 30, 1877. It may be remarked that 1,888 of those cases have been finally disposed of and closed upon the records.

A large number of *ex parte* cases involving entries permitted upon alleged rights acquired prior to the withdrawal of lands within railroad limits, have also passed examination, and have either been approved for patent or further suspended, according to the nature of the proofs presented in each case. The work in this branch of the division is in a satisfactory condition.

The number of letters received was 3,990. Five thousand two hundred and seventy-five letters were written, covering 3,726 pages of record.

Thirty-seven patents were issued, covering 282 pages of record, and embracing 23 approved transcripts, covering 26 pages.

The reports of construction received during the year aggregate 361.46 miles, which, added to the entire length of constructed road previously reported under the land grant system, and the length of roads in the State of Illinois heretofore omitted, amount to 14,343.18 miles, distributed as follows:

States and Territories.	Miles.	States and Territories.	Miles.
Illinois .....	705.72	Nevada .....	460.00
Missouri .....	703.00	Nebraska .....	832.00
Alabama .....	782.00	Kansas .....	1,654.00
Mississippi .....	406.00	Utah .....	255.00
Louisiana .....	152.00	Dakota .....	196.00
Michigan .....	1,005.00	Colorado .....	398.00
Arkansas .....	555.00	Wyoming .....	400.00
Florida .....	247.00	Indian .....	155.00
Iowa .....	1,580.00	Washington .....	106.00
Wisconsin .....	503.00	Texas, (where there are no public lands) .....	342.87
California .....	1,034.59		
Minnesota .....	1,745.00		
Oregon .....	227.00	Total ..	14,343.18

In their appropriate place in this report will be found carefully prepared tables showing the condition of the adjustment of the various land grants at the close of the fiscal year ending 30th June last.

The more important changes of ruling affecting railroad grants, promulgated since the date of the last annual report, are fully set forth in the text of the decisions forming a part of and found in their appropriate place in this report.

By the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Company *vs.* United States, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company *vs.* Same, it was declared that the Osage ceded lands in Kansas formed no part of the grants to the State of Kansas for said companies. The patents issued by the Government therefor were vacated, and by the act of August 11, 1876, the lands were thrown open to settlement and entry. Steps were immediately taken to carry into effect the terms of that statute, and up to the 30th June last 3,715 filings and 1,871 entries had been permitted.

Numerous controversies have arisen between settlers upon these lands, and are being rapidly disposed of. In my last annual report mention was made of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Newhall *vs.* Sanger, wherein it was declared that the lands within fraudulent and rejected exterior limits of Mexican and other private grants in California were "reserved," and not "public lands;" and that in consequence thereof did not pass to the railroad companies under their grants made during such reservation. Reference was made also to the fact that lists of such lands erroneously patented to said companies were being prepared as the bases for the institution of suits to vacate such patents. Thus far but little progress has been made in this line.

The grant to the California and Oregon Railroad Company has been examined, and a list of the tracts erroneously patented has been prepared. A demand has been made upon this company for a surrender of the patents covering such lands, but thus far no reply has been received. Data for use in the suit are now being prepared, and the matter will be reported, with proper recommendations, at an early date. The delay in preparing these lists has been caused by my limited clerical force, and owing to the fact that on account of the importance of the subject, inexperienced clerks cannot be permitted to perform the work.

By an act of Congress approved April 21, 1876, certain illegal entries within the limits of railroad grants are confirmed, and patents directed to issue thereon. While but few patents have been issued under said act, the work of carrying into effect its provisions has formed a great part of the labors of this division. Many difficulties are met with in the execution of this law, owing more to its ambiguity than the complication of the cases brought within its provisions.

If a valid pre-emption claim subsisted to a tract of land at the date of attachment of a railroad company's right, it excepted the tract from the operation of the grant, and it becomes liable to appropriation by a second claimant, notwithstanding the land has been patented to the company, under the former rulings of the Department.

#### DECISIONS AFFECTING RAILROAD GRANTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Washington, October 8, 1877.*

SIR: I have considered the case of Thomas McOuat *vs.* The Winona and Saint Peter Railroad Company, involving the southwest quarter section 29, township 110, range 27, New Ulm, Minn., on appeal from your decision of January 26, 1877, adverse to Mr. McOuat.

The tract in question is within the six mile limits of the grant to the Transit, now Winona and Saint Peter Railroad Company, the right of which to the lands included in its grant attached July 17, 1857.

This land was approved to the State of Minnesota for the benefit of said company December 1, 1862.

The records of your office show, that one Timothy T. White filed declaratory statement 12768 for said tract, May 26, 1857, alleging settlement March 1, of the same year.

McOuat applied to file for said tract May 31, 1876, alleging settlement July 5, 1868,

but his application was refused by the local officers for the reason that the land had been certified to the railroad company.

You rejected McOuatt's application on authority of my predecessor's decision in the case of *T. D. Scott vs. The Hastings and Dakota Railroad Company*, decided May 8, 1876. Since your decision was rendered, Mr. McOuatt has submitted two affidavits, showing the grounds on which his claim is based.

The first of these affidavits is made by Spencer Sutherland, who alleges that Timothy White settled on the land in dispute in the spring of the year 1857, and built a house and resided upon and cultivated and improved said tract until late in the fall of that year, when, on account of the destruction of his house by a prairie fire, he left the land and did not thereafter return to it. He also states that McOuatt has lived on said tract continuously since the year 1867, and has valuable improvements thereon. The second affidavit is that of the applicant himself, who alleges that he settled on said land in July, 1867, and has lived thereon with his family since the date of his settlement.

He also alleges that his improvements are worth the sum of \$1,500.

The grant to the Territory of Minnesota to aid in the construction of a railroad from Winona, via Saint Peter, to a point on the Big Sioux River south of the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude, is found in the 1st section of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1857, but the act expressly excepts from the grant any odd numbered sections of land, or parts thereof, which had been sold by the Government or to which the right of pre-emption had attached at the time the line of said road was *definitely fixed*, and certain other lands are granted to said company in lieu of lands thus lost. It is unnecessary to cite authorities to show that if the pre-emption claim of White was a valid one at the time the right of the road attached in July, 1857, this tract was thereby excepted out of the grant, and if so excepted, it follows that it was improperly certified to the road.

Whether or not this tract inured to the grant, must depend upon the existence or non-existence of a valid pre-emption claim at the time the line of the road was definitely fixed.

If White's claim was valid at the date of definite location, then by the very terms of the act this tract was excepted from the grant, and a mere erroneous certification could not pass title to the company.

I do not think the case cited in support of your decision is in point, and I therefore direct that a hearing be ordered to determine the validity of the pre-emption claim of White.

If the testimony taken on the hearing is of a character to show that White was a qualified pre-emptor, and that his claim was a valid and subsisting one at the time the right of the road attached, the company should be called upon to relinquish said tract to the United States.

If the company shall fail or refuse to relinquish, then you will report that fact to this Department, in order that proper steps may be taken to procure the cancellation of the patent to said company.

Your decision is reversed, and the papers transmitted with your letter of June 1, 1877, are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

C. SCHURZ,  
*Secretary.*

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

The words "public lands," in the first section of the act of April 21, 1876, were used in a special sense, meaning land within the limits of any land grant prior to the date of the receipt at the district office of the letter of withdrawal.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Washington, August 9, 1876.*

SIR: I have considered the case of Nancy H. Plouch (widow of Everard Plouch) *vs.* The Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company, involving the right to the southeast quarter section 33, township 25, range 22 east, Independence district, Kansas, coming up on appeal by the former from your adverse decision of January 25 last.

The land is within the limits of the grant to the company, which took effect, as per decision of this Department of April 7, 1876, in the Tinsman case, June 27, 1868. Withdrawal made June 12, 1869.

On May 16, 1863, one William N. Fly made homestead entry of the tract. He abandoned the land in August, 1866, and his entry was formally canceled August 22, 1868. Proof of abandonment being made at the instance of Everard Plouch.

October 28, 1868, said Plouch was permitted to make homestead entry of the land.

He died July 25, 1873. On October 12, 1875, his widow, Nancy H., applied to make final proof, said proof showing settlement September 28, 1868. Affidavits accompanying it set forth that Plouch bought the improvements and possessory right of one Stubbsfield, who had occupied it for one year, and who had bought from Fly, the original homestead claimant.

This can only be introduced for the purpose of showing that Plouch had some legal or equitable right anterior to his homestead entry. Assuming the facts to be established as stated, I do not see that it can help Plouch's claim, for it is so well settled as to be beyond question, that a homestead entry takes effect only from its date, and can have no retroactive effect.

It is well settled "that a homestead claim, to exclude land from a railroad grant, must be subsisting, and capable of being perfected at the time the road was definitely located." (See *Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company vs. Block, Copp's Land Laws*, 395; *Sayers vs. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, Ib.*, 397; circular, August 15, 1872, *Ib.*, 389.)

In this case the claim of Fly had been abandoned nearly two years, and was not capable of being perfected.

It therefore did not operate to protect the land it covered from the grant, and the same duly attached at date of definite location, to wit, June 27, 1868. I think, therefore, the entry must be canceled, unless saved by the act of April 21 last, "To confirm pre-emption and homestead entries of public lands within the limits of railroad grants," &c. The first section of said act provides, "That all pre-emption and homestead entries \* \* \* of the public lands made in good faith by actual settlers upon tracts of land of not more than one hundred and sixty acres each within the limits of any land grant prior to the time when notice of withdrawal of the lands embraced in such grants are received at the local office, \* \* \* and where the pre-emption and homestead laws have been complied with they shall be confirmed, and patents for the same shall issue to the parties entitled thereto."

Plouch's entry is clearly within this section and entitled to confirmation, provided lands within the limits of the grant, after definite location of the line of route, and prior to withdrawal, may be considered *public lands* within the meaning of the statute.

Being somewhat in doubt as to the proper construction of this phrase as it occurs in the first section of said act as quoted, I, on the 29th ultimo, referred it, with a statement of this case, to the honorable Attorney General for his opinion. I am in receipt of his opinion, dated 4th instant, wherein he holds, after reciting the facts in the case and the material portion of the section, as follows: "In this connection you ask whether the section above quoted is applicable to the case of Plouch, and, more specifically, whether lands situated as those granted to the railroad company after its map of survey had been filed and before notice of their *withdrawal*, can be termed public lands within the meaning of such section.

"The question is *not* whether lands in that situation are *in general* public lands, but whether from the context and other means of interpreting the above statute, it appears that Congress there intended by the phrase 'public lands' to designate lands so situated.

"I think it plain that Congress in the above act used that phrase in a *special* sense, virtually being lands within the limits of any land grant prior to the time when notice of withdrawal is received at the local land office, &c., and therefore I conclude that the case of Plouch is included therein."

I adopt this opinion as the true construction of the law and the proper decision of this case. You will therefore permit the entry to stand and proceed to completion in conformity to law.

I reverse your decision, and return the papers in the case transmitted with your letter of May 19 last.

Very respectfully,

Z. CHANDLER,  
*Secretary.*

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Where a party fails to appeal from the action of the local officers, the award becomes final as to his right, and is not subject to review by this office.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Washington, July 20, 1876.*

SIR: I have considered the appeal of the California and Oregon Railroad Company from your decision of September 17, 1875, in the case of *George W. Eaton vs. California and Oregon Railroad Company*, involving the right to north half of southeast quarter, northeast quarter of southwest quarter, and lots 14 and 15, section 35, township 22 north, range 1 east; Marysville, Cal.



The land in question is within the withdrawal limits of the California and Oregon Railroad, the right of which company attached September 13, 1867.

Township plat was filed June 24, 1867, suspended same day, and released from suspension September 14, 1868. David W. Haines filed declaratory statement 5443 November 12, 1868, alleging settlement of the land in question December 26, 1865. His claim was canceled by you March 24, 1874.

At some time prior to July 16, 1875, but on what day the record does not disclose, Eaton, who had succeeded Haines in the possession of the land, applied to file declaratory statement for it, and at the last named date a notice of said application was issued to the railroad company returnable on the 2d September following. Both parties appeared and proof was taken, the point at issue being whether Haines's settlement and filing operated to except the land from the grant to the railroad company.

Upon consideration of the proof, the register and receiver held that it did not, and "decided that George W. Eaton is not entitled to file his declaratory statement for the tract claimed, and that the land in question inures to the California and Oregon Railroad Company." This decision was made December 30, 1874, and notice served on Eaton on the following day. *He took no appeal from this decision.*

The papers were forwarded to your office and the case was there reviewed; the decision of the register and receiver was reversed, and the declaratory statement of Eaton was ordered to be received by them. In this I think there was manifest error. The decision of the register and receiver rejecting Eaton's application, not having been appealed from, was final as to him, and was not subject to review by you. (*Brown vs. White, Copp's Land Laws, p. 298; Shuster vs. Grady, Ib., 314.*)

It does not follow, however, that the railroad company is entitled to the land. While the proof as to Haines's qualifications as a pre-emptor is not as full as could be desired, enough appears to raise a very strong presumption that he was qualified, and that his occupation of and claim to the land was sufficient to except it from the grant.

Upon the evidence in the case, it would undoubtedly be your duty to refuse to certify and patent the land to the company. But it appears that on the 7th March, 1875, while this contest was pending in your office, a patent was issued for the land in question to the railroad company.

By this act of gross carelessness the burden of proof is cast upon the Government to show that the lands did not pass by the grant to the company, and a further investigation is made necessary. I have, therefore, to reverse your decision, allowing Eaton to file his declaratory statement for the land, and to direct that further proof be taken by the register and receiver as to the qualifications of Haines as a pre-emptor at the time he occupied the land.

If, on such proof, his qualification shall appear, you will renew your demand on the company for a release of the land and return of the patent, and, in case it shall refuse to comply therewith, you will report the fact to me, in order that legal proceedings may be instituted to set the patent aside.

The papers transmitted with your letter, F, of December 30, 1875, are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

Z. CHANDLER,

*Secretary.*

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Washington, May 14, 1877.*

SIR: I have considered the application of Messrs. Britton and Gray for a reconsideration of the decision of my predecessor, dated July 20, 1876, in the case of *George W. Eaton vs. The California and Oregon Railroad Company*.

In support of the application a number of affidavits have been filed, in which it is alleged that Eaton has resided upon the land since the year 1868.

In the decision of my predecessor, the claim of Eaton was rejected on the ground that he had not appealed from the decision of the local officers rejecting his claim.

A new hearing was ordered, however, for the purpose of ascertaining the validity of the claim of the railroad company to the tract, the right of the company depending upon the validity of the prior pre-emption claim of David W. Haines.

This hearing should proceed, and the status of the land be determined upon the evidence submitted.

Eaton, by his failure to appeal from the decision of the local officers, lost any right he may have acquired by settlement, as against the claim of an adverse settler who settled and complied with the provisions of the law subsequent to December 30, 1874, the date of the decision of the local officers, and prior to September 17, 1875, the date of the decision of your office allowing him to file, from which time it should be con-

sidered that he was restored to his position as an applicant and a party in interest before your office, whose claim is not finally adjudicated.

If it should be ascertained that the question is one between himself and the Government, his claim should be determined upon its merits; and to that end, evidence on the question of his residence on the tract and compliance with the law from date of alleged settlement should be admitted. All claimants of record should be made parties to the hearing.

The papers in the case are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

A. BELL,  
*Acting Secretary.*

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Where an entry is confirmed under the act of April 21, 1876, the railroad company will be permitted to relinquish the tract embraced in such confirmed claim, and select indemnity therefor under the act of June 22, 1874.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
*Washington, D. C., September 16, 1876.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith letter from John B. Bloss, esq., dated 11th instant, asking whether the Sioux City and Saint Paul Railroad Company is entitled to select, under the provisions of the act of June 22, 1874, land in lieu of the west half of the northeast quarter and northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 5, township 88 north, range 44 west, Sioux City district, Iowa, lost to the grant by reason of the confirmation of homestead entry No. 605, final certificate No. 829, of Jacob Weaver, under the act of April 21 last, by your decision of 17th ultimo.

It is well known that under the rulings of the Department, based, it is believed, upon well-settled decisions of the Supreme Court, the right of said company attached upon the definite location of its line of route, and that from that time title vested in the specific lands embraced within the lateral limits fixed by such definite location.

The entry was confirmed under the provisions of the act of 1876, but such confirmation could not take away nor divest the rights of the company.

Where an entry comes clearly within the provisions of the confirmatory statute, patent must issue to the individual. The right of the company to relinquish under the act of 1874 is not, however, by such confirmation restricted or removed. It was the manifest intent of the act of 1876 (as appears from a perusal of the debates in Congress thereon) to confirm the entries as a basis for patents to issue, so as to give the claimants a proper standing before the courts to test the question of title, and it is clearly evident to me that it could do nothing more. It certainly could not operate to divest rights long since acquired under previous laws.

By the recent decision of the Supreme Court in *Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Company vs. United States*, known as the Osage decision—not yet reported—it was declared that, from the date of the attachment of the right of the company by definite location, pre-emption and other rights ceased, and could not thereafter be initiated.

I therefore conclude that the company is still entitled to the benefits of the provisions of the act of 1874. In view, however, of the importance of the question, I submit the matter for the consideration of the supervisory authority, and have to request your instructions in the matter before communicating to the parties interested my decision in the case.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. J. BAXTER,  
*Acting Commissioner.*

HON. Z. CHANDLER,  
*Secretary of the Interior.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Washington, D. C., October 16, 1876.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 16th ultimo, inclosing a letter from John B. Bloss, esq., attorney of the Sioux City and Saint Paul Railroad Company, which submits the question whether in the case of *Jacob Weaver vs. Sioux City and Saint Paul Railroad Company* the company will not be entitled to indemnity under the act of June 22, 1874.

You express the opinion that in this case the company is entitled to the benefit of the provisions of the act above mentioned.

I concur in your opinion. In the case above mentioned and similar cases the com-

pany, on relinquishment of its title to the settler, will be entitled to select lieu lands under the act above cited.

The letter of Mr. Bloss is herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. T. GORHAM,  
*Acting Secretary.*

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

An entry, to be confirmed under the language in the first section of the act of April 21, 1876, "after their restoration to market by order of the General Land Office," must come clearly within its provisions. The land must have been *actually restored*.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Washington, D. C., October 24, 1876.*

SIR: I have considered the case of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company *vs.* James Shelmerdine, involving the right to the east half of the northwest quarter and southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, section 22, township 88, range 37, Sioux City, Iowa, on appeal from your decision of February 14, 1876, holding for cancellation the latter's homestead entry on said tract.

Shelmerdine made homestead entry March 3, 1869; made final proof and received final certificate January 19, 1875.

The grounds of appeal, with the exception of the one that the entry has been confirmed by an act of Congress, have been frequently decided by this Department, and a further consideration of them is not deemed necessary; but the important question remains, is the entry confirmed by the act of Congress approved April 21, 1876?

The claimant alleges that the tract in question was included in the clear list of lands ordered by express instructions of the General Land Office to be sold at public sale October 29, 1866. These lands were ordered to be restored to market October 29, 1866, by notice dated July 5, 1866. By letter dated September 21, 1866, the order was suspended for one year from July 5, 1866, unless otherwise ordered, and the lands were held subject to homestead and pre-emption settlement only.

By letter from your office dated August 5, 1867, the register and receiver were ordered to restore the lands after thirty days' public notice, and the lands were actually restored to market September 23, 1867.

Without discussing the legal right or power to restore these lands, it must be held that they were restored to market so far as an express order of the General Land Office could effect that purpose. Public notice to that effect was given, and parties making entries in good faith, in accordance with that notice, have an equitable right to claim the protection of the Government, so far as the same can be extended.

The first section of the act approved April 21, 1876, provides that homestead and pre-emption entries made in good faith by actual settlers upon lands after "their restoration to market by order of the General Land Office," and when the laws have been complied with and proper proof made, shall be confirmed.

It is plain, I think, that the intention of Congress was clearly expressed by the language used. Entries made in good faith on lands after their restoration to market by order of the General Land Office are confirmed, and patents are ordered to issue to said claimants.

It is contended by counsel for the railroad company that the tract in question inured to the grant for said company June 2, 1864; that it was no longer public land, and could not be affected by the first section of the act of April 21, 1876.

Upon this point I am governed by the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, of August 4, 1876, as follows: "I think it plain that Congress in the above act used that phrase (public lands) in a *special sense*, virtually defined in the context as being lands within the limits of any land grant prior to the time when notice of their withdrawal is received at the local land office," &c. It is the duty of the Department to execute the plain provisions of the law and not question what the effect will be.

Was the tract claimed by Shelmerdine restored to market by order of the General Land Office? His attorney alleges that it was in the list of lands ordered to be sold September 23, 1867.

Upon examination of the list of vacant lands referred to, prepared by your office, I fail to find the tract in question. The tract book of your office shows that a military bounty land warrant was located on said land May 24, 1856. This entry was, however, erroneous, as the tract located was in township 87. The error was detected and corrected, but at what date I am unable to state. The fact of this erroneous entry no doubt accounts for the non-appearance of the tract in the list prepared by your office in the spring of 1866, but it must be treated as land not restored to market. The record further shows that the land was entered as a homestead July 20, 1867. This entry

was canceled January 30, 1869; hence it could not be treated as vacant land subject to restoration September 23, 1867.

The tract was vacant June 2, 1864, and by the terms of the granting act inured to the grant for the benefit of the railroad company at that date; and the homestead entry, not being confirmed by the act of April 21, 1876, must fail.

Your decision is affirmed; and the papers transmitted with your letter of August 24, 1876, are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. T. GORHAM,  
*Acting Secretary.*

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

A legal homestead entry of record segregates the land from the mass of public lands, and excepts the tract covered thereby from the operation of a railroad grant attaching during the existence of such entry.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Washington, D. C., February 7, 1877.*

SIR: I have considered the case of Chalkley Thomas *vs.* The Saint Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, involving the right to the northwest quarter of section 5, township 2 north, range 2 east, Beatrice, Nebr., on appeal from your decision of April 27, 1876, holding for cancellation the homestead entry of the former.

This tract is within the limits of the grant for the above named railroad company, made by act of Congress approved July 23, 1866.

Said road was definitely located March 21, 1870, and the notice of withdrawal was received at the local office April 15, 1870. Thomas made homestead entry July 26, 1871, and made final proof January 20, 1874. Thomas Keyes made homestead entry for the tract November 11, 1868.

At a trial held January 25, 1870, on the charge of abandonment, it was shown that Keyes never resided upon the land nor improved the same, and said entry was canceled for abandonment May 20, 1870.

From this statement it will be seen that at the date of the definite location of the road the tract in question was covered by a homestead entry, subsequently canceled for abandonment, and the questions arise, Did said entry defeat the claim of the railroad company, and does a homestead entry operate as a reservation of the land covered from all other appropriation?

If a homestead entry is a legal appropriation of the land, it is a well established principle of law that from the moment of such entry the land becomes severed from the mass of public lands, and no subsequent law, proclamation, nor sale would be construed to embrace or operate upon it, although no other reservation were made of it. (13 Peters, 498; 2 Otto, 733.) The *preference* right to purchase, the only right initiated under the pre-emption law by settlement, is not, prior to payment and entry, such a legal appropriation of the land as above indicated. (15 Wall., 77.)

This doctrine was reaffirmed in the case of Shepley *et al.* *vs.* Cowan *et al.*, (1 Otto, 330,) in which the court says "that the settlement, even when accompanied with an improvement of the property, did not confer upon the settler any right in the land as against the United States, or impair in any respect the power of Congress to dispose of the land in any way it might deem proper; that the power of regulation and disposition conferred upon Congress by the Constitution only ceased when all the preliminary acts prescribed by law for the acquisition of the title, including the payment of the price of the land, had been performed by the settler. When these prerequisites were complied with, the settler for the first time acquired a vested interest in the premises, of which he could not be subsequently deprived. He was then entitled to a certificate of entry from the local land officers, and ultimately to a patent of the United States. Until such payment and entry, the acts of Congress gave to the settler only a privilege of pre-emption in case the lands were offered for sale in the usual manner; that is, the privilege to purchase them in that event in preference to others."

Where the entry is made a vested right is acquired, a right which may be transferred. (Myers *vs.* Croft, 13 Wall., 291.)

These decisions clearly establish the character of an entry, which is defined to be that act by which an individual acquires an inceptive right to a portion of the unappropriated soil of the country by filing his claim thereto with the proper land officer of the United States. (12 Wheaton, 586.)

The act providing for the disposal of the public lands, known as the "homestead law," differs essentially in its principles from the pre-emption law. Under the latter statute an entry is not permitted until payment is made. Section 2289 of the Revised Statutes, however, provides that "every person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years and is a citizen of the United States, or who has filed his declaration of intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws, shall be entitled to enter one-quarter section or a less quantity of unap-



propriated public lands, upon which such person may have filed a pre-emption claim, or which may, at the time the application is made, be subject to pre-emption, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, or eighty acres or less of such unappropriated lands at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, to be located in a body, in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same have been surveyed."

It is thus stated who may make an entry; and the succeeding section, No. 2290, provides how the entry shall be made, which is as follows:

"The person applying for the benefit of the preceding section shall, upon application to the register of the land office in which he is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the register or receiver that he is the head of a family, or is twenty-one years or more of age, or has performed service in the Army or Navy of the United States, and that such application is made for his exclusive use and benefit, and that his entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not, either directly or indirectly, for the use or benefit of any other person; and upon filing such affidavit with the register or receiver, on payment of \$5 when the entry is not more than eighty acres, and on payment of \$10 when the entry is for more than eighty acres, he shall thereupon be permitted to enter the amount of land specified."

Each of the three elements of which this transaction is composed forms an essential part thereof—the application, the affidavit, and the payment of money; and when the application is presented, the affidavit made, and the money paid, an entry is made, a right is vested, which is perfected to a complete title by the performance of certain conditions subsequent—a residence on the tract for a certain period of time; and at the expiration of that time, upon making proper proof thereof, the party is entitled *not* to make an entry of the land, but he is entitled to a *patent* for the same, as provided in section 2291, as follows: "No certificate, however, shall be given, or patent issue therefor, until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry; and if at the expiration of such time, or at any time within two years thereafter, the person making such entry, or if he be dead his widow, or in case of her death his heirs or devisee, or in case of widow making such entry her heirs or devisee, in case of her death, proves by two credible witnesses that he, she, or they have resided upon or cultivated the same for the term of five years immediately succeeding the time of filing the affidavit, and makes affidavit that no part of such land has been alienated except as provided in section twenty-two hundred and eighty-eight, and that he, she, or they will bear true allegiance to the Government of the United States, then, in such case, he, she, or they, if at that time citizens of the United States, shall be entitled to a patent, as in other cases provided by law."

That it was the intention of Congress to confer a right and interest in the party, is shown by the provisions of the section just quoted, allowing heirs in certain cases to perfect title without actual residence on the land. By the same section the interest of the settler appears to be recognized as an estate capable of passing by devise, and the devisee is invested with the right to complete the title.

This view is also borne out by the provisions of section 2292, allowing an executor, administrator, or guardian, in the case of the death of both father and mother, to sell the land for the benefit of the infant heirs. In such case the purchaser acquires the absolute title by the purchase, and is entitled to a patent from the United States on the payment of the office fees and the sum for which the property was sold. This proceeding is a necessary result, if the interest created by the entry is a vested one, but a proceeding that would be logically inconsistent with the theory that there was no vested interest created by the entry.

That it was the intention of Congress to grant an estate or interest in land to the party making a homestead entry is clearly shown by the term employed in section 2297, providing that the land entered shall *revert* to the United States under certain circumstances. There can be but one meaning attached to the term "*revert*;" there must have been an estate or interest created; and it is employed in the same sense as in the different acts making grants to States, Territories, railroad companies, and other corporations.

In the latter case, it is a well established principle that an interest or estate in the lands described is conferred upon the grantee, which is subject to forfeiture and reversion upon failure to perform certain conditions; but in no case is the manner of declaring a forfeiture and reversion provided for in the law making the grant. That act is one to be performed by the legislative or judicial authority. But in the statute allowing a homestead entry, the manner of declaring a forfeiture and reversion is clearly provided.

When land is once entered, it becomes segregated from the mass of public lands, and the right of the claimant attaches upon such entry before a patent issues, (4 Wall., 210,) in which the court says: "That Congress has the entire control of the public lands, can dispose of them for money, or donate them to individuals, or classes of persons, cannot be questioned. \* \* \* In either case, when the entry is made and certificate given, the particular land is segregated from the mass of public lands and becomes private property. In the one case the entry is complete when the money is paid, in the

other when the required proofs are furnished. In neither case can the patent be withheld if the original entry was lawful."

The entries under consideration by the court were not made in accordance with the provisions of the homestead law, but I see no reason why the same principles should not apply. By the entry an inceptive right is acquired which cannot be divested, except by failure to comply with certain conditions; and this right of homestead settlement is recognized in the acts of Congress making grants of land for various purposes.

If these views are correct—and they seem to me to follow the interpretation given by the courts to the term "entry" under the laws for the disposal of the public lands—it follows that such an appropriation of the land reserves it from the operation of any law, grant, or sale until it is restored to the mass of the public domain by due process of law.

It may be urged that if the party who makes a valid homestead entry neglects to follow up the same by settlement, or, in other words, abandons the land from inception, from said date of abandonment, or six months thereafter, the land is no longer reserved but becomes subject to a subsequent appropriation without the formality of a declared forfeiture. Such has been the view formerly taken by this Department, but I do not think it can be maintained, applying to the subject the reasoning employed by the supreme court in the recent cases above cited and other cases. The decisions of the court must be accepted as the true basis for the interpretation of the laws. Neither do I think the view is founded on sound principles. If Congress should enact a law reserving a tract of land for military or Indian purposes, and said tract should not be occupied for the purposes indicated, it would not be contended that the reservation did not exist, or that it would cease, except by due process of law.

I see no reason why the same principles should not apply in the case of a homestead entry, a reservation made in accordance with an express law of Congress, in the manner prescribed.

The manner of declaring a forfeiture and reversion under the homestead law is prescribed in section 2297, as follows: "If at any time after the filing of the affidavit, as required in section twenty-two hundred and ninety, and before the expiration of the five years mentioned in section twenty-two hundred and ninety-one, it is proved, after due notice to the settler, to the satisfaction of the register of the land office, that the person having filed such affidavit had actually changed his residence, or abandoned the land for more than six months at any time, then, and in that event, the land so entered shall revert to the Government."

When the fact of an abandonment is established, the entry by which the tract was segregated must be canceled. Under the rules and practice of your office, which you are authorized by law to prescribe, the fact of abandonment cannot be judicially determined until the evidence is submitted to you and your decision on the same is announced.

That decision is carried into effect by the cancellation of the entry, and then, and not until such action is taken, is the land restored to the mass of the public domain.

It has been the uniform practice of this Department, since the adoption of the homestead law, to regard a tract of land covered by a homestead entry as reserved from appropriation in any manner by a private citizen prior to the cancellation of said entry, and no greater privileges can be extended to a corporation, unless they are clearly granted by law. Section 1 of the act making the grant for the benefit of the Saint Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company provides that, "In case it shall appear that the United States have, when the line or route of said road is definitely fixed, sold any section, or any part thereof, granted as aforesaid, or that the right of pre-emption or homestead settlement has attached to the same, or that the same has been reserved by the United States for any purpose whatever, then it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to cause to be selected for the purposes aforesaid \* \* \*

certain lands as indemnity.

The right of homestead settlement had attached to the tract in question by means of the entry of Keyes. It had been reserved and appropriated according to law, and remained so reserved and appropriated at the date of the definite location of the road. It was consequently excepted from the operation of said grant, and upon its subsequent reversion to the United States became subject to the entry of Thomas, who is entitled to a patent if he has complied with the law.

In the case of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Company *vs.* United States, (2 Otto, 733,) the court held that when Congress enacts "that there be, and is hereby, granted" to a State, to aid in the construction of a specific railroad, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, within certain limits of each side of the road, the State takes an immediate interest in land so situate, whereto the complete title is in the United States at the date of the act. Such a grant is applicable only to public land owned absolutely by the United States.

It follows that lands situated within the limits of a road above indicated, covered by homestead entries at the date of the granting act, which entries are subsequently canceled, are excepted from the operation of the grant.

In adjudicating cases that may arise in the future, you will be governed by the rule herein announced, but in no case will it have a retroactive effect. An adjudication under the rules of your office heretofore in force will be final. In the future, a claimant may be allowed to show that an entry was illegal in its inception; that it was made by one not legally qualified to make the same. In such case the entry being null and void can have no effect; but an entry once made by a qualified person will be considered an appropriation of the land until a forfeiture and reversion shall have been declared by due process of law.

In cases where a forfeiture has been declared for abandonment and the land has been disposed of under the ruling of your office, a claimant cannot be permitted to show that the entry was void; such cases will be treated as *res adjudicata*. The papers transmitted with your letter of August 9, 1876, are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

Z. CHANDLER,  
Secretary.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, September 24, 1877.

SIR: I have considered the application of J. B. Bloss, esq., made February 26, 1877, for a review of the decision of my predecessor, dated on the 7th of said month, in the case of Chalkley Thomas *vs.* The Saint Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company.

As the question involved is one of much general interest, affecting the claims of many individuals, and of corporations, which are grantees of public lands, Messrs. Britton and Gray, and Henry Beard, esq., attorneys for various railroad companies were also permitted, in connection with Mr. Bloss, to file arguments in support of said application.

The point raised in the arguments, that no right is vested when the homestead entry is made, was fully considered in the decision of my predecessor, and I see no sufficient reasons why the views therein announced should be changed. The settler's right to a patent is contingent upon complying with certain conditions, as the right of a railroad company to lands granted is dependent upon the performance of specified acts; but a valid entry is an appropriation of the land, and remains such, until a forfeiture is declared in accordance with law and the rules and regulations of your office, and the reservation is removed.

In support of the position that no right vested by reason of the homestead entry of Keyes, the ruling of the circuit court in the case of the Union Pacific Railroad Company *vs.* Watts (Dillon's C. C. Reports, 2d vol., p. 310) is cited.

In his charge the learned judge says: "The land in question is embraced in the patent to the plaintiff, introduced in evidence, dated February 23, 1871, and this gives the plaintiff the legal title thereto, unless the same was land which had been sold, reserved, or otherwise disposed of by the United States, or to which a pre-emption or homestead claim may have attached at the time the line of the plaintiff's road was definitely fixed.

"The defendant claims that the land was excepted out of the grant made by the act of July 1, 1862, because before and at the time the line of the plaintiff's road was definitely fixed there was a homestead claim thereto in favor of Peter Hugus.

"If you find from the evidence that Peter Hugus never saw this land, never made any improvements thereon, and never intended to make any, or to comply with the provisions of the homestead act as to settlement, occupation, and improvement of it, and never did anything except to file an application for an entry, and that he afterward relinquished all right to the plaintiff, then we instruct you, as a matter of law, that no homestead claim attached to the land in favor of Hugus, and that the land would be embraced in the grant to the plaintiff, made by said act of July 1, 1862, and conveyed by the patent to the plaintiff, which has been introduced in evidence."

This ruling, in my opinion, instead of being an authority upon which a reversal of my predecessor's decision should be made, clearly sustains said decision.

The conditions upon which the court says "no homestead claim attached" cannot be separated, but must be taken together. It must appear that the party "never saw the land, never made any improvements thereon, and never intended to make any, or to comply with the provisions of the homestead act as to settlement, occupation, and improvement of it, and never did anything except to file an application for an entry, and that afterward he relinquished all right" to the land. If all these conditions concur, a homestead right would not vest, for in that case the entry would be void *ab initio*, being based upon a false affidavit and founded upon fraud. Upon these facts being shown, the entry should be treated as void from inception. Each case must depend upon its merits. The question of the validity of an entry is one of fact. But, as heretofore stated, an unimpeached homestead entry will be presumed to be valid.

There is, however, no evidence to show that Keyes never saw the land, or that he



never intended to reside upon the same, or to comply with the provisions of the homestead law. It is well known that in very many instances parties, in perfect good faith, and with full intention of complying with the law, make a homestead entry, but for various reasons are prevented from subsequently residing upon the tract thus entered. In such a case I do not think the logical inference to be drawn from Judge Dillon's charge is that the entry is illegal, or that no claim attaches thereunder, but rather the contrary.

It is contended in the argument that when an abandonment is proven to the satisfaction of the register of the proper land district, the tract then becomes subject to other disposal, and that the rule stated in the decision, that the land is reserved from other appropriation until the cancellation of the entry by your office, is erroneous.

If this be so, action on your part in canceling the entry is a mere clerical act, of no legal significance, and your office is but the agent to carry into operation the finding of the register, whose decision is final, and from which no appeal can be taken to your office or the Department proper. I do not think this view can be successfully maintained.

The act of July 4, 1830, reorganizing the General Land Office, gives to the Commissioner thereof supervisory power in all matters pertaining to the ordinary disposal of public lands. This of necessity includes the supervision of all subordinates, including the local officers. The homestead law of May 20, 1862, requires that the Commissioner prepare and issue such rules and regulations, consistent with the act, as are necessary and proper to carry its provisions into effect. The regulations in regard to the method of declaring a homestead claim abandoned and the entry canceled are necessary and proper to an efficient execution of the statute.

There is nothing in the act inconsistent with this view. The statute must be interpreted as a whole, and in accordance with the principles pertaining to our land system. This interpretation is consistent with the spirit of the laws for the disposal of the public lands, and for the uniform administration of the same for a long series of years.

The finding of the local officers may be approved or reversed, as may be deemed proper by the officer having the supervisory control of the execution of the law.

A different interpretation would, in effect, deprive the supervisory officers of the power to perform the duties expressly imposed upon them by the laws of the land, and cannot be defended upon any hypothesis consistent with the theory of government or the execution of the laws.

The act of February 25, 1869, relative to the Vigil and St. Vrain grant, cited by counsel in support of their position, was a special act creating the register and receiver a tribunal for the purpose of performing certain specific duties.

It was not a general statute, analogous to the pre-emption and homestead laws, and the opinion of the Attorney-General, relative to the power of the Commissioner under said act, holding that you had no authority to review the decision of said tribunal for that reason, is not applicable to the case under consideration.

It is stated by counsel that many hearings have been held, and, as the cases are yet unadjudicated, to apply the rule announced by my predecessor in such cases would be unjust. This objection is without force, in my opinion. A hearing may be ordered to determine the fact of the invalidity of a prior entry should a party in interest show sufficient reason why such hearing should be had. Cases adjudicated under a different view of the homestead law are not to be reopened. The rule announced is for future guidance only.

I am of the opinion that the views expressed by my predecessor are founded upon a correct interpretation of the homestead law, and I see no good reason why the same should be modified or changed, and must therefore decline the request contained in the application.

The application and accompanying papers are herewith transmitted.

Very respectfully,

C. SCHURZ,  
*Secretary.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Where a warrant, located in payment of land, is canceled for forgery in the assignment, and substitution of cash or another warrant is authorized, and not limited in time, the land covered by such location is excepted from the operation of a railroad grant attaching after such cancellation, though the substitution is not made for years.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, D. C., March 14, 1877.

SIR: I have considered the case of Theron C. Pond *vs.* Southern Minnesota Railroad Company, involving the south half of northwest quarter, and northeast quarter of



southwest quarter, section 33, township 103, range 24, Worthington, Minn., on appeal from your decision of July 14, 1876, refusing to list the above land to said railroad company.

The lands in question are within the limits of the grant to the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company, which took effect November 29, 1866.

Pond entered this land with military bounty land warrant No. 70723, June 6, 1863. It appears that this land warrant was issued to Phoebe Gill, widow of Stephen Gill, on April 9, 1856, and was stolen from her, and her signature forged to the assignment. Said warrant was canceled for that reason by Pension Bureau, March 12, 1866.

On March 20, 1866, your office allowed Mr. Pond the privilege of substituting a legal consideration in lieu of said warrant, but it does not appear that this has ever been done.

You refused to certify the land to the railroad company because, at the date the right of the company attached, the land was covered by a claim capable of being perfected. The records of your office show that, although the *warrant* has been canceled, the *entry* still remains uncanceled.

I am of opinion that Pond had a valid right to perfect his claim at the time the grant to the railroad company took effect, and that the land was thereby excepted from the grant.

Your decision is affirmed, and the papers transmitted with your letter of November 13, 1876, are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

C. SCHURZ,  
*Secretary.*

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, D. C., April 14, 1877.

SIR: I have considered the application of John K. Brown, land commissioner of the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company, for a reconsideration of my decision in the case of Theron C. Pond *vs.* Southern Minnesota Railroad Company, rendered March 14, 1877.

The tract involved in this case is the south half of northwest quarter, and northeast quarter of southwest quarter, section 33, township 103, range 24, and is situated within the Worthington, Minn., land district, and within the limits of the grant to the above mentioned railroad company, which took effect November 29, 1866.

This application is based on the following grounds, to wit:

First. That Pond had not resided upon or improved said land prior to entry.

Second. That said warrant location was canceled before the right of the road attached, of which fact Pond had notice, and as he has not perfected his entry or lived on the land since, this default is conclusive evidence of abandonment.

Third. That the land was *ipse jure* vacant at the time the right of the road attached.

With reference to the first ground relied upon by the road, I find from an examination of the records of your office, that Pond entered the land in contest, with military bounty land warrant No. 70723, June 6, 1863; that said warrant had been stolen from Phoebe Gill, widow of Stephen Gill, to whom it was issued, and her signature forged to the assignment, and it was therefore canceled by the Pension Bureau March 12, 1866, and a new one issued in lieu thereof.

The land in contest was offered October 29, 1860, and being thus made subject to sale at private entry, the law did not require that Pond should reside upon or cultivate it prior to making his warrant location.

As to the second ground, I think it only necessary to say that as your office on March 20, 1866, allowed Mr. Pond the privilege of substituting a legal consideration in lieu of the canceled warrant, and as this privilege *was not limited in time*, the *entry*, although voidable, was capable of being legally perfected at the time the grant to the road took effect, and the land did not inure to the grant; nor was Pond required by law to live on the land after entry.

As to the third ground, I am of opinion that as the land was covered by a voidable uncanceled entry it was not legally vacant, and the application for a rehearing is refused.

This entry should be canceled unless perfected by Mr. Pond, without unreasonable delay after notice.

The papers transmitted with your letter of April 5, 1877, are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

C. SCHURZ,  
*Secretary.*

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

The burden of proving a fact lies upon the party asserting the affirmative, following the decision of the Department in the case of *McComber vs. California and Oregon Railroad Company*.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, D. C., April 26, 1877.

SIR: I have considered the case of *R. Vincent vs. The Saint Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company*, involving the southwest quarter of section 7, township 2 south, range 2 east, Concordia, Kans., on appeal from your decision of September 28th, 1876, adverse to the railroad company.

The records of your office show that the land in contest is within the limits of the grant of July 23, 1866, to aid in the construction of the above mentioned road, the right of which attached March 21, 1870.

A. Robbins filed declaratory statement No. 5122, March 19, 1870, for said tract, alleging settlement March 12, 1870.

Anthony Brockman filed declaratory statement No. 5372 for the west half of the southwest quarter of section 7, township 2 south, range 2 east, April 8, alleging settlement April 1, 1870.

John Schauk made homestead entry No. 5154 for said southwest quarter, section 7, October 21, 1871.

You held that Robbins had a valid subsisting claim to the tract in contest at the time the right of the road attached, which operated to except it from the grant, and rendered it liable to entry by the first qualified applicant therefor.

I do not think the testimony sustained your view of the case. "The obligation of proving any fact lies upon the party who substantially asserts the affirmative of the issue." (1st Greenleaf on Evidence, page 98.)

The burden of proving that the land in question was covered by a valid pre-emption claim was therefore upon Vincent, and it was necessary for him to prove that Robbins had not only initiated a prior valid settlement, but that he also possessed all of the personal qualifications required by the pre-emption laws.

Belden, Campbell, and Brockman, witnesses for plaintiff, testify that Robbins settled upon said tract about the 1st of March, 1870, and built a small house and cultivated about two acres of the land; that he remained thereon until July, 1870, when he abandoned the same and has not lived thereon since that time.

The testimony fails to show that Robbins was a qualified pre-emptor, and I am of opinion that, under the rule of law before mentioned, the plaintiff has not made out his case. (*Walker's Heirs vs. State of California*, *Copp's Land Laws*, p. 287; *McComber vs. California and Oregon Railroad Company*, *Copp's Land Owner* for February, 1876, p. 163.)

Although this case must fail for want of proper testimony, it cannot be assumed that Robbins was not in fact a qualified pre-emptor, as his filing of record was *prima facie* evidence of a valid right as against the railroad company.

The land should not therefore be certified to said company, unless proper evidence is furnished by it that at the time the right of the road attached, Robbins had abandoned his claim, or that the same was invalid. (Circulars of instructions of August 15, 1872, and September 8, 1873, *Copp's Land Laws*, 389, 391.)

I return herewith the papers transmitted with your letter of January 9, 1877, with instructions to cancel the homestead entry of Schauk, and the filings of Robbins and Brockman on the records of your office.

Very respectfully,

C. SCHURZ,  
Secretary.

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

The second section of the act of April 21, 1876, requires three specific things:

1st. There must have been a valid claim to the land at the date of withdrawal for railroad purposes;

2d. The land must have been re-entered under decisions and rulings of the Land Department; and

3d. The claimant must show that he has complied with all the requirements of the homestead or pre-emption laws.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, D. C., May 1, 1877.

SIR: I have considered the case of *J. W. Jenney vs. The Kansas Pacific Railroad Company*, involving the right to the southwest quarter, section 27, township 13 south,

ange 3 west, Salina, Kans., on appeal from your decision of October 31, 1876, adverse to the railroad company.

This tract is within the ten mile limits of the grant to the above named road, the right of which attached March 3, 1869.

Said land was withdrawn by letter from your office, dated July 14, 1866, received at the Junction City land office, July 20, 1866.

J. N. Burgess filed declaratory statement No. 3871 for said tract May 18, alleging settlement May 10, 1866.

Edward F. Willard filed declaratory statement No. 4156 for same tract August 7, 1866, alleging settlement July 20, 1866.

J. W. Jenney made homestead entry No. 11861 for said tract October 30, 1871, under instructions from your office dated September 14, 1871.

The filings of Burgess and Willard were canceled for conflict with the grant October 23, 1871.

On application of the company, a hearing was held on August 15, 1873, and Jenney's entry was canceled for conflict with the grant April 21, 1875.

It also appears that this tract was patented to said railroad company December 1, 1875.

On August 10, 1876, counsel for Jenney made application for the reinstatement of said homestead entry, and on October 31, 1876, you took up this case and decided that the defects in said entry were cured by the 2d section of the act of April 21, 1876, and reinstated the same, subject to the right of appeal.

The 2d section of the act of April 21, 1876, requires three specific things to concur, in order to give validity to the entry of a claimant thereunder, to wit:

1st. There must have been a valid pre-emption or homestead claim existing on the land at the time of the withdrawal for the railroad.

2d. The land must have been re-entered under decisions or rulings of the Land Department.

3d. The claimant must show that he has complied with the requirements of the pre-emption or homestead laws since the date of his filing or entry.

The application in this case contains a very full recital of the facts connected therewith, but contains no allegation that the claimant has complied with the homestead law since the date of entry; nor is it accompanied by any proof of such compliance.

I am cognizant of the fact, that owing to the diversity in character of the claims arising under this act, it is difficult to establish inflexible rules for their government, yet it is obvious that the claimant should first clearly show that he is entitled to its benefits.

It cannot be *presumed* that the claimant has complied with the law in the absence of proof of that fact, and to take up and reinstate an entry in the absence of satisfactory evidence that the claimant is entitled to the benefit of the act, is to indulge a presumption not warranted by the law.

On the trial between Jenney and the company before the local officers, August 15, 1873, the question at issue was whether Burgess or Willard had a valid and subsisting claim to the land at the time the right of the road attached, March 3, 1869, while the issue in this case is whether either of the said parties had a valid claim at the date of withdrawal on July 26, 1866.

These issues are separate and distinct, and I do not think that testimony directed to the investigation of the question whether there was a subsisting claim in 1869 should be held to conclude the parties in an inquiry relating to the time of the withdrawal in 1866.

The claimant should be required in every case to submit a duly corroborated application setting out the character of his claim, and if on examination you are of opinion that he is entitled to the land *prima facie*, a hearing should be ordered to determine the rights of the parties, and upon the testimony there presented, the case should be decided upon its merits.

In the present condition of this case I am unable to determine whether Mr. Jenney's entry is confirmed by the act or not, and I therefore dismiss these proceedings *pro forma*, without prejudice to the rights of either party.

The papers transmitted with your letter of January 26, 1877, are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

C. SCHURZ,  
Secretary.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

The 21st section of the act of Congress approved July 17, 1862 (12 Stat. 595) applies to those aliens only who have enlisted or shall enlist in the armies of the United States, and does not include those who have enlisted or shall enlist in the Navy.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

*Washington September 14, 1877.*

SIR: I have considered the case of the Western Pacific Railroad Company *vs.* John McDevitt, involving the south half of southeast quarter, section 29, township 2 north, range 3 east, San Francisco, Cal., on appeal from your decision of December 28, 1876, approving the pre-emption cash entry of McDevitt for patenting.

The facts of the case are substantially as follows, viz:

The township plat was filed in the local land office July 25, 1863. This tract is within the limits of the grant to the Western Pacific Railroad Company, and was withdrawn for railroad purposes January 30, 1865. Said land, together with the southwest quarter of southwest quarter section 28, was selected by the State of California May 27, 1868, in lieu of the northeast quarter of northwest quarter and north half of southwest quarter, section 36, township 4 north, range 23 west, S. B. M. R. and R. No. 497. The State substantially abandoned the southwest quarter of southwest quarter, section 28, and said selection was canceled as to that tract.

McDevitt filed declaratory statement 6824 for said land August 31, 1870, alleging settlement April 1, 1863.

On November 22, 1872, your predecessor rejected the claim of the State and the railroad company and awarded the land to McDevitt, and this decision became final in default of appeal.

Pursuant to this decision Mr. McDevitt proved up and entered said tract April 15, 1873, per cash entry No. 4180.

From an examination of the papers in the case it appears that Mr. McDevitt was born in Ireland, and that he has never been naturalized or declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States.

It also appears that he served three (3) years in the United States Navy during the war with Mexico, and he claims citizenship by virtue of such service. On December 28, 1876, you decided that, under the 21st section of the act of Congress approved July 7, 1862, (12 Stat., 595.), and rulings in similar cases, (not cited,) Mr. McDevitt is a qualified pre-emptor so far as the question of citizenship is concerned.

I cannot agree with your conclusion. The act of Congress cited by you in support of your decision applies to those aliens only who have or shall enlist in the regular or volunteer armies of the United States, and does not include those who have or may enlist in the regular or volunteer navy.

There does not appear to be any good reason why the act should not have included sailors as well as soldiers; but as it did not, it is the duty of this Department to execute the law as it stands on the statute books, without reference to what might have been justly added to it by the law makers.

By the act of September 4, 1841, (5 Statutes, 455, section 2259, Revised Statutes,) the pre-emption privilege is granted to "every person being the head of a family, or widow, or single person over the age of twenty-one years and a citizen of the United States, or having filed a declaration of intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws," &c. Mr. McDevitt was not a citizen of the United States, and had not declared his intention to become such at the time he settled on the land in dispute, or at the time of making his entry, and he had no more right to make said entry than any other subject of England.

Mr. McDevitt could have declared his intention to become a citizen at any time within the past twenty-five years; the courts were open to him, and it is through no fault of the Government or the law that he has not availed himself of his lawful privileges and brought himself within the statute, and his entry should be canceled on the records of your office.

Your decision is reversed for the reasons stated, and the papers transmitted with your letter of May 19, 1877, are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

C. SCHURZ,  
*Secretary.*

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

## G.—PRE-EMPTION DIVISION.

This division has charge of entries of the public land under the pre-emption and town-site laws; also, sales of Osage Indian trust and diminished reserve lands, and claims of parties who purchased from Mexican grantees or assigns, lands within grants subsequently rejected, or which were excluded from final survey of confirmed grants.

Conflicting claims between claimants of the above-named character and others are here adjusted.



The following is a brief statement of the work performed in the division during the year ending June 30, 1877:

*Contested cases.*

In division, undecided, July 1, 1876.....	144
Received during the year ending June 30, 1877 .....	512
Total .....	656
Decided during same period .....	392
Finally referred to other divisions.....	15
	407
In division, undecided, July 1, 1877 .....	249

During the year there were closed on the docket by decisions of the Department, or on failure to appeal from decisions of this Office, 435 cases.

*Ex-parte entries.*

In division, unadjudicated, July 1, 1876.....	310
Received during the year.....	4,665
Total .....	4,975
Finally disposed of during the year.....	4,560
Undisposed of July 1, 1877.....	415

Letters received in division during the year ending June 30, 1877, 5,677; letters written during same period, 6,575, covering 4,070 pages of record.

*Town sites.*

The legislation of the last session of Congress relating to town sites was very important. The act of March 3, 1877, "respecting the limits of reservations for town sites upon the public domain," has supplied a long needed want.

Pre-emption and homestead entries covering lands within the incorporated limits of a town or city can now be adjusted and patents may be issued thereon, notwithstanding the inhibition in section 2261 of the Revised Statutes. Cases are arising wherein applications are made for additional entries under the third section of the act referred to, a proceeding not allowed under previous laws. Lands adjoining towns, and for which entries have been made, and which are precluded from pre-emption or homestead entry—being within incorporated limits—may now be claimed by the proper town or city authorities, and application be made for an additional entry.

In the Coneburg, North Peabody, Kansas, town site case, the honorable Secretary of the Interior, in his decision of April 17, 1877, referring to the entry made for the North Peabody town site, holds:

That although said entry was irregularly made, it was made at the instance of, and for the benefit of, the legal occupants of the land; and so long as the interests of the people are amply protected by their own laws, and redress for injury to their property rights, arising in the adjudication of the trust, can be readily obtained through the medium of their own courts, taken in connection with the fact that the testimony produced on the trial evidences the honesty of purpose of the judge, and supplies all deficiency in the proof, sound public policy and a proper construction and execution of the law alike demand that this entry should be allowed to stand. I think it only necessary to say with reference to the name of the town entered, that in my opinion the name has little to do with the validity of this entry, which was certainly made by the proper officer, and for the direct use and benefit of all the legal occupants according to their respective interests.

In the Butte, Montana, town site case, the Commissioner, in his decision of November 23, 1876, held that:

As the Government, in issuing patents for town sites, conveys the premises within the exterior boundaries of the town site entry only in accordance with the provisions of law, the title to all mines of gold, silver, cinnabar, or copper, and to all valid mining claims or possessions, held under existing laws, which are situated within such exterior boundaries, still remains in the United States after patent has issued for such town site. Title to these mining claims or possessions can only be acquired under the provisions of law regulating the disposal of mineral lands by parties who show compliance with the terms of the mining acts. Patents issued for town sites in mining regions contain a clause in accordance with the terms of the law providing "that no title shall be acquired under this patent to any mine of gold, silver, cinnabar, or copper, or to any valid mining claim or possession held under existing laws. *And provided further*, That the grant hereby made is held and declared to be subject to all the conditions, limitations, and restrictions contained in section two thousand three hundred and eighty-six of the Revised Statutes of the United States, so far as the same are applicable thereto."

Under the provisions of law referred to, the patents for town sites containing such clause, are held subject to *any valid mining claim or possession*, and a purchase of a lot from the town site authorities holds the same subject to the same conditions.

I append a copy of the act of March 3, 1877, with the instructions issued thereunder:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
Washington, D. C., April 25, 1877.

GENTLEMEN: Your attention is invited to the following act of Congress and the instructions issued thereunder:

"AN ACT respecting the limits of reservations for town sites upon the public domain.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the existence or incorporation of any town upon the public lands of the United States shall not be held to exclude from pre-emption or homestead entry a greater quantity than twenty-five hundred and sixty acres of land, or the maximum area which may be entered as a town site under existing laws, unless the entire tract claimed or incorporated as such town site shall, including and in excess of the area above specified, be actually settled upon, inhabited, improved, and used for business and municipal purposes.

"SEC. 2. That where entries have been heretofore allowed upon lands afterward ascertained to have been embraced in the corporate limits of any town, but which entries are or shall be shown, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to include only vacant unoccupied lands of the United States, not settled upon or used for municipal purposes, nor devoted to any public use of such town, said entries, if regular in all respects, are hereby confirmed and may be carried into patent: *Provided*, That this confirmation shall not operate to restrict the entry of any town-site to a smaller area than the maximum quantity of land which, by reason of present population, it may be entitled to enter under section twenty-three hundred and eighty-nine of the Revised Statutes.

"SEC. 3. That whenever the corporate limits of any town upon the public domain are shown or alleged to include lands in excess of the maximum area specified in section one of this act, the Commissioner of the General Land Office may require the authorities of such town, and it shall be lawful for them, to elect what portion of said lands, in compact form and embracing the actual site of the municipal occupation and improvement, shall be withheld from pre-emption and homestead entry; and thereafter the residue of such lands shall be open to disposal under the homestead and pre-emption laws. And upon default of said town authorities to make such selection within sixty days after notification by the Commissioner, he may direct testimony respecting the actual location and extent of said improvements, to be taken by the register and receiver of the district in which such town may be situated; and, upon receipt of the same, he may determine and set off the proper site according to section one of this act, and declare the remaining lands open to settlement and entry under the homestead and pre-emption laws; and it shall be the duty of the secretary of each of the Territories of the United States to furnish the surveyor-general of the Territory, for the use of the United States, a copy duly certified of every act of the legislature of the Territory incorporating any city or town, the same to be forwarded by such secretary to the surveyor general within one month from date of its approval.

"SEC. 4. It shall be lawful for any town which has made, or may hereafter make, entry of less than the maximum quantity of land named in section twenty-three hundred.

and eighty-nine of the Revised Statutes, to make such additional entry, or entries, of contiguous tracts, which may be occupied for town purposes as, when added to the entry or entries therefore made, will not exceed twenty-five hundred and sixty acres: *Provided*, That such additional entry shall not, together with all prior entries, be in excess of the area to which the town may be entitled at date of the additional entry by virtue of its population, as prescribed in said section twenty-three hundred and eighty-nine.

"Approved March 3, 1877."

Section 1 of the foregoing act restricts the amount of land that can be reserved from pre-emption and homestead entry, by reason of the existence or incorporation of a town upon the public domain, to 2,560 acres, unless the excess shall "be actually settled upon, inhabited, improved, and used for business and municipal purposes."

Section 2 confirms pre-emption and homestead entries already made within the corporate limits of a town, said entry being regular in all respects, *provided* it shall be satisfactorily shown that the lands so entered are "not settled upon or used for any municipal purpose, nor devoted to any public use of such town."

Section 3 provides: That when it shall appear that the corporate limits of a town embrace lands in excess of the maximum quantity allowed, the proper authorities may select those portions that are actually occupied, used, and improved for municipal purposes, which lands shall be reserved from pre-emption and homestead entry, and the residue will be restored, or become subject to such settlement and entry. This selection must be made within sixty days from notice, and in default thereof a hearing will be ordered and testimony taken as to the condition of the land, and such portion set apart as shall appear to be within the meaning of the act.

Instructions in detail will be issued to you as cases arise for adjudication. The 4th section, with the proviso to the 2d section, provides for additional entries by towns, where entries have already been made, in cases in which an increase in the number of inhabitants would entitle them to an entry of a larger area, under section 23-9 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, such entries, however, to be within the maximum amount, or 2,560 acres.

Respectfully,

J. A. WILLIAMSON,

*Commissioner.*

TO UNITED STATES LAND OFFICERS.

*List of town site entries patented during the year.*

	Acres.
Safford, Ariz.....	160
French Corral, Cal.....	420
North San Juan, Cal.....	400
Sebastopol, Cal.....	240
Smartsville, Cal.....	165
Bridgeport, Cal.....	160
Camptonville, Cal.....	160
Confidence, Cal.....	189 <sup>23</sup> / <sub>100</sub>
Trinidad, Colo.....	160
Franklin, Idaho.....	640
Coffeyville, Kans.....	409 <sup>18</sup> / <sub>100</sub>
Concordia, Kans.....	515 <sup>15</sup> / <sub>100</sub>
Fort Benton, Mont.....	185 <sup>69</sup> / <sub>100</sub>
Butte, Mont.....	183 <sup>83</sup> / <sub>100</sub>
Panoca, Nev.....	360
Croydon, Utah.....	320
Minersville, Utah.....	160
Bear River City, Utah.....	339 <sup>50</sup> / <sub>100</sub>

*County seat Act May 26, 1824.*

Hamilton, Nebr.....	160
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STATE OF OREGON.

To settle upon lands of a swampy character would raise such a doubt of the settler's good faith as, upon proper application, to justify an order for an investigation. At such hearing the character of the land at the date of settlement should be determined.

When notice of selection of a tract by the State is received at the local land office, the State should be notified before proof and payment is made by the settler thereon; but where patents have been issued

under former rulings of the Interior Department, the cases will be considered as *res judicata*.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, D. C., October 13, 1876.

SIR: I have considered the appeal of the governor of the State of Oregon from your decision of March 11, 1876, in reply to his protest against the issuing of patents to certain pre-emption claimants on lands alleged to be swamp.

In your decision you state "that as no allegation of fraud in these entries is made, I see no legal way in which the issuing of patents to the claimants under the pre-emption laws can be prevented, if the laws are complied with and the settlement was made prior to receipt by the register and receiver of instructions relative to lands claimed as swamp.

"This office holds that a valid settlement under the pre-emption laws, followed by cultivation, final proof, and payment, or tender of purchase money, prior to issue of patent to the State, is such a disposition of the land as to bring it within the exceptions of the act of March 12, 1860, no matter whether the land is really swamp or not."

The State contends that the act of March 12, 1860, made a grant *in present* of swamp lands, and she asks that hearings be ordered for the purpose of ascertaining the character of the lands, and of showing her right to the same.

My predecessor, under date of December 2, 1874, in the case of *State of Oregon vs. Stott and Waggoner*, (Copp's P. L. Laws, page 475,) held as follows:

"The proviso of the first section of the act of 1860 is a clear limitation of the grant excepting from its operations all lands which the Government may have reserved, sold, or disposed of (in pursuance of any law theretofore enacted) prior to the confirmation of title, to be made under the act of 1850. In view of the construction given to the act of 1850 by the courts and the Department, it is evident that this confirmation of title referred to in the act of 1860 can only mean the patenting of the lands, as provided for by the second section of the act of 1850. Any reservation, sale, or disposition of the land by the Government under prior laws, therefore, prior to the patenting of the same to the State, as provided by the act of 1850, would except it from the operations of the grant to Oregon by the act of 1860.

"Was there such a sale or disposition in this case? I have no doubt that a valid settlement under the pre-emption law, followed by subsequent residence, improvement, and cultivation in good faith, and final proof and payment or tender of the price, would constitute a sale and disposition within the meaning of the act.

"But in order to constitute such a sale, it is clearly essential that all these steps should have been taken in perfect good faith, with the honest intention to appropriate the land for agricultural purposes, and this must be affirmatively shown."

This must be acknowledged as the rule of the Department, in its essential points, and the question consequently arises, were the pre-emption claims involved in the case under consideration valid ones? In a pre-emption claim the element of good faith is essential to its validity.

Good faith is presumed in all cases where it is not questioned or shown to be wanting, or the absence of it is apparent.

The act of 1860 was a notice to all that the Government had, in the exercise of its power and discretion, granted to the State of Oregon, with certain restrictions, all the swamp and overflowed lands, made thereby unfit for cultivation, which remained unsold at the passage of the act.

Under the pre-emption act, lands reserved by law or otherwise, for specific purposes, are not subject to entry. To settle upon lands of a swampy character would, of itself, I think, raise a sufficient doubt of the want of good faith on the part of such settler, as, upon application, to justify an order for an investigation; and if, in addition to the character of the land, notice had been received at the local office that the State claimed said land as swamp, it would be an additional evidence of the want of good faith.

In view of the proviso to the first section of the act of March 12, 1860, and the construction given to the same by this Department, the facts to be ascertained at such hearing should be the character of the land at the date of settlement, and not at the date of the passage of the act, and to justify a belief as to the want of good faith on the part of a settler the swampy character of the land should be clearly established, and the facts in relation to the receipt at the local office of the notice of selection by the State should also be ascertained.

Each case should then be determined upon its merits.

No investigation should be ordered except upon application by the State, and such application must be accompanied with at least *prima facie* evidence of the swampy character of the land; and when notice of selection has been received at the local office, the State should be notified of the claim of the settler before proof or payment is received, but where patents have issued under the former rulings of the Department the cases will be considered *res judicata*.

In the absence of such application the rule and practice of your office should govern.



Should it be shown that the land was of a swampy character, but that the settlement was made in good faith for the purpose of actual residence and cultivation, the claim should be admitted, as such an appropriation is expressly recognized by the proviso to the first section of the act of March 12, 1860. On the contrary, the want of good faith should defeat the claim of the settler.

Your decision is modified accordingly, and you will dispose of each case as it may come before you.

In the cases under consideration, a reasonable time should be given the State to take such action as she may deem proper.

The papers transmitted with your letter of July 27, 1876, are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. T. GORHAM,  
*Acting Secretary.*

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

#### STANLEY *vs.* FAIRCHILD.

The filing of a declaratory statement for a tract of land prior to settlement thereon does not invalidate a claim in the absence of an adverse right.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Washington, D. C., October 25, 1876.*

SIR: I have considered the case of Edwin Stanley *vs.* Marshall B. Fairchild, involving the right to enter the northwest fractional quarter of section 6, township 22, range 3 west, Wichita, Kans., on appeal from your decision of May 3, 1876, awarding the land to Stanley.

The order of cancellation of the prior homestead entry was received at the local office at 9 o'clock a. m., January 12, 1876.

The evidence shows that Stanley contested the prior homestead entry; that he settled on the land prior to the date of cancellation of said entry; erected a house thereon in which he slept during the night of January 11, 1876; that on the following morning he was at work improving his house, and remained so employed until about noon; and that he has continued to reside on the land.

Fairchild made some slight improvement by plowing a small tract prior to date of cancellation, and at noon on the 12th of January entered on the land, laid the foundation of a house which he subsequently completed, and was residing therein at the date of trial.

From this statement it appears that the legal settlement of Stanley preceded that of Fairchild by a few hours only, but in time to give him the better right.

Fairchild filed his declaratory statement, by an attorney, January 12 at 9 a. m., alleging settlement the same day, and, as stated above, his actual settlement was made at 12 o'clock on that day. As the filing preceded the settlement, you decided that the same was illegal and held it for cancellation.

The consideration of this point is not necessary for a determination of the case in question, but as it forms a part of your decision it must be reviewed. Following the plain interpretation of section 2265 of the Revised Statutes, it would seem that no provision is made for the filing of a declaratory statement prior to settlement; but does it follow that a filing so made is illegal to the extent of defeating the claim, in the absence of a valid adverse right, provided it is followed by immediate settlement and other compliance with the law?

The right of pre-emption is based upon settlement, which is notice to the world of a claim, and by law a filing is made not only a notice, but a protection, to the settler.

A filing without settlement does not constitute an appropriation of the land, neither does it withdraw the same from other entry. No one is injured by the existence of a filing, neither should the rights acquired by actual settlement be denied by reason of the existence of such filing. If two actual settlers claim the land, he who complies with the requirements of the statute has the better legal right. He who files subsequent to settlement has protected himself by a strict compliance with the law, while he who filed prior to settlement has failed to do so.

In the latter case, the settler's action not being authorized by law, his claim must yield to a valid adverse one. But this reasoning does not apply in the case where there is no valid adverse claim. Here the question is one between the Government and the settler, who should be encouraged, rather than impeded, by technicalities, where a substantial compliance with the law has been made.

These views are, I think, in conformity by analogy with those expressed by the Supreme Court in the case of *Johnson vs. Tinsley*, (13 Wall., p. 90,) on the subject of pre-emption filings. In the case above cited, of the two adverse claimants, if he who filed prior to settlement makes application subsequent to said settlement to file, as authorized by law, within the time required to take such action, he is protected.

It has been the practice of your office to require that settlement should precede a filing, and while I do not think that a claim is rendered invalid by a prior filing alone, yet the rule specified is based upon sound policy, and the views above expressed are not intended to authorize a change of that rule. Each case should be determined upon its merits, and the want of good faith in a settler should be a sufficient reason for rejecting his claim.

Your decision awarding the land is affirmed, and the papers transmitted with your letter of August 26, 1876, are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES T. GORHAM,  
*Acting Secretary.*

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

DILLA vs. BOHALL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Washington, D. C., September 26, 1876.*

SIR: I have considered the case of D. N. Dilla vs. Walter Bohall, involving the right to the southwest quarter of section 29, township 7 north, range 1 east, Humboldt meridian, Humboldt, Cal., on appeal from your decision of January 6, 1876, awarding the land to Dilla.

Your recital of the facts in the case, in all material particulars, appears to be correct. Since your action the decision of the district court has been affirmed by the supreme court of California.

Counsel for Bohall urge that effect should be given to this decision of the court. A compliance with this request would result in the rejection of a claim made under the pre-emption law, on account of fraud as found by the court, and the failure to comply with the terms of a contract made between said claimant and his alleged grantor, the defendant in this case. In other words, as the court adjudged that Dilla came into possession of the land by fraud, and was adjudged to have no legal right to the same, and was ejected by order of said court, he should not be recognized as possessing a valid pre-emption claim as against Bohall.

As stated, the evidence shows that Dilla was put in peaceable possession of the premises by Bohall in March, 1865, that he resided thereon and improved and cultivated the same until ejected by order of the court in May, 1868. He has complied with the requirements of the pre-emption law.

In 1865 the tract was a portion of the public domain of the United States, and the only right Bohall had to the same was a possessory right, which could only be maintained under the pre-emption law by means of personal evidence and possession.

Dilla cannot be recognized as a tenant of Bohall, or as holding for him, as such a relation is not recognized by the pre-emption law.

To be governed by the judgment of the court rejecting the right of Dilla to the land would be, in effect, to recognize its right to dispose of a claim to the public land of the United States.

The State of California was admitted into the Union upon the express condition that the people of said State, through their legislature or otherwise, should never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands within its limits. Hence any action of her courts to this effect cannot be recognized by this Department.

Dilla's claim is based upon the ground of pre-emption; he obtained peaceable possession of the premises and has complied with the law in the matter of settlement and residence, and it is not for this Department to inquire whether the terms of the contract between himself and Bohall have been complied with, or to inquire by what means that contract was made.

The reason assigned by Dilla for his failure to occupy the land since his ejection therefrom must be recognized as valid, as it would be absurd to require of him an act which would place him in contempt of court. If, under this rule, the judgment of the court operates in his favor it is a matter which, in the absence of legislation by which such a state of affairs might be avoided, this Department is powerless to regulate. Dilla should be allowed to make payment for the land.

Your decision is affirmed, and the papers transmitted with your letter of July 21, 1876, are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. T. GORHAM,  
*Acting Secretary.*

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

## SUSPENDED ENTRIES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
*Washington, D. C., April 25, 1877.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, for your concurrence and that of the honorable Attorney General, a set of rules to govern me in submitting for confirmation, under section 2450 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, entries suspended for various causes, but which upon principles of equity and justice should be confirmed.

Authority to confirm suspended entries of the public lands was first vested in the Secretary of the Treasury, Attorney General, and Commissioner of the General Land Office, by act of Congress of August 3, 1846, and revised and extended by acts of 3d of March, 1853, and 26th of June, 1856.

Under these acts, from time to time, sixteen rules have been established, the last March 16, 1854. (See 1 Lester, Land Laws, p. 482, title 5.)

Since then the different homestead acts have been passed, and new classes of suspended entries under the pre-emption laws have arisen. I have prepared eleven new rules, from No. 17 to 27, inclusive. I find that many of the old established rules are obsolete.

The following statement is submitted as explanatory of rules 17 to 23, inclusive:

17. Cases where the pre-emption affidavit was taken before some officer other than the register or receiver, the law requires that the party "shall make out before the register or receiver of the land district in which the land is situated," &c. (Section 13, act September 4, 1841, and section 2262, Revised Statutes.)

The equity and justice of confirming this class of cases is apparent. This office is always satisfied of the inability of the party to appear at the local office before submitting the case to the board.

Where the affidavit was taken before some officer other than the register or receiver, and the land subsequently sold to an innocent purchaser, the entry would probably be confirmed under the fifteenth rule, established March 13, 1847.

18. The legal defect in this, as in the foregoing class of cases, consists in the party having taken his affidavit before an officer other than the register or receiver. Equitable relief is afforded, for the reason that the party being dead the defect cannot be cured.

19. The invalidity of this class of cases arises under the rules and regulations established by the Department. A tract appropriated by entry or selection cannot be again entered until restoration of the tract by cancellation of the prior entry or selection.

In this class of cases equitable relief has been afforded, for the reason that the local officers wrongfully allowed the entries, and the tracts, as afterwards shown, were in a state of abandonment by former claimants.

20. Entries under this class are illegal under section 10, act September 4, 1841, and section 2259 of the Revised Statutes, which provide "every person \* \* \* a citizen of the United States, or having filed a declaration of intention to become such," &c.

Equitable relief should only be afforded in this class where the party shows the most evident good intention to comply with the law.

21. Cases under this class are illegal under provisions of section 2265 of Revised Statutes, (section 5 act March 3d, 1843,) the land being unoffered.

Equitable relief has been granted by reason of long residence and valuable improvements.

22. Entries of this class are illegal under section 2261 of the Revised Statutes. Equitable relief should be granted for the following reasons: Under the act of March 3d, 1843, the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Johnson vs. Towsley, (13 Wall., 72,) decided that the restriction to one filing applied only to offered land. Prior to June 22, 1874, date of approval of Revised Statutes, more than one filing was allowed on unoffered land.

The provisions of the Revised Statutes on this subject were not promulgated until issuance of general circular by this office, June 17, 1875. Instructions were probably received at all the local offices by the 30th of June, 1875.

This office was not advised of the change in the law, owing to the same not being in print, until ten months after its approval. Cases of this class are constantly arising, where the parties have made valuable improvements and are apparently acting in good faith.

23. These cases are illegal under section 2262 of the Revised Statutes. They do not appear to fall within the first rule, approved October 3, 1846. The informality was caused by the action of the local land officers, and in most of the cases the parties cannot be found.

Cases in classes 24, 25, 26, and 27 are explained in the accompanying paper marked "A." The class marked "3" in said paper is covered by class 19.

Cases in each of the classes mentioned, except class 22, have been confirmed under section 2450 of the Revised Statutes.

It is believed that these classes will cover all agricultural entries falling under general rules.

Special cases not covered by the foregoing rules, in which equitable relief should be afforded, will probably arise. Such cases will be submitted as special, with letters of explanation.

I respectfully request that, if you should approve the accompanying rules, you will submit them to the Hon. Attorney General for his concurrence.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

J. A. WILLIAMSON,  
*Commissioner.*

Hon. CARL SCHURZ,  
*Secretary of the Interior.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, D. C., May 18, 1877.

SIR: I return herewith, approved by the Attorney General and myself, the additional rules transmitted with your letter of the 25th ultimo, numbered from 17 to 27, both inclusive, to govern your office in the disposal of suspended entries of public lands under various laws.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. SCHURZ,  
*Secretary.*

Hon. J. A. WILLIAMSON,  
*Commissioner General Land Office.*

#### *Additional rules.*

Under section 2450 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the following rules, additional to those established under the act of August 3, 1846, are provided for the government of the Commissioner of the General Land Office:

17. All entries where the pre-emption affidavit was taken before an officer authorized to administer oaths, when, on account of bodily infirmity, the party cannot appear at the local office.

18. All entries where the pre-emption affidavit was taken before some officer other than the register or receiver, and the pre-emptor died before the defect could be cured.

19. All entries made upon land appropriated by entry or selection, but which entry or selection was subsequently canceled for illegality.

20. Pre-emption entries in which the party has shown good faith, but did not, through ignorance of the law, declare his intention to become a citizen of the United States until after he made his entry.

21. All entries based upon pre-emption proof where the party had failed to file a declaratory statement therefor, provided no adverse claim attached prior to entry.

22. All entries of unoffered land, based upon a second declaratory statement, where the same was filed between June 22, 1874, and June 30, 1875.

23. All pre-emption entries in which the affidavit is defective in not showing that the party was not the owner of 320 acres of land in any State or Territory, and had never had the benefit of the act, the form for which affidavit was furnished by the local land office.

24. All homestead entries in which, by reason of ignorance of the law, sickness of the party or his family, the final proof was not made within the period prescribed by statute, but in other respects the law has been complied with.

25. All homestead entries in which the party failed to settle on the land within the time required by law by reason of physical disability, and where good faith is shown.

26. All homestead entries by mistake made in the name of the wrong party, but where on final proof the error may be corrected without prejudice to another's right.

27. In all homestead entries where the husband has deserted his wife and children, if he have any, who have in good faith complied with the homestead law by residence upon and cultivation of the land, and final proof shall be made by the wife, or, in case of her death, by her heirs or their legal guardians, such entry shall be confirmed, and patent shall issue to the parties entitled thereto.

J. A. WILLIAMSON,  
*Commissioner General Land Office.*

We concur in the above rules, May 8, 1877.

C. SCHURZ,  
*Secretary of the Interior.*  
CHAS. DEVENS,  
*Attorney General.*



M'KELVEY *vs.* RENCASLE.

Under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, entitled "An act for the relief of settlers on lands within railroad limits," it is held that the grants must be forfeited and the granted sections restored to the public domain by reason of failure to build the road for whose benefit lands were withdrawn, in order to entitle the settler to relief.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
Washington, D. C., June 7, 1876.

GENTLEMEN: The testimony in the contested case of George McKelvey *vs.* Thomas Rencastle, involving title to the south half of the southeast quarter and south half of the southwest quarter section 20, township 20, range 28 east, has been received and considered.

George McKelvey claims the land under the act of March 3, 1875.

Thomas Rencastle filed declaratory statement 4674 April 16, alleging settlement March 16, 1875.

Trial had at your office January 17, 1876.

McKelvey applied at your office to enter said land under the act above quoted, August 20, 1875, but was refused by you on account of the filing of Rencastle. On appeal to this office, September 14, 1875, you were instructed to receive his application, noting thereon the date when it was refused, the filing of Rencastle being no bar to the same.

The application of McKelvey was based on his entry made in your office on the 25th April, 1873, of the south half of the northeast quarter and west half of the southeast quarter section 24, township 23 south, range 28 east, paying therefor the double minimum price.

Said tract at the date of the entry was within the 20-mile limits of the withdrawal of January 3, 1867, for the benefit of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

August 20, 1873, you were notified that, by the adjustment of the withdrawal, said tract was thrown outside the 20-mile limits and within the indemnity limits, and was, therefore, restored to the minimum price.

The act of March 3, 1875, has reference to those grants only which have been declared forfeited, and the granted sections restored to the public domain by reason of failure to build the road for whose benefit said lands were withdrawn.

In this case the land covered by the original entry of McKelvey was not forfeited, and he is not, therefore, entitled to an additional entry under said act.

In my letter of September 14, 1875, the only question considered was whether the entry of McKelvey should be allowed for the tracts covered by the filing of Rencastle, and no note was taken of the condition of the land covered by his original entry.

The entry of McKelvey is held for cancellation.

In regard to the claim of Rencastle I do not think it necessary to recite the testimony in the case, as it appears that on the 19th December, 1873, he filed for the southeast quarter section 20, township 20, range 28, which was canceled by my letter C of May 21, 1875, he having relinquished the same.

Under section 2261, Revised Statutes, his second and present filing is illegal, and must therefore be held for cancellation.

You must notify the parties in interest of this action, and allow the usual sixty days for appeal.

Respectfully,

U. J. BAXTER,  
*Acting Commissioner.*

REGISTER and RECEIVER,  
*Visalia, Cal.*

LONG *vs.* HARRIS.

Under section 2265 of the Revised Statutes, a settler, who has failed to file his declaratory statement within three months from time of settlement, under the clause "his claim shall be forfeited and the tract awarded to the next settler, in order of time, on the same tract of land who has given *such notice* and otherwise complied with the conditions of the law," will be liable to forfeit his claim in favor of *any* person who, by settlement, makes a legal appropriation of the tract.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D. C., May 2, 1877,*

SIR: I have considered the case of William L. Long *vs.* Stephen F. Harris involving the right to the north half of northwest quarter, southwest of northwest and northwest of southwest quarter of section 20, township 24 north, range 6 west, Marysville, Cal., from your decision of June 29, 1876, adverse to the former.

You held the declaratory statement of Long for cancellation on the ground that he did not file within the time required by law, and that prior to said filing the adverse homestead right of Harris had attached.

The attorney for Long contends that under the provisions of section 2265 of the Revised Statutes, no forfeiture occurred by reason of failure to file within the time required by the statute, in the absence of the initiation of a claim under the pre-emption law, or, in other words, that only a claim initiated under said law can defeat the right of the prior settler.

I cannot agree with counsel in the position assumed.

To arrive at a correct conclusion in the case, the provisions of both the pre-emption and homestead laws must be considered.

Section 2265 is as follows: "Every claimant under the pre-emption law for land not yet proclaimed for sale is required to make known his claim in writing to the register of the proper land office within three months from the time of the settlement, giving the description of the tract and the time of settlement; otherwise his claim shall be forfeited and the tract awarded to the next settler, in order of time, on the same tract of land, who has given such notice and otherwise complied with the conditions of the law."

It is clearly provided that upon failure to file, the claim is forfeited, and the tract awarded to the next settler, who has given such notice and otherwise complied with the conditions of the law.

Section 2289 of the Revised Statutes provides that one quarter section or less of unappropriated public land, subject to pre-emption, may be entered as a homestead. The Supreme Court in the case of *Johnson vs. Tousley*, in discussing the effect of a filing, say:

"The words 'shall have given such notice' presuppose a case where some one has given such notice before the party who has thus neglected seeks to assert his right. If no other party has made a settlement or has given notice of such intention, then no one has been injured by the delay beyond three months, and if at any time after the three months, while the party is still in possession, he makes his declaration, and this is done before any one else has initiated a right of pre-emption by settlement or declaration, we can see no purpose in forbidding him to make his declaration or in making it void when made. And we think that Congress intended to provide for the protection of the first settler by giving him three months to make his declaration, and for all other settlers by saying if this is not done within three months any one else who has settled on it within that time, or at any time before the first settler makes his declaration, shall have the better right."

This language clearly indicates that in the opinion of the Court, any legal appropriation of the land, by settlement, will be a bar to the claim of the prior settler, otherwise the second settler would be injured by his delay, and subsequent assertion of right.

Long's right was forfeited by his neglect to file, and the homestead entry of Harris, being a notice of a claim made in compliance with a law for the disposal of the land in question, must be recognized as the notice provided for in the statute.

Your decision is therefore affirmed, and the papers transmitted with your letter of January 18, 1877, are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

C. SCHURZ,  
*Secretary.*

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

MINOR *vs.* BRIGGS.

But one pre-emption right is extended to the settler, and only one declaratory statement can be legally filed by the same party.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Washington, D. C., June 2, 1877.*

SIR: I have considered the case of William H. Minor *vs.* S. F. Briggs, involving the south half of southwest quarter and north half of southwest quarter of section 7, township 6 north, range 2 east, Humboldt Meridian, Eureka, Cal., on appeal from

your decision of December 16, 1876, rejecting the claim of both, and holding their declaratory statements for cancellation.

The claims are based upon second declaratory statements filed for the same tract of land—the prior filing having been canceled for non-compliance with the law. It is contended by counsel for claimants that a second filing for the same tract is not prohibited by section 2261 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that “no person shall be entitled to more than one pre-emption right by virtue of the provisions of section 2259; nor where a party has filed his declaration of intention to claim the benefits of such provisions for one tract of land, shall he file at any future time a second declaration for another tract.”

But one pre-emption right is extended to the settler, and the filing of a declaratory statement is an essential feature of that right. If a settler may file a second declaratory statement for the same tract of land he may file a third or a fourth, and in this manner retain the possession and the right to purchase the tract for a long series of years without making actual payment for the same, a proceeding not contemplated by the statute, and in violation of its letter and spirit.

Your decision is, in my opinion, in accordance with the proper construction and interpretation of the statute, and is affirmed.

The papers transmitted with your letter of February 13, 1877, are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

C. SCHURZ,  
Secretary.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

## H.—MILITARY BOUNTY LAND WARRANT DIVISION.

### *Summary of the work of this division during the year.*

Letters received.....	2,502
Letters written.....	2,481
Number of pages of record occupied.....	2,498
Number of warrants examined and transmitted to Recorder for patent.....	875
Number of agricultural college scrip certificates examined and passed as above.....	224
Number of certificates of revolutionary bounty land scrip issued and recorded under act of August 31, 1852.....	104
Amount of acres called for thereby.....	7,212
Number of warrants, the assignments of which have been approved.....	420
Number of certificates of scrip, the transfers of which by attorneys have been approved.....	60
Number of certified copies of records, &c., made under section 461, United States Revised Statutes.....	217
Number of agricultural college scrip certificates reissued under act of June 20, 1874.....	21
Number of patents issued under acts of August 10, 1790, (1,) July 27, 1842, (1,) and special act of April 11, 1860, “Porterfield warrants,” (7).....	9
Amount of acres called for thereby.....	1,440

## MILITARY BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS AND SCRIP.

### *Land warrants.*

The amount of land located with military warrants granted under general laws for the year ending June 30, 1877, is 97,200 acres, to which should be added 280 acres called for by special warrants issued under the act of April 11, 1860, making an aggregate of 97,480 acres, which is less by 40,160 acres than the quantity reported for the preceding year.

Of this amount, 320 acres were located in virtue of warrants issued under the act of 1842, 4,760 acres under that of 1847, 9,160 acres under that of 1850, 120 acres act of 1852, 82,840 acres act of 1855, and 280 acres under the special act above referred to.

A tabular statement, No. 6, will be found accompanying the report, in which is set forth in detail all the operations had under the said several bounty land laws of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855, from the commencement of operations in virtue thereof down to the present time.

From this statement it will be learned that 12,907,480 acres of the

public lands have been located under the act of 1847, 12,784,040 acres under act of 1850, 678,080 acres under that of 1852, and 31,902,770 acres in virtue of the act of 1855, amounting in all to 58,272,370 acres, and that 23,701 bounty land warrants issued under all of said acts, and representing 2,701,940 acres, are still outstanding and unsatisfied.

In addition to this, it is to be observed that 124 warrants issued under act of 1842, and calling for 20,480 acres, and 60 warrants granted under the special act of April 11, 1860, for 2,400 acres, have never been presented for satisfaction.

There have been 875 warrants examined, found free from all defects or objection, and passed to the recorder for patent.

The approval of the assignments of 420 warrants in like condition has been certified to.

It was stated in the last annual report that 4,577 warrants were then on file, the location of which has been suspended, and the same withheld from patent for various defects. Of this number, 150 warrants have since been relieved and the patents therefor issued. There still remain 4,427 warrants suspended for material defects in the chain of title, or by reason of caveats filed against the satisfaction thereof either by the Commissioner of Pensions or by individuals claiming an interest therein.

Every suspended case has been promptly relieved and disposed of as soon as the objections to the satisfaction thereof were removed or cured.

Owing to the inadequacy of clerical force the necessary annotations as to the issue of patents under the act of 1855, and of the transmission or delivery thereof, have not been made. This should be done as soon as practicable, as answers to inquiries in relation thereto can now be made only upon the withdrawal from the files of each specified case; whereas, if the proper notes were entered upon the abstracts, the latter would furnish an easy and ready response. This course has been practiced under all the preceding bounty land laws, and should be followed under that of 1855, involving, as that act does, a greater amount of land bounty than all the preceding laws combined.

#### *Revolutionary bounty land scrip.*

Scrip has been issued to the extent of 7,212 acres under the provisions of the acts of Congress of August 31, 1852, and June 22, 1860, in satisfaction of that amount of bounty land warrants issued by the State of Virginia to the officers, soldiers, and seamen of her Continental and State line and State navy, during the war of the Revolution, the just and fair obligations of which commonwealth, under the bounty land laws thereof, the General Government has assumed; provided the same were allowed by the proper authorities thereof prior to March 1, 1852.

The issue of the scrip in question for the current year is embraced in 104 certificates, duly recorded, and 60 certificates of approval as to the transfer of the same have been indorsed thereon.

The amount of this class of scrip received in payment of the public lands as so much cash, at the rate of \$1.25 per acre for the year, is 4,482 acres.

For the satisfaction of these Virginia military land warrants there are now pending 319 claims, calling for 100,508 acres, of which 11 claims have been presented during the year, the amount of which is 8,110 acres.

Every perfected claim has been duly commuted into scrip.

#### *Agricultural college scrip.*

Of this class of scrip 224 pieces, calling for 35,840 acres, have been examined as to the regularity and validity of title thereto, and passed



for patent, and 4,320 acres of the public lands have been located therewith.

There have been issued, under the act of June 20, 1874, duplicate of lost or destroyed scrip to the number of 21 certificates, calling for 3,360 acres.

*Certified copies of records.*

Section 461, United States Revised Statutes, prescribes the terms and conditions, upon a compliance with which exemplifications of the records, plats, and papers on file can be procured.

Under this act 217 certified copies have been made and transmitted to parties in interest, the stated fees for which have been received.

*Special warrants.*

Seven warrants for 40 acres each, issued under act of April 11, 1860—"Porterfield warrants"—have been carried into patent.

Of this class of warrants 60 for 40 acres each; still remain outstanding and unsatisfied.

*Virginia military district, Ohio.*

Patents for 1,000 acres of land therein have been issued, and there are now on file 67 applications, calling for 9,351 acres, the greater part of which have been suspended for want of the necessary proofs of the present proprietorship thereto, or on account of caveats filed against the satisfaction thereof, some by adverse claimants, but mainly on the part of the "Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College."

This institution alleges that the pending surveys were made in excess of the amount of land called for by warrants in virtue of which the same purports to have been granted and are, therefore, void; and that the lands embraced therein are the property of the said college within the true intent and meaning of the resolution of Congress of February 18, 1871, entitled "An act to cede to the State of Ohio the unsold lands in the Virginia military district in said State," to all the rights and benefits of which the college in question succeeded under due legislation had by the said State.

The interests involved were fully and specifically set forth in my last report, and the representation justly made that the subject matter required further legislative action; in the absence of which I respectfully renew the recommendations made therein, as providing a fair and just settlement of the questions in dispute relative to the unpatented surveys in the said military district.

*Statement of the total number of acres located with military bounty land warrants issued under the acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855, in the several land States and Territories, for the year ending June 30, 1877.*

	Acres.		Acres.
California .....	79,040	Louisiana .....	440
Michigan .....	6,720	Oregon .....	320
Nebraska .....	1,250	Arkansas .....	80
Kansas .....	4,440	Utah Territory .....	160
Iowa .....	40	Dakota .....	1,240
Colorado .....	800	Arizona .....	160
Florida .....	480	Idaho .....	160
Missouri .....	80		
Minnesota .....	720	Total .....	96,880
Wisconsin .....	720		

J. A. WILLIAMSON,  
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
August 29, 1877.

## K.—SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

Synopsis of the work of the division during the year ending September 30, 1877:

Number of letters received.....	908
Number of letters written.....	967
Number of pages of letter record filled.....	795
Number of patents executed.....	36
Number of pages of patent record filled.....	97
Number of tracts in regard to which evidence has been examined in contests between individuals and the swamp land claimants, (all of which were found "not swamp" and claim rejected).....	92
Number of pages of evidence examined in such cases.....	270
Number of tracts in regard to which evidence has been examined in contests between railroads and the swamp land claimants.....	37
Number of such tracts found to be "not swamp" and claim rejected.....	26
Number of same found to be "swamp".....	11
Number of pages of testimony examined in such cases.....	104
Number of tracts examined by field notes of survey to determine their character.....	15, 068
Number of such tracts found to be "not swamp".....	43
Number of tracts on which claims for indemnity have been adjusted.....	803
Number of pages of evidence examined in such cases.....	2, 750
Number of certified copies of records prepared for individuals.....	28

Under the acts of Congress granting swamp and overflowed lands to the States in which they are situated, 67,683,045.76 acres have been claimed by the States, and the claim reported to this office.

Of the lands thus claimed, 8,290,977.35 acres have been approved under the act of March 2, 1849, such approval having the force and effect of a patent; and 39,218,126.41 acres have been approved and patented under the act of September 28, 1850. (Revised Statutes, section 2480.)

In addition to the lands in place approved and patented as above stated, 414,203.15 acres have been patented pursuant to the provisions of the act of March 2, 1855, (Revised Statutes, section 2482,) as indemnity for swamp lands entered with warrants and scrip, making an aggregate of 47,923,306.91 acres approved and patented as swamp and indemnity lands.

During the past fiscal year there were formally approved as swamp and overflowed lands 320,935.05 acres, and during the same period 414,418.36 acres patented as swamp land.

## L.—DRAUGHTING DIVISION.

Work performed in this division during the past fiscal year:

1. Annual map of the United States.
2. Eight special maps of States where the lines of public surveys have been completed, viz: Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio.
3. Volumes of field notes arranged and properly indexed, 57.
4. Railroad maps constructed with lateral limits of land granted to different railroad companies; also copies of same, and tracings of railroad maps showing line of road, 73.

Also, three volumes of railroad maps of Kansas, Michigan, and Iowa.

5. Exemplifications of plats, copies of town sites, tracings of private land and mineral patents, and copies of same in record book; also other records prepared for applicants for the same under act of Congress approved July 2, 1864, 1,604. In addition to this, surveys of islands and lakes have been tested, areas calculated, and diagrams of same made; also other miscellaneous calculations and protractations.

## M.—ACCOUNTANT'S DIVISION.

During the past fiscal year there were received and registered 5,464 letters, and during the same period there were 2,493 letters written, the latter covering 2,550 pages of letter post paper.

There were examined, adjusted, and reported to the First Comptroller of the Treasury, for final settlement:

Repayment accounts for lands erroneously sold.....	258
Receivers' accounts.....	448
Receivers' accounts, acting as disbursing agents.....	560
Five per centum accounts.....	5
Timber agents' accounts.....	50
State swamp indemnity accounts.....	12

Making a total of 1,333 accounts, covering 1,758 pages folio post, and 307 pages cap paper.

The record of the reports on said accounts, together with other written matter, embraced 3,700 pages folio.

Tabular statement No. 2 of the annual report for fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, was prepared during this fiscal year, and represents a great amount of labor.

## N.—MINERAL LANDS.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, 14,103 acres of land were entered under the provisions of the mining laws, and 13,243.92 acres were patented, involving a large amount of clerical labor in the examination of each claim and the preparation of the patent, owing to the numerous conflicts which exist.

Seventy-one more patents were issued during the past fiscal year than the year preceding, varying in area, the smallest being  $\frac{57}{1000}$  of an acre.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
Washington, D. C., April 10, 1877.

GENTLEMEN: Your attention is invited to the act of Congress approved January 12, 1877, entitled—

“AN ACT providing for the sale of saline lands.

“Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever it shall be made appear to the register and the receiver of any land office of the United States that any lands within their district are saline in character, it shall be the duty of said register and said receiver, under the regulation of the General Land Office, to take testimony in reference to such lands to ascertain their true character, and to report the same to the General Land Office; and if, upon such testimony, the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall find that such lands are saline and incapable of being purchased under any of the laws of the United States relative to the public domain, then, and in such case, such lands shall be offered for sale by public auction at the local land office of the district in which the same shall be situated, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and sold to the highest bidder for cash, at a price not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; and in case said lands fail to sell when so offered, then the same shall be subject to private sale, at such land office, for cash, at a price not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, in the same manner as other lands of the United States are sold: *Provided*, That the foregoing enactments shall not apply to any State or Territory which has not had a grant of salines by act of Congress, nor to any State which may have had such a grant, until either the grant has been fully satisfied, or the right of selection thereunder has expired by efflux of time. But nothing in this act shall authorize the sale or conveyance of any title other than such as the United States has, and the patents issued shall be in the form of a release and quitclaim of all title of the United States in such lands.

“SEC. 2. That all executive proclamations relating to the sales of public lands shall be published in only one newspaper, the same to be printed and published in the State or Territory where the lands are situated, and to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior.”

This act provides a mode of proceeding by which public lands indicated by the field notes of survey, or otherwise, to be *saline in character* may be rendered subject to disposal.

Should *prima facie* evidence that certain tracts are saline in character be filed with the register and receiver of the proper land district, they will designate a time for a hearing at their office, and give notice to all parties in interest in order that they may have ample opportunity to be present with their witnesses.

At the hearing the witnesses will be thoroughly examined with regard to the true character of the land, and whether the same contains any known mines of gold, silver, cinnabar, lead, tin, copper, or other valuable mineral deposit, or any deposit of coal.

The witnesses will also be examined in regard to the extent of the saline deposits upon the given tracts, and whether the same are claimed by any persons; if so, the names of the claimants and the extent of their improvements must be shown.

The testimony should also show the agricultural capacities of the land, what kind of crops, if any, have been raised thereon, and the value thereof. The testimony should be as full and complete as possible, and in addition to the leading points indicated above, everything of importance bearing upon the question of the character of the land should be elicited at the hearing.

The register and receiver will transmit the testimony to this office with their joint opinion thereon. When the case comes before this office such a decision will be rendered in regard to the character of the land as the law and the facts may warrant.

Should the given tracts be adjudged agricultural, they will be subject to disposal as such. Should the tracts be adjudged *saline lands*, the register and receiver will be instructed to offer the same for sale, after public notice at the local land office of the district in which the same shall be situated, and to sell said tract or tracts to the highest bidder for cash, at a price of not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

In case said lands fail to sell when so offered, the same will be subject to private sale at such land office, for cash, at a price of not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, in the same manner as other public lands are sold.

The provisions of this act do not apply to any lands within the Territories, nor to the lands within the State of Colorado until the grant to said State of salines has been fully satisfied or the right of selection has expired by efflux of time.

J. A. WILLIAMSON,  
Commissioner.

TO REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS.

### *United States mining laws and regulations thereunder.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
GENERAL LAND OFFICE, February 1, 1877.

GENTLEMEN: Your attention is invited to the Revised Statutes of the United States, and the amendments thereto in regard to mining laws and mining resources.

#### TITLE XXXII, CHAPTER 6.

SECTION 2318. In all cases lands valuable for minerals shall be reserved from sale, except as otherwise expressly directed by law. Mineral lands reserved.

SEC. 2319. All valuable mineral deposits in lands belonging to the United States, both surveyed and unsurveyed, are hereby declared to be free and open to exploration and purchase, and the lands in which they are found to occupation and purchase, by citizens of the United States and those who have declared their intention to become such, under regulations prescribed by law, and according to the local customs or rules of miners in the several mining districts, so far as the same are applicable and not inconsistent with the laws of the United States. 4 July, 1866, c. 166, s. 5, v. 14, p. 86. Mineral lands open to purchase by citizens. 10 May, 1872, c. 152, s. 1, v. 17, p. 91. U. S. vs Gear, 3 How., 120.

SEC. 2320. Mining claims upon veins or lodes of quartz or other rock in place bearing gold, silver, cinnabar, lead, tin, copper, or other valuable deposits, heretofore located, shall be governed as to length along the vein or lode by the customs, regulations, and laws in force at the date of their location. A mining claim located after the tenth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, whether located by one or more persons, may equal, but shall not exceed, one thousand five hundred feet in length along the vein or lode; but no location of a mining claim shall be made until the discovery of the vein or lode within the limits of the claim located. No claim shall extend more than three hundred feet on each side of the middle of the vein at the surface, nor shall any claim Length of mining claims upon veins or lodes. 10 May, 1872, c. 152, s. 2, v. 17, p. 91.



be limited by any mining regulation to less than twenty-five feet on each side of the middle of the vein at the surface, except where adverse rights existing on the tenth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, render such limitation necessary. The end lines of each claim shall be parallel to each other.

**Proof of citizenship.**

10 May, 1872, c. 152, s. 7, v. 17, p. 94.

SEC. 2321. Proof of citizenship, under this chapter, may consist, in the case of an individual, of his own affidavit thereof; in the case of an association of persons unincorporated, of the affidavit of their authorized agent, made on his own knowledge, or upon information and belief; and in the case of a corporation organized under the laws of the United States, or of any State or Territory thereof, by the filing of a certified copy of their charter or certificate of incorporation.

**Locators' rights of possession and enjoyment.**

10 May, 1872, c. 152, s. 3, v. 17, p. 94.

SEC. 2322. The locators of all mining locations heretofore made or which shall hereafter be made, on any mineral vein, lode, or ledge, situated on the public domain, their heirs and assigns, where no adverse claim exists on the tenth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, so long as they comply with the laws of the United States, and with State, territorial, and local regulations not in conflict with the laws of the United States governing their possessory title, shall have the exclusive right of possession and enjoyment of all the surface included within the lines of their locations, and of all veins, lodes, and ledges throughout their entire depth, the top or apex of which lies inside of such surface lines extended downward vertically, although such veins, lodes, or ledges may so far depart from a perpendicular in their course downward as to extend outside the vertical side lines of such surface locations. But their right of possession to such outside parts of such veins or ledges shall be confined to such portions thereof as lie between vertical planes drawn downward as above described, through the end lines of their locations, so continued in their own direction that such planes will intersect such exterior parts of such veins or ledges. And nothing in this section shall authorize the locator or possessor of a vein or lode which extends in its downward course beyond the vertical lines of his claim to enter upon the surface of a claim owned or possessed by another.

**Owners of tunnels, rights of.**

10 May, 1872, c. 152, s. 4, v. 17, p. 92.

SEC. 2323. Where a tunnel is run for the development of a vein or lode, or for the discovery of mines, the owners of such tunnel shall have the right of possession of all veins or lodes within three thousand feet from the face of such tunnel on the line thereof, not previously known to exist, discovered in such tunnel, to the same extent as if discovered from the surface; and locations on the line of such tunnel of veins or lodes not appearing on the surface, made by other parties after the commencement of the tunnel, and while the same is being prosecuted with reasonable diligence, shall be invalid; but failure to prosecute the work on the tunnel for six months shall be considered as an abandonment of the right to all undiscovered veins on the line of such tunnel.

**Regulations made by miners.**

10 May, 1872, c. 152, s. 5, v. 17, p. 92.

SEC. 2324. The miners of each mining district may make regulations not in conflict with the laws of the United States, or with the laws of the State or Territory in which the district is situated, governing the location, manner of recording, amount of work necessary to hold possession of a mining claim, subject to the following requirements: The location must be distinctly marked on the ground so that its boundaries can be readily traced. All records of mining claims hereafter made shall contain the name or names of the locators, the date of the location, and such a description of the claim or claims located by reference to some natural object or permanent monument as will identify the claim. On each claim located after the tenth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and until a patent has been issued therefor, not less than one hundred dollars' worth of labor shall be performed or improvements made during each year. On all claims located prior to the tenth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, ten dollars' worth of labor shall be performed or improvements made by the tenth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and each year thereafter, for each one hundred feet in length along the vein until a patent has been issued therefor; but where such claims are held in common, such expenditure may be made upon any one claim; and upon a failure to comply with these conditions, the claim or mine upon which such failure occurred shall be open to relocation in the same manner as if no location of the same had ever been made, provided that the original locators, their heirs, assigns, or legal representatives, have not resumed work upon the claim after failure and before such location. Upon the failure of any one of

several co-owners to contribute his proportion of the expenditures required hereby, the co-owners who have performed the labor or made the improvements may, at the expiration of the year, give such delinquent co-owner personal notice in writing, or notice by publication in the newspaper published nearest the claim, for at least once a week for ninety days, and if at the expiration of ninety days after such notice in writing or by publication such delinquent should fail or refuse to contribute his proportion of the expenditure required by this section, his interest in the claim shall become the property of his co-owners who have made the required expenditures.

SEC. 2325. A patent for any land claimed and located for valuable deposits may be obtained in the following manner: Any person, association, or corporation authorized to locate a claim under this chapter, having claimed and located a piece of land for such purposes, who has, or have, complied with the terms of this chapter, may file in the proper land office an application for a patent, under oath, showing such compliance, together with a plat and field-notes of the claim or claims in common, made by or under the direction of the United States surveyor-general, showing accurately the boundaries of the claim or claims, which shall be distinctly marked by monuments on the ground, and shall post a copy of such plat, together with a notice of such application for a patent, in a conspicuous place on the land embraced in such plat previous to the filing of the application for a patent, and shall file an affidavit of at least two persons that such notice has been duly posted, and shall file a copy of the notice in such land office, and shall thereupon be entitled to a patent for the land, in the manner following: The register of the land office, upon the filing of such application, plat, field-notes, notices, and affidavits, shall publish a notice that such application has been made, for the period of sixty days, in a newspaper to be by him designated as published nearest to such claim; and he shall also post such notice in his office for the same period. The claimant at the time of filing this application, or at any time thereafter, within the sixty days of publication, shall file with the register a certificate of the United States surveyor general that five hundred dollars' worth of labor has been expended or improvements made upon the claim by himself or grantors; that the plat is correct, with such further description by such reference to natural objects or permanent monuments as shall identify the claim, and furnish an accurate description, to be incorporated in the patent. At the expiration of the sixty days of publication the claimant shall file his affidavit, showing that the plat and notice have been posted in a conspicuous place on the claim during such period of publication. If no adverse claim shall have been filed with the register and the receiver of the proper land office at the expiration of the sixty days of publication, it shall be assumed that the applicant is entitled to a patent, upon the payment to the proper officer of five dollars per acre, and that no adverse claim exists; and thereafter no objection from third parties to the issuance of a patent shall be heard, except it be shown that the applicant has failed to comply with the terms of this chapter.

SEC. 2326. Where an adverse claim is filed during the period of publication, it shall be upon oath of the person or persons making the same, and shall show the nature, boundaries, and extent of such adverse claim, and all proceedings, except the publication of notice and making and filing of the affidavit thereof, shall be stayed until the controversy shall have been settled or decided by a court of competent jurisdiction, or the adverse claim waived. It shall be the duty of the adverse claimant, within thirty days after filing his claim, to commence proceedings in a court of competent jurisdiction, to determine the question of the right of possession, and prosecute the same with reasonable diligence to final judgment; and a failure to do so shall be a waiver of his adverse claim. After such judgment shall have been rendered, the party entitled to the possession of the claim, or any portion thereof, may, without giving further notice, file a certified copy of the judgment roll with the register of the land office, together with the certificate of the surveyor general that the requisite amount of labor has been expended or improvements made thereon, and the description made in other cases, and shall pay to the receiver five dollars per acre for his claim, together with the proper fees, whereupon the whole proceedings and the judgment roll shall be certified by the register to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and a patent shall issue thereon for the claim, or such portion thereof as the applicant shall appear, from the decision of the

Patents for mineral lands, how obtained.

10 May, 1872, c. 152, s. 6, v. 17, p. 92.

Adverse claim, proceedings on.

10 May, 1872, c. 152, s. 7, v. 17, p. 93.

court, to rightly possess. If it appears from the decision of the court that several parties are entitled to separate and different portions of the claim, each party may pay for his portion of the claim, with the proper fees, and file the certificate and description by the surveyor general, whereupon the register shall certify the proceedings and judgment roll to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, as in the preceding case, and patents shall issue to the several parties according to their respective rights. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the alienation of the title conveyed by a patent for a mining claim to any person whatever.

Description of vein-claims on surveyed and unsurveyed lands.

10 May, 1872, c. 152, s. 8, v. 17, p. 94.

SEC. 2327. The description of vein or lode claims, upon surveyed lands, shall designate the location of the claim with reference to the lines of the public surveys, but need not conform therewith; but where a patent shall be issued for claims upon unsurveyed lands, the surveyor general, in extending the surveys, shall adjust the same to the boundaries of such patented claim, according to the plat or description thereof, but so as in no case to interfere with or change the location of any such patented claim.

Pending application; existing rights.

10 May, 1872, c. 152, s. 9, v. 17, p. 94.

SEC. 2328. Applications for patents for mining claims under former laws now pending may be prosecuted to a final decision in the General Land Office; but in such cases, where adverse rights are not affected thereby, patents may issue in pursuance of the provisions of this chapter; and all patents for mining claims upon veins or lodes heretofore issued shall convey all the rights and privileges conferred by this chapter where no adverse rights existed on the tenth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Conformity of placer-claims to surveys, limit of.

9 July, 1870, c. 235, s. 12, v. 16, p. 217.

SEC. 2329. Claims usually called "placers," including all forms of deposit, excepting veins of quartz or other rock in place, shall be subject to entry and patent, under like circumstances and conditions, and upon similar proceedings, as are provided for vein or lode claims; but where the lands have been previously surveyed by the United States, the entry in its exterior limits shall conform to the legal subdivisions of the public lands.

Subdivisions of ten-acre tracts; maximum of placer locations.

9 July, 1870, c. 235, s. 12, v. 16, p. 217.

SEC. 2330. Legal subdivisions of forty acres may be subdivided into ten-acre tracts; and two or more persons, or associations of persons, having contiguous claims of any size, although such claims may be less than ten acres each, may make joint entry thereof; but no location of a placer claim, made after the ninth day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy, shall exceed one hundred and sixty acres for any one person or association of persons, which location shall conform to the United States surveys; and nothing in this section contained shall defeat or impair any bona fide pre-emption or homestead claim upon agricultural lands, or authorize the sale of the improvements of any bona fide settler to any purchaser.

Conformity of placer-claims to surveys; limitation of claims.

10 May, 1872, c. 152, s. 10, v. 17, p. 94.

SEC. 2331. Where placer claims are upon surveyed lands, and conform to legal subdivisions, no further survey or plat shall be required, and all placer-mining claims located after the tenth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, shall conform as near as practicable with the United States system of public-land surveys, and the rectangular subdivisions of such surveys, and no such location shall include more than twenty acres for each individual claimant; but where placer claims cannot be conformed to legal subdivisions, survey and plat shall be made as on unsurveyed lands; and where by the segregation of mineral lands in any legal subdivision a quantity of agricultural land less than forty acres remains, such fractional portion of agricultural land may be entered, by any party qualified by law, for homestead or pre-emption purposes.

What evidence of possession, &c., to establish a right to a patent.

9 July, 1870, c. 235, s. 13, v. 16, p. 217.

SEC. 2332. Where such person or association, they and their grantors, have held and worked their claims for a period equal to the time prescribed by the statute of limitations for mining claims of the State or Territory where the same may be situated, evidence of such possession and working of the claims for such period shall be sufficient to establish a right to a patent thereto under this chapter, in the absence of any adverse claim; but nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to impair any lien which may have attached in any way whatever to any mining-claim, or to property thereto attached prior to the issuance of a patent.

Proceedings for patent for placer-claim, &c.

10 May, 1872, c. 152, s. 11, v. 17, p. 94.

SEC. 2333. Where the same person, association, or corporation is in possession of a placer-claim, and also a vein or lode included within the boundaries thereof, application shall be made for a patent for the placer-claim, with the statement that it includes such vein or lode, and in such case a patent shall issue for the placer-claim, subject to the provi-



sions of this chapter, including such vein or lode, upon the payment of five dollars per acre for such vein or lode claim, and twenty-five feet of surface on each side thereof. The remainder of the placer-claim or any placer-claim not embracing any vein or lode claim, shall be paid for at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, together with all costs of proceedings; and where a vein or lode, such as is described in section twenty-three hundred and twenty, is known to exist within the boundaries of a placer-claim, an application for a patent for such placer-claim which does not include an application for the vein or lode claim shall be construed as a conclusive declaration that the claimant of the placer-claim, has no right of possession of the vein or lode claim; but where the existence of a vein or lode in a placer-claim is not known, a patent for the placer-claim shall convey all valuable mineral and other deposits within the boundaries thereof.

SEC. 2334. The surveyor-general of the United States may appoint in each land district containing mineral lands as many competent surveyors as shall apply for appointment to survey mining claims. The expenses of the survey of vein or lode claims and the survey and subdivision of placer-claims into smaller quantities than one hundred and sixty acres, together with the cost of publication of notices, shall be paid by the applicants, and they shall be at liberty to obtain the same at the most reasonable rates, and they shall also be at liberty to employ any United States deputy surveyor to make the survey. The Commissioner of the General Land Office shall also have power to establish the maximum charges for surveys and publication of notices under this chapter, and, in case of excessive charges for publication, he may designate any newspaper published in a land district where mines are situated for the publication of mining notices in such district, and fix the rates to be charged by such paper; and, to the end that the Commissioner may be fully informed on the subject, each applicant shall file with the register a sworn statement of all charges and fees paid by such applicant for publication and surveys, together with all fees and money paid the register and the receiver of the land office, which statement shall be transmitted, with the other papers in the case, to the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

SEC. 2335. All affidavits required to be made under this chapter may be verified before any officer authorized to administer oaths within the land district where the claims may be situated, and all testimony and proofs may be taken before any such officer, and, when duly certified by the officer taking the same, shall have the same force and effect as if taken before the register and receiver of the land office. In cases of contest as to the mineral or agricultural character of land, the testimony and proofs may be taken as herein provided on personal notice of at least ten days to the opposing party; or if such party cannot be found, then by publication of at least once a week for thirty days in a newspaper to be designated by the register of the land office as published nearest to the location of such land; and the register shall require proof that such notice has been given.

SEC. 2336. Where two or more veins intersect or cross each other, priority of title shall govern, and such prior location shall be entitled to all ore or mineral contained within the space of intersection; but the subsequent location shall have the right of way through the space of intersection for the purposes of the convenient working of the mine. And where two or more veins unite, the oldest or prior location shall take the vein below the point of union, including all the space of intersection.

SEC. 2337. Where non-mineral land not contiguous to the vein or lode is used or occupied by the proprietor of such vein or lode for mining or milling purposes, such non-adjacent surface-ground may be embraced and included in an application for a patent for such vein or lode, and the same may be patented therewith, subject to the same preliminary requirements as to survey and notice as are applicable to veins or lodes; but no location hereafter made of such non-adjacent land shall exceed five acres, and payment for the same must be made at the same rate as fixed by this chapter for the superficies of the lode. The owner of a quartz-mill or reduction-works, not owning a mine in connection therewith, may also receive a patent for his mill-site, as provided in this section.

SEC. 2338. As a condition of sale, in the absence of necessary legislation by Congress, the local legislature of any State or Territory may

Surveyor-general to appoint surveyors of mining claims, &c.

10 May, 1872, c. 152, s. 12, v. 17, p. 95.

Verification of affidavits, &c.

10 May, 1872, c. 152, s. 13, v. 17, p. 95.

Where veins intersect, &c.

10 May, 1872, c. 152, s. 14, v. 17, p. 96.

Patents for non-mineral lands, &c.

10 May, 1872, c. 152, s. 15, v. 17, p. 96.

What conditions of sale may



be made by local legislature. provide rules for working mines, involving easements, drainage, and other necessary means to their complete development; and those conditions shall be fully expressed in the patent.

26 July, 1866, c. 262, s. 5, v. 14, p. 252.

**Vested rights to use of water for mining, &c.; right of way for canals.** SEC. 2339. Whenever, by priority of possession, rights to the use of water for mining, agricultural, manufacturing, or other purposes, have vested and accrued, and the same are recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws, and the decisions of courts, the possessors and owners of such vested rights shall be maintained and protected in the same, and the right of way for the construction of ditches and canals for the purposes herein specified is acknowledged and confirmed; but whenever any person, in the construction of any ditch or canal, injures or damages the possession of any settler on the public domain, the party committing such injury or damage shall be liable to the party injured for such injury or damage.

26 July, 1866, c. 262, s. 9, v. 14, p. 253.

**Patents, pre-emption, and homesteads subject to vested and accrued water-rights.** SEC. 2340. All patents granted, or pre-emption or homesteads allowed, shall be subject to any vested and accrued water-rights, or rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water-rights, as may have been acquired under or recognized by the preceding section.

9 July, 1870, c. 235, s. 17, v. 16, p. 218.

**Mineral lands in which no valuable mines are discovered, open to homesteads.** SEC. 2341. Wherever, upon the lands heretofore designated as mineral lands, which have been excluded from survey and sale, there have been homesteads made by citizens of the United States, or persons who have declared their intention to become citizens, which homesteads have been made, improved, and used for agricultural purposes, and upon which there have been no valuable mines of gold, silver, cinnabar, or copper discovered, and which are properly agricultural lands, the settlers or owners of such homesteads shall have a right of pre-emption thereto and shall be entitled to purchase the same at the price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and in quantity not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres; or they may avail themselves of the provisions of chapter five of this Title, relating to "HOMESTEADS."

26 July, 1866, c. 262, s. 10, v. 14, p. 253.

**Mineral lands how set apart as agricultural lands.** SEC. 2342. Upon the survey of the lands described in the preceding section, the Secretary of the Interior may designate and set apart such portions of the same as are clearly agricultural lands, which lands shall thereafter be subject to pre-emption and sale as other public lands, and be subject to all the laws and regulations applicable to the same.

26 July, 1866, c. 262, s. 11, v. 14, p. 253.

**Additional land-districts and officers, power of the President to provide.** SEC. 2343. The President is authorized to establish additional land districts, and to appoint the necessary officers under existing laws, wherever he may deem the same necessary for the public convenience in executing the provisions of this chapter.

26 July, 1866, c. 262, s. 7, v. 14, p. 252.

**Provisions of SEC. 2344.** Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to this chapter not to impair, in any way, rights or interests in mining property acquired to affect certain rights.

10 May, 1872, c. 152, s. 16, v. 17, p. 96.

9 July, 1870, c. 235, s. 17, v. 16, p. 218.

**Mineral lands in certain States excepted.** SEC. 2345. The provisions of the preceding sections of this chapter shall not apply to the mineral lands situated in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, which are declared free and open to exploration and purchase, according to legal subdivisions, in like manner as before the tenth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-two. And any bona fide entries of such lands within the States named since the tenth of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, may be patented without reference to any of the foregoing provisions of this chapter. Such lands shall be offered for public sale in the same manner, at the same minimum price, and under the same rights of pre-emption as other public lands.

18 Feb. 1873, c. 159, v. 17, p. 465.

**Grants of lands to States or corporations not to include mineral lands.** SEC. 2346. No act passed at the first session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, granting lands to States or corporations to aid in the construction of roads or for other purposes, or to extend the time of grants made prior to the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, shall be so construed as to embrace mineral lands, which in all cases are reserved exclusively to the United States, unless otherwise specially provided in the act or acts making the grant.

30 January, 1865, Res. No. 10, v. 13, p. 567.

## REPEAL PROVISIONS.

## TITLE LXXIV.

SEC. 5595. The foregoing seventy-three titles embrace the Statutes of the United States general and permanent in their nature, in force on the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, as revised and consolidated by commissioners appointed under an act of Congress, and the same shall be designated and cited as The Revised Statutes of the United States. What Revised Statutes embraced.

SEC. 5596. All acts of Congress passed prior to said first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, any portion of which is embraced in any section of said revision, are hereby repealed, and the section applicable thereto shall be in force in lieu thereof; all parts of such acts not contained in such revision having been repealed or superseded by subsequent acts, or not being general and permanent in their nature: *Provided*, That the incorporation into said revision of any general and permanent provision, taken from an act making appropriations, or from an act containing other provisions of a private, local, or temporary character, shall not repeal or in any way affect any appropriation, or any provision of a private, local, or temporary character, contained in any of said acts, but the same shall remain in force; and all acts of Congress passed prior to said last named day, no part of which are embraced in said revision, shall not be affected or changed by its enactments. Repeal of acts embraced in revision.

SEC. 5597. The repeal of the several acts embraced in said revision shall not affect any act done, or any right accruing or accrued, or any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil cause before the said repeal, but all rights and liabilities under said acts shall continue, and may be enforced in the same manner, as if said repeal had not been made; nor shall said repeal in any manner affect the right to any office, or change the term or tenure thereof. Accrued rights reserved.

SEC. 5598. All offenses committed and all penalties or forfeitures incurred under any statute embraced in said revision prior to said repeal, may be prosecuted and punished in the same manner and with the same effect, as if said repeal had not been made. Prosecutions and punishments.

SEC. 5599. All acts of limitation, whether applicable to civil causes and proceedings, or to the prosecution of offenses, or for the recovery of penalties or forfeitures, embraced in said revision and covered by said repeal, shall not be affected thereby, but all suits, proceedings, or prosecutions, whether civil or criminal, for causes arising or acts done or committed prior to said repeal, may be commenced and prosecuted within the same time as if said repeal had not been made. Acts of limitation.

SEC. 5600. The arrangement and classification of the several sections of the revision have been made for the purpose of a more convenient and orderly arrangement of the same, and therefore no inference or presumption of a legislative construction is to be drawn by reason of the title under which any particular section is placed. Arrangement and classification of sections.

SEC. 5601. The enactment of the said revision is not to affect or repeal any act of Congress passed since the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and all acts passed since that date are to have full effect as if passed after the enactment of this revision, and so far as such acts vary from, or conflict with, any provision contained in said revision, they are to have effect as subsequent statutes, and as repealing any portion of the revision inconsistent therewith. Acts passed since December 1, 1873, not affected.

Approved June 22, 1874.

The following is an act of Congress approved June 6, 1874 :

An act to amend the act entitled "An act to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States," passed May tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the provisions of the fifth section of the act entitled "An act to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States," passed May tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, which requires expenditures of labor and improvements on claims located prior to the passage of said act, are hereby so amended that the time for the first annual expenditure on claims located prior to the passage of said act shall be extended to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

The following is an act of Congress approved February 11, 1875:

An act to amend section two thousand three hundred and twenty-four of the Revised Statutes, relating to the development of the mining resources of the United States.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section two thousand three hundred and twenty-four of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby, amended so that where a person or company has or may run a tunnel for the purposes of developing a lode or lodes, owned by said person or company, the money so expended in said tunnel shall be taken and considered as expended on said lode or lodes, whether located prior to or since the passage of said act; and such person or company shall not be required to perform work on the surface of said lode or lodes in order to hold the same as required by said act.

The following is an act of Congress approved May 5, 1876:

An act to exclude the States of Missouri and Kansas from the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States, approved May tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That within the States of Missouri and Kansas deposits of coal, iron, lead, or other mineral be, and they are hereby, excluded from the operation of the act entitled "An act to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States," approved May tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and all lands in said States shall be subject to disposal as agricultural lands.

#### MINERAL LANDS OPEN TO EXPLORATION, OCCUPATION, AND PURCHASE.

1. It will be perceived that by the foregoing provisions of law the mineral lands in the public domain, surveyed or unsurveyed, are open to exploration, occupation, and purchase by all citizens of the United States and all those who have declared their intention to become such.

#### STATUS OF LODE CLAIMS LOCATED PRIOR TO MAY 10, 1872.

2. By an examination of the several sections of the Revised Statutes it will be seen that the *status* of lode claims located *previous* to the 10th May, 1872, is not changed with regard to their *extent along the lode or width of surface*, such claims being restricted and governed, both as to their *lateral and linear* extent, by the State, territorial, or local laws, customs, or regulations which were in force in the respective districts at the date of such locations.

3. Mining rights acquired under such previous locations are, however, enlarged by said Revised Statutes in the following respect, viz: The locators of all such previously taken veins or lodes, their heirs and assigns, so long as they comply with the laws of Congress, and with State, territorial, or local regulations not in conflict therewith, governing mining claims, are invested with the exclusive possessory right of all the surface included within the lines of their locations, and of all the veins, lodes, or ledges throughout their entire depth, the top or apex of which lies inside of such surface lines extended downward vertically, although such veins, lodes, or ledges may so far depart from a perpendicular in their course downward as to extend outside the vertical side lines of such locations at the surface, it being expressly provided, however, that the right of possession to such outside parts of said veins or ledges shall be confined to such portions thereof as lie between vertical planes drawn downward as aforesaid, through the end lines of their locations so continued in their own direction that such planes will intersect such exterior parts of such veins, lodes, or ledges; no right being granted, however, to the claimant of such outside portion of a vein or ledge to enter upon the surface location of another claimant.

4. It is to be distinctly understood, however, that the law limits the possessory right to veins, lodes, or ledges *other* than the one named in the original location, to such as were not *adversely claimed on May 10, 1872*, and that where such other vein or ledge was so adversely claimed at that date, the right of the party so adversely claiming is in no way impaired by the provisions of the Revised Statutes.

5. In order to hold the possessory title to a mining claim located prior to May 10, 1872, and for which a patent has not been issued, the law requires that *ten dollars* shall be expended annually in labor or improvements on each claim of *one hundred feet* on the course of the vein or lode until a patent shall have been issued therefor; but where a number of such claims are held in common upon the same vein or lode the aggregate expenditure ~~that~~ would be necessary to hold all the claims, at the rate of ten dollars per hundred feet, may be made upon any one claim; a failure to comply with this requirement in any one year subjecting the claim upon which such failure occurred to relocation by other parties, the same as if no previous location thereof had ever been made, unless the claimants under the original location shall have resumed work thereon after



such failure and before such relocation. The first annual expenditure upon claims of this class should have been performed subsequent to May 10, 1872, and prior to January 1, 1875. From and after January 1, 1875, the required amount must be expended *annually* until patent issues.

6. Upon the failure of any one of several co-owners of a vein, lode, or ledge, which has not been patented, to contribute his proportion of the expenditures necessary to hold the claim or claims so held in ownership in common, the co-owners who have performed the labor, or made the improvements as required by said Revised Statutes, may, at the expiration of the year, give such delinquent co-owner personal notice in writing, or notice by publication in the newspaper published nearest the claim, for at least once a week for ninety days; and if upon the expiration of ninety days after such notice in writing, or upon the expiration of one hundred and eighty days after the first newspaper publication of notice, the delinquent co-owner shall have failed to contribute his proportion to meet such expenditure or improvements, his interest in the claim by law passes to his co-owners who have made the expenditures or improvements as aforesaid.

#### PATENTS FOR VEINS OR LODS HERETOFORE ISSUED.

7. Rights under patents for veins or lodes heretofore granted under previous legislation of Congress are enlarged by the Revised Statutes so as to invest the patentee, his heirs or assigns, with title to all veins, lodes, or ledges throughout their entire depth, the top or apex of which lies within the end and side boundary lines of his claim on the surface, as patented, extended downward vertically, although such veins, lodes, or ledges may so far depart from a perpendicular in their course downward as to extend outside the vertical side lines of the claim at the surface. The right of possession to such outside parts of such veins or ledges to be confined to such portions thereof as lie between vertical planes drawn downward through the end lines of the claim at the surface, so continued in their own direction that such planes will intersect such exterior parts of such veins or ledges; it being expressly provided, however, that all veins, lodes, or ledges, the top or apex of which lies inside such surface locations, *other* than the one named in the patent, which were *adversely claimed on the 10th May, 1872*, are excluded from such conveyance by patent.

8. Applications for patents for mining claims pending at the date of the act of May 10, 1872, may be prosecuted to final decision in the General Land Office, and, where no adverse rights are affected thereby, patents will be issued, in pursuance of the provisions of the Revised Statutes.

#### MANNER OF LOCATING CLAIMS ON VEINS OR LODS AFTER MAY 10, 1872.

9. From and after the 10th May, 1872, any person who is a citizen of the United States, or who has declared his intention to become a citizen, may locate, record, and hold a mining claim of *fifteen hundred linear feet* along the course of any mineral vein or lode subject to location; or an association of persons, severally qualified as above, may make joint location of such claim of *fifteen hundred feet*, but in no event can a location of a vein or lode made subsequent to May 10, 1872, exceed fifteen hundred feet along the course thereof, whatever may be the number of persons composing the association.

10. With regard to the extent of surface ground adjoining a vein or lode, and claimed for the convenient working thereof, the Revised Statutes provide that the lateral extent of locations of veins or lodes made after May 10, 1872, shall in no case *exceed three hundred feet on each side of the middle of the vein at the surface*, and that no such surface rights shall be limited by any mining regulations to less than twenty-five feet on each side of the middle of the vein at the surface, except where adverse rights existing on the 10th May, 1872, may render such limitation necessary, the end lines of such claims to be in all cases parallel to each other.

11. For the foregoing it will be perceived that no lode claim located after the 10th May, 1872, can exceed a parallelogram fifteen hundred feet in length by six hundred feet in width, but whether surface ground of that width can be taken depends upon the local regulations or State or territorial laws in force in the several mining districts; and that no such local regulations or State or territorial laws shall limit a vein or lode claim to less than fifteen hundred feet along the course thereof, whether the location is made by one or more persons, nor can surface rights be limited to less than fifty feet in width, unless adverse claims existing on the 10th day of May, 1872, render such lateral limitation necessary.

12. It is provided by the Revised Statutes that the miners of each district may make rules and regulations not in conflict with the laws of the United States, or of the State or Territory in which such districts are respectively situated, governing the location, manner of recording, and amount of work necessary to hold possession of a claim.



They likewise require that the location shall be so distinctly marked on the ground that its boundaries may be readily traced. This is a very important matter, and locators cannot exercise too much care in defining their locations at the outset, inasmuch as the law requires that all records of mining locations made subsequent to May 10, 1872, shall contain the name or names of locators, the date of the location, and such a *description of the claim or claims* located, by reference to some natural object or permanent monument, as will identify the claim.

13. The statutes provide that no lode claim shall be recorded until after the discovery of a vein or lode within the limits of the ground claimed; the object of which provision is evidently to prevent the encumbering of the district mining records with useless locations before sufficient work has been done thereon to determine whether a vein or lode has really been discovered or not.

14. The claimant should, therefore, prior to recording his claim, unless the vein can be traced upon the surface, sink a shaft, or run a tunnel or drift, to a sufficient depth therein to discover and develop a mineral-bearing vein, lode, or crevice; should determine, if possible, the general course of such vein in either direction from the point of discovery, by which direction he will be governed in marking the boundaries of his claim on the surface, and should give the course and distance as nearly as practicable from the discovery shaft on the claim, to some permanent, well known points or objects, such, for instance, as stone monuments, blazed trees, the confluence of streams, point of intersection of well known gulches, ravines, or roads, prominent buttes, hills, &c., which may be in the immediate vicinity, and which will serve to perpetuate and fix the *locus* of the claim and render it susceptible of identification from the description thereof given in the record of locations in the district.

15. In addition to the foregoing data, the claimant should state the names of adjoining claims, or, if none adjoin, the relative positions of the nearest claims; should drive a post or erect a monument of stones at each corner of the surface ground, and at the point of discovery or discovery shaft should fix a post, stake, or board, upon which should be designated the name of the lode, the name or names of the locators, the number of feet claimed, and in which direction from the point of discovery; it being essential that the location notice filed for record, in addition to the foregoing description, should state whether the entire claim of fifteen hundred feet is taken on one side of the point of discovery, or whether it is partly upon one and partly upon the other side thereof, and, in the latter case, how many feet are claimed upon each side of such discovery point.

16. Within a reasonable time, say twenty days after the location shall have been marked on the ground, notice thereof, accurately describing the claim in manner aforesaid, should be filed for record with the proper recorder of the district, who will thereupon issue the usual certificate of location.

17. In order to hold the possessory right to a location made since May 10, 1872, not less than one hundred dollars' worth of labor must be performed, or improvements made thereon, within one year from the date of such location, and annually thereafter; in default of which the claim will be subject to relocation by any other party having the necessary qualifications, unless the original locator, his heirs, assigns, or legal representatives, have resumed work thereon after such failure and before such relocation.

18. The expenditures required upon mining claims may be made from the surface or in running a tunnel for the development of such claims, the act of February 11, 1875, providing that where a person or company has, or may, run a tunnel for the purpose of developing a lode or lodes owned by said person or company, the money so expended in said tunnel shall be taken and considered as expended on said lode or lodes, and such person or company shall not be required to perform work on the surface of said lode or lodes in order to hold the same.

19. The importance of attending to these details in the matter of location, labor, and expenditure will be the more readily perceived when it is understood that a failure to give the subject proper attention may invalidate the claim.

#### TUNNEL RIGHTS.

20. Section 2323 provides that where a tunnel is run for the development of a vein or lode, or for the discovery of mines, the owners of such tunnel shall have the right of possession of all veins or lodes within three thousand feet from the face of such tunnel on the line thereof, not previously known to exist, discovered in such tunnel, to the same extent as if discovered from the surface; and locations on the line of such tunnel of veins or lodes not appearing on the surface, made by other parties after the commencement of the tunnel, and while the same is being prosecuted with reasonable diligence, shall be invalid, but failure to prosecute the work on the tunnel for six months shall be considered as an abandonment of the right to all undiscovered veins or lodes on the line of said tunnel.

21. The effect of this is simply to give the proprietors of a mining tunnel run in good

faith the possessory right to fifteen hundred feet of any blind lodes cut, discovered, or intersected by such tunnel, which were not previously known to exist, within three thousand feet from the face or point of commencement of such tunnel, and to prohibit other parties, after the commencement of the tunnel, from prospecting for and making locations of lodes on the *line thereof* and within said distance of three thousand feet, unless such lodes appear upon the surface or were previously known to exist.

22. The term "face," as used in said section, is construed and held to mean the first working face formed in the tunnel, and to signify the point at which the tunnel actually enters cover, it being from this point that the three thousand feet are to be counted, upon which prospecting is prohibited as aforesaid.

23. To avail themselves of the benefits of this provision of law, the proprietors of a mining tunnel will be required, at the time they enter cover as aforesaid, to give proper notice of their tunnel location, by erecting a substantial post, board, or monument at the face or point of commencement thereof, upon which should be posted a good and sufficient notice, giving the names of the parties or company claiming the tunnel right; the actual or proposed course or direction of the tunnel; the height and width thereof, and the course and distance from such face or point of commencement to some permanent well known objects in the vicinity by which to fix and determine the *locus* in manner heretofore set forth applicable to locations of veins or lodes; and at the time of posting such notice they shall, in order that miners or prospectors may be enabled to determine whether or not they are within the lines of the tunnel, establish the boundary lines thereof by stakes or monuments placed along such lines, at proper intervals, to the terminus of the three thousand feet from the face or point of commencement of the tunnel, and the lines so marked will define and govern as to the specific boundaries within which prospecting for lodes not previously known to exist is prohibited while work on the tunnel is being prosecuted with reasonable diligence.

24. At the time of posting notice and marking out the lines of the tunnel as aforesaid, a full and correct copy of such notice of location defining the tunnel claim must be filed for record with the mining recorder of the district, to which notice must be attached the sworn statement or declaration of the owners, claimants, or projectors of such tunnel, setting forth the facts in the case; stating the amount expended by themselves and their predecessors in interest in prosecuting work thereon; the extent of the work performed, and that it is *bona fide* their intention to prosecute work on the tunnel so located and described with reasonable diligence for the development of a vein or lode, or for the discovery of mines, or both, as the case may be.

This notice of location must be duly recorded, and, with the said sworn statement attached, kept on the recorder's files for future reference.

25. By a compliance with the foregoing, much needless difficulty will be avoided, and the way for the adjustment of legal rights acquired in virtue of said section 2323 will be made much more easy and certain.

26. This office will take particular care that no improper advantage is taken of this provision of law by parties making or professing to make tunnel locations, ostensibly for the purposes named in the statute, but really for the purpose of monopolizing the lands lying in front of their tunnels, to the detriment of the mining interests and to the exclusion of *bona fide* prospectors or miners; but will hold such tunnel claimants to a strict compliance with the terms of the statutes, and a *reasonable diligence* on their part in prosecuting the work is one of the essential conditions of their implied contract. Negligence or want of due diligence will be construed as working a forfeiture of their right to all undiscovered veins on the line of such tunnel.

#### MANNER OF PROCEEDING TO OBTAIN GOVERNMENT TITLE TO VEIN OR LODGE CLAIMS

27. By section 2325 authority is given for granting titles for mines by patent from the Government, to any person, association, or corporation having the necessary qualifications as to citizenship, and holding the right of possession to a claim in compliance with law.

28. The claimant is required, in the first place, to have a correct survey of his claim under authority of the surveyor general of the State or Territory in which the claim lies, such survey to show with accuracy the exterior surface boundaries of the claim, which boundaries are required to be distinctly marked by monuments on the ground. Four plats and one copy of the original field notes, in each case, will be prepared by the surveyor general; one plat and the original field notes to be retained in the office of the surveyor general, one copy of the plat to be given the claimant for posting upon the claim, one plat and a copy of the field notes to be given the claimant for filing with the proper register, to be finally transmitted by that officer, with the other papers in the case, to this office, and one plat to be sent by the surveyor general to the register of the proper land district, to be retained on his files for future reference.

29. The claimant is then required to post a copy of the plat of such survey in a conspicuous place upon the claim, together with notice of his intention to apply for a patent therefor, which notice will give the date of posting, the name of the claimant,

the name of the claim, mine, or lode; the mining district and county; whether the location is of record, and, if so, where the record may be found; the number of feet claimed along the vein and the presumed direction thereof; the number of feet claimed on the lode in each direction from the point of discovery, or other well defined place on the claim; the name or names of adjoining claimants on the same or other lodes; or, if none adjoin, the names of the nearest claims, &c.

30. After posting the said plat and notice upon the premises, the claimant will file with the proper register and receiver a copy of such plat, and the field notes of survey of the claim, accompanied by the affidavit of at least two credible witnesses that such plat and notice are posted conspicuously upon the claim, giving the date and place of such posting, a copy of the notice so posted to be attached to and form a part of said affidavit.

31. Attached to the field notes so filed must be the sworn statement of the claimant that he has the possessory right to the premises therein described, in virtue of a compliance by himself (and by his grantors, if he claims by purchase) with the mining rules, regulations, and customs of the mining district, State, or Territory in which the claim lies, and with the mining laws of Congress; such sworn statement to narrate briefly, but as clearly as possible, the facts constituting such compliance, the origin of his possession, and the basis of his claim to a patent.

32. This affidavit should be supported by appropriate evidence from the mining recorder's office as to his possessory right, as follows, viz: Where he claims to be a locator, a full, true, and correct copy of such location should be furnished, as the same appears upon the mining records; such copy to be attested by the seal of the recorder, or if he has no seal then he should make oath to the same being correct, as shown by his records; where the applicant claims as a locator in company with others, who have since conveyed their interests in the lode to him, a copy of the original record of location should be filed, together with an abstract of title from the proper recorder, under seal or oath as aforesaid, tracing the co-locator's possessory rights in the claim to such applicant for patent; where the applicant claims only as a purchaser for valuable consideration, a copy of the location record must be filed, under seal or upon oath as aforesaid, with an abstract of title certified as above by the proper recorder, tracing the right of possession by a continuous chain of conveyances from the original locators to the applicant.

33. In the event of the mining records in any case having been destroyed by fire or otherwise lost, affidavit of the fact should be made, and secondary evidence of possessory title will be received, which may consist of the affidavit of the claimant, supported by those of any other parties cognizant of the facts relative to his location, occupancy, possession, improvements, &c.; and in such case of lost records, any deeds, certificates of location or purchase, or other evidence which may be in the claimant's possession, and tend to establish his claim, should be filed.

34. Upon the receipt of these papers the register will, at the expense of the claimant, publish a notice of such application for the period of sixty days in a newspaper published nearest to the claim, and will post a copy of such notice in his office for the same period. In all cases sixty days must intervene between the first and the last insertion of the notice in such newspaper.

35. The notices so published and posted must be as full and complete as possible, and embrace all the data given in the notice posted upon the claim.

36. Too much care cannot be exercised in the preparation of these notices, inasmuch as upon their accuracy and completeness will depend, in a great measure, the regularity and validity of the whole proceeding.

37. The claimant, either at the time of filing these papers with the register, or at any time during the sixty days' publication, is required to file a certificate of the surveyor general that not less than five hundred dollars' worth of labor has been expended or improvements made upon the claim by the applicant or his grantors; that the plat filed by the claimant is correct; that the field notes of the survey, as filed, furnish such an accurate description of the claim as will, if incorporated into a patent, serve to fully identify the premises, and that such reference is made therein to natural objects or permanent monuments as will perpetuate and fix the *locus* thereof.

38. It will be the more convenient way to have this certificate indorsed by the surveyor general, both upon the plat and field notes of survey filed by the claimant as aforesaid.

39. After the sixty days' period of newspaper publication has expired, the claimant will file his affidavit, showing that the plat and notice aforesaid remained conspicuously posted upon the claim sought to be patented during said sixty days' publication.

40. Upon the filing of this affidavit the register will, if no adverse claim was filed in his office during the period of publication, permit the claimant to pay for the land according to the area given in the plat and field notes of survey aforesaid, at the rate of five dollars for each acre and five dollars for each fractional part of an acre, the receiver issuing the usual duplicate receipt therefor; after which the whole matter will be for-



warded to the Commissioner of the General Land Office and a patent issued thereon if found regular.

41. In sending up the papers in the case, the register must not omit certifying to the fact that the notice was posted in his office for the full period of sixty days, such certificate to state distinctly when such posting was done and how long continued.

42. The consecutive series of numbers of mineral entries must be continued, whether the same are of lode or placer claims.

43. The surveyor general must continue to designate all surveyed mineral claims as heretofore by a progressive series of numbers, beginning with lot No. 37 in each township; the claim to be so designated at date of filing the plat, field notes, &c., in addition to the local designation of the claim; it being required in all cases that the plat and field notes of the survey of a claim must, in addition to the reference to permanent objects in the neighborhood, describe the *locus* of the claim with reference to the lines of public surveys by a line connecting a corner of the claim with the nearest public corner of the United States surveys, unless such claim be on unsurveyed lands at a remote distance from such public corner; in which latter case the reference by course and distance to permanent objects in the neighborhood will be a sufficient designation by which to fix the *locus* until the public surveys shall have been closed upon its boundaries.

#### ADVERSE CLAIMS.

44. Section 2326 provides for adverse claims, fixes the time within which they shall be filed to have legal effect, and prescribes the manner of their adjustment.

45. Said section requires that the adverse claim shall be filed during the period of publication of notice; that it must be on the oath of the adverse claimant; and that it must show the "*nature*," the "*boundaries*," and the "*extent*" of the adverse claim.

46. In order that this section of law may be properly carried into effect, the following is communicated for the information of all concerned:

47. An adverse mining claim must be filed with the register of the same land office with whom the application for patent was filed, or, in his absence, with the receiver, and within the sixty days' period of newspaper publication of notice.

48. The adverse notice must be duly sworn to by the person or persons making the same before an officer authorized to administer oaths within the land district, or before the register or receiver; it will fully set forth the nature and extent of the interference or conflict; whether the adverse party claims as a purchaser for valuable consideration or as a locator; if the former, a certified copy of the original location, the original conveyance, a duly certified copy thereof, or an abstract of title from the office of the proper recorder should be furnished, or if the transaction was a mere verbal one he will narrate the circumstances attending the purchase, the date thereof, and the amount paid, which facts should be supported by the affidavit of one or more witnesses, if any were present at the time, and if he claims as a locator he must file a duly certified copy of the location from the office of the proper recorder.

49. In order that the "*boundaries*" and "*extent*" of the claim may be shown, it will be incumbent upon the adverse claimant to file a plat showing his claim, its relative situation or position with the one against which he claims, and the extent of the conflict. This plat must be made from an actual survey by a United States deputy surveyor, who will officially certify thereon to its correctness; and in addition there must be attached to such plat of survey a certificate or sworn statement by the surveyor as to the approximate value of the labor performed or improvements made upon the claim by the adverse party or his predecessors in interest, and the plat must indicate the position of any shafts, tunnels, or other improvements, if any such exist, upon the claim of the party opposing the application, and by which party said improvements were made.

50. Upon the foregoing being filed within the sixty days as aforesaid, the register, or in his absence the receiver, will give notice in writing to *both parties* to the contest that such adverse claim has been filed, informing them that the party who filed the adverse claim will be required within thirty days from the date of such filing to commence proceedings in a court of competent jurisdiction to determine the question of right of possession, and to prosecute the same with reasonable diligence to final judgment, and that should such adverse claimant fail to do so his adverse claim will be considered waived, and the application for patent be allowed to proceed upon its merits.

51. When an adverse claim is filed as aforesaid, the register or receiver will indorse upon the same the precise date of filing, and preserve a record of the date of notifications issued thereon; and thereafter all proceedings on the application for patent will be suspended, with the exception of the completion of the publication and posting of notices and plat, and the filing of the necessary proof thereof until the controversy shall have been adjudicated in court, or the adverse claim waived or withdrawn.

52. The proceedings after rendition of judgment by the court in such case are so clearly defined by the act itself as to render it unnecessary to enlarge thereon in this place.



## PLACER CLAIMS.

53. The proceedings to obtain patents for claims usually called placers, including all forms of deposit, are similar to the proceedings prescribed for obtaining patents for vein or lode claims; but where said placer claim shall be upon surveyed lands, and conform to legal subdivisions, no further survey or plat will be required, and all placer mining claims located after May 10, 1872, shall conform as nearly as practicable with the United States system of public land surveys and the rectangular subdivisions of such surveys, and no such location shall include more than twenty acres for each individual claimant; but where placer claims cannot be conformed to legal subdivisions, survey and plat shall be made as on unsurveyed lands. But where such claims are located previous to the public surveys, and do not conform to legal subdivisions, survey, plat, and entry thereof may be made according to the boundaries fixed by local laws.

54. The proceedings for obtaining patents for veins or lodes having already been fully given, it will not be necessary to repeat them here; it being thought that careful attention thereto by applicants and the local officers will enable them to act understandingly in the matter and make such slight modifications in the notice, or otherwise, as may be necessary in view of the different nature of the two classes of claims, placer claims being fixed, however, at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, or fractional part of an acre.

55. By section 2330, authority is given for the subdivision of forty-acre legal subdivisions into *ten-acre* lots, which is intended for the greater convenience of miners in segregating their claims both from one another and from intervening agricultural lands.

56. It is held, therefore, that under a proper construction of the law these ten-acre lots in mining districts should be considered and dealt with, to all intents and purposes, as legal subdivisions, and that an applicant having a legal claim which conforms to one or more of these ten-acre lots, either adjoining or cornering, may make entry thereof, after the usual proceedings, without further survey or plat.

57. In cases of this kind, however, the notice given of the application must be very specific and accurate in description, and as the forty-acre tracts may be subdivided into ten-acre lots, either in the form of squares of ten by ten chains, or of parallelograms five by twenty chains, so long as the lines are parallel and at right angles with the lines of the public surveys, it will be necessary that the notice and application state specifically what ten-acre lots are sought to be patented, in addition to the other data required in the notice.

58. Where the ten-acre subdivision is in the form of a square it may be described, for instance, as the "S. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the S. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the N. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ," or, if in the form of a parallelogram as aforesaid, it may be described as the "W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the S. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the N. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  (or the N.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the S.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the N. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the S. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of section—, township—, range—," as the case may be; but, in addition to this description of the land, the notice must give all the other data that is required in a mineral application, by which parties may be put on inquiry as to the premises sought to be patented. The proof submitted with applications for claims of this kind must show clearly the character and the extent of the improvements upon the premises.

59. The proceedings necessary for the adjustment of rights where a known vein or lode is embraced by a placer claim are so clearly defined by section 2333 as to render any particular instructions upon that point at this time unnecessary.

60. When an adverse claim is filed to a placer application, the proceedings are the same as in the case of vein or lode claims, already described.

## QUANTITY OF PLACER GROUND SUBJECT TO LOCATION.

61. By section 2330 it is declared that no location of a placer claim, made after July 9, 1870, shall exceed one hundred and sixty acres for any one person or association of persons, which location shall conform to the United States surveys.

62. Section 2331 provides that all placer mining claims located after May 10, 1872, shall conform as nearly as practicable with the United States system of public surveys and the subdivisions of such surveys, and no such locations shall include more than twenty acres for each individual claimant.

63. The foregoing provisions of law are construed to mean that after the 9th day of July, 1870, no location of a placer claim can be made to exceed one hundred and sixty acres, whatever may be the number of locators associated together, or whatever the local regulations of the district may allow; and that from and after May 10, 1872, no location made by an individual can exceed twenty acres, and no location made by an association of individuals can exceed one hundred and sixty acres, which location of one hundred and sixty acres cannot be made by a less number than eight *bona fide* locators, but that whether as much as twenty acres can be located by an individual, or one hundred and sixty acres by an association, depends entirely upon the mining regu-

lations in force in the respective districts at the date of the location; it being held that such mining regulations are in no way enlarged by the statutes, but remain intact and in full force with regard to the *size* of locations, in so far as they do not permit locations in excess of the limits fixed by Congress; but that where such regulations permit locations in excess of the maximums fixed by Congress, as aforesaid, they are restricted accordingly.

64. The regulations hereinbefore given as to the manner of marking locations on the ground, and placing the same on record, must be observed in the case of placer locations, so far as the same are applicable; the law requiring, however, that where placer claims are upon *surveyed* public lands the locations must hereafter be made to conform to legal subdivisions thereof as near as practicable.

65. With regard to the proofs necessary to establish the possessory right to a placer claim, section 2332 provides that "where such person or association, they and their grantors, have held and worked their claims for a period equal to the time prescribed by the statute of limitations for mining claims of the State or Territory where the same may be situated, evidence of such possession and working of the claims for such period shall be sufficient to establish a right to a patent thereto under this chapter in the absence of any adverse claim."

66. This provision of law will greatly lessen the burden of proof, more especially in the case of old claims located many years since, the records of which, in many cases, have been destroyed by fire, or lost in other ways during the lapse of time, but concerning the possessory right to which all controversy or litigation has long been settled.

67. When an applicant desires to make his proof of possessory right in accordance with this provision of law, you will not require him to produce evidence of location, copies of conveyances, or abstracts of title, as in other cases, but will require him to furnish a duly certified copy of the statute of limitations of mining claims for the State or Territory, together with his sworn statement giving a clear and succinct narration of the facts as to the origin of his title, and likewise as to the continuation of his possession of the mining ground covered by his application; the area thereof; the nature and extent of the mining that has been done thereon; whether there has been opposition to his possession or litigation with regard to his claim, and, if so, when the same ceased; whether such cessation was caused by compromise or by judicial decree; and any additional facts within the claimant's knowledge having a direct bearing upon his possession and *bona fides* which he may desire to submit in support of his claim.

68. There should likewise be filed a certificate, under seal of the court having jurisdiction of mining cases within the judicial district embracing the claim, that no suit or action of any character whatever involving the right of possession to any portion of the claim applied for is pending, and that there has been no litigation before said court affecting the title to said claim or any part thereof for a period equal to the time fixed by the statute of limitations for mining claims in the State or Territory, as aforesaid, other than that which has been finally decided in favor of the claimant.

69. The claimant should support his narrative of facts relative to his possession, occupancy, and improvements by corroborative testimony of any disinterested person or persons of credibility who may be cognizant of the facts in the case and are capable of testifying understandingly in the premises.

70. It will be to the advantage of claimants to make their proofs as full and complete as practicable.

#### MILL SITES.

71. Section 2337 provides that, "where non-mineral land not contiguous to the vein or lode is used or occupied by the proprietor of such vein or lode for mining or milling purposes, such non-adjacent surface ground may be embraced and included in an application for a patent for such vein or lode, and the same may be patented therewith, subject to the same preliminary requirements as to survey and notice as are applicable to veins or lodes; but no location hereafter made of such non-adjacent land shall exceed five acres, and payment for the same must be made at the same rate as fixed by this chapter for the superficies of the lode. The owner of a quartz mill or reduction works, not owning a mine in connection therewith, may also receive a patent for his mill site, as provided in this section."

72. To avail themselves of this provision of law, parties holding the possessory right to a vein or lode, and to a piece of non-mineral land not contiguous thereto, for mining or milling purposes, not exceeding the quantity allowed for such purpose by the local rules, regulations, or customs, the proprietors of such vein or lode may file in the proper land office their application for a patent, under oath, in manner already set forth herein, which application, together with the plat and field notes, may include, embrace, and describe, in addition to the vein or lode, such non-contiguous mill site, and after due proceedings as to notice, &c., a patent will be issued conveying the same as one claim.

73. In making the survey in a case of this kind, the lode claim should be described in the plat and field notes as "Lot No. 37, A," and the mill site as "Lot No. 37, B," or

whatever may be its appropriate numerical designation; the course and distance from a corner of the mill site to a corner of the lode claim to be invariably given in such plat and field notes, and a copy of the plat and notice of application for patent must be conspicuously posted upon the mill site as well as upon the vein or lode for the statutory period of sixty days. In making the entry no separate receipt or certificate need be issued for the mill site, but the whole area of both lode and mill site will be embraced in one entry, the price being five dollars for each acre and fractional part of an acre embraced by such lode and mill site claim.

74. In case the owner of a quartz mill or reduction works is not the owner or claimant of a vein or lode, the law permits him to make application therefor in the same manner prescribed herein for mining claims, and after due notice and proceedings, in the absence of a valid adverse filing, to enter and receive a patent for his mill site at said price per acre.

75. In every case there must be satisfactory proof that the land claimed as a mill site is not mineral in character, which proof may, where the matter is unquestioned, consist of the sworn statement of the claimant, supported by that of one or more disinterested persons capable from acquaintance with the land to testify understandingly.

76. The law expressly limits mill site locations made from and after its passage to *five acres*, but whether so *much* as that can be located depends upon the local customs, rules, or regulations.

77. The registers and receivers will preserve an unbroken consecutive series of numbers for all mineral entries.

#### PROOF OF CITIZENSHIP OF MINING CLAIMANTS.

78. The proof necessary to establish the citizenship of applicants for mining patents must be made in the following manner: In case of an incorporated company, a certified copy of their charter or certificate of incorporation must be filed. In case of an association of persons unincorporated, the affidavit of their duly authorized agent, made upon his own knowledge, or upon information and belief, setting forth the residence of each person forming such association, must be submitted. This affidavit must be accompanied by a power of attorney from the parties forming such association, authorizing the person who makes the affidavit of citizenship to act for them in the matter of their application for patent.

79. In case of an individual or an association of individuals who do not appear by their duly authorized agent, you will require the affidavit of each applicant, showing whether he is a native or naturalized citizen when and where born, and his residence.

80. In case an applicant has declared his intention to become a citizen, or has been naturalized, his affidavit must show the date, place, and the court before which he declared his intention, or from which his certificate of citizenship issued, and present residence.

81. The affidavit of citizenship may be taken before the register and receiver, or any other officer authorized to administer oaths within the district.

#### APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY SURVEYORS OF MINING CLAIMS—CHARGES FOR SURVEYS AND PUBLICATIONS—FEES OF REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS, ETC.

82. Section 2334 provides for the appointment of surveyors of mineral claims, authorizes the Commissioner of the General Land Office to establish the rates to be charged for surveys and for newspaper publications, prescribes the fees allowed to the local officers for receiving and acting upon applications for mining patents and for adverse claims thereto, &c.

83. The surveyors general of the several districts will, in pursuance of said law, appoint in each land district as many *competent* deputies for the survey of mining claims as may seek such appointment; it being distinctly understood that all expenses of these notices and surveys are to be borne by the mining claimants and not by the United States; the system of making *deposits* for mineral surveys, as required by previous instructions, being hereby revoked as regards *field work*; the claimant having the option of employing *any* deputy surveyor within such district to do his work in the field.

84. With regard to the *platting* of the claim and other *office work* in the surveyor general's office, that officer will make an estimate of the cost thereof, which amount the claimant will deposit with any assistant United States treasurer, or designated depository, in favor of the United States Treasurer, to be passed to the credit of the fund created by "individual depositors for surveys of the public lands," and file with the surveyor general duplicate certificates of such deposit in the usual manner.

85. The surveyors general will endeavor to appoint mineral deputy surveyors so that one or more may be located in each mining district for the greater convenience of miners.



86. The usual oaths will be required of these deputies and their assistants as to the correctness of each survey executed by them.

87. The law requires that each applicant shall file with the register and receiver a sworn statement of all charges and fees paid by him for publication of notice and for survey, together with all fees and money paid the register and receiver, which sworn statement is required to be transmitted to this office, for the information of the Commissioner.

88. Should it appear that excessive or exorbitant charges have been made by any surveyor or any publisher, prompt action will be taken with the view of correcting the abuse.

89. The fees payable to the register and receiver for filing and acting upon applications for mineral land patents are five dollars to each officer, to be paid by the applicant for patent at the time of filing, and the like sum of five dollars is payable to each officer by an adverse claimant at the time of filing his adverse claim.

90. All fees or charges under this law may be paid in United States currency.

91. The register and receiver will, at the close of each month, forward to this office an abstract of mining applications filed, and a register of receipts, accompanied with an abstract of mineral lands sold, and an abstract of adverse claims filed.

92. The fees and purchase money received by registers and receivers must be placed to the credit of the United States in the receiver's monthly and quarterly account, charging up in the disbursing account the sums to which the register and receiver may be respectively entitled as fees and commissions, with limitations in regard to the legal maximum.

#### HEARINGS TO ESTABLISH THE CHARACTER OF LANDS.

93. Section 2335 provides that all affidavits required under this chapter may be verified before *any* officer authorized to administer oaths within the land district where the claims may be situated, and all testimony and proofs may be taken before any such officer, and when duly certified by the officer taking the same, shall have the same force and effect as if taken before the register and receiver of the land office.

94. In cases of contest as to the mineral or agricultural character of land, the testimony and proofs may be taken, as hereinbefore provided, on personal notice of at least ten days to the opposing party, or, if such party cannot be found, then by publication of notice for at least once a week for thirty days in a newspaper to be designated by the register of the land office as published nearest to the location of such land, and the register shall require proof that such notice has been given.

95. Testimony for the purpose of disproving the mineral character of lands may be taken before any officer authorized to administer oaths within the land districts, and that where the residence of the parties who claim the land to be mineral is known, such evidence may be taken without publication ten days after the mineral claimants or affiants shall have been personally notified of the time and place of such hearing; but in cases where such affiants or claimants cannot be served with personal notice, or where the land applied for is returned as mineral upon the township plat, or where the same is now or may hereafter be suspended for non-mineral proof, by order of this office, then the party who claims the right to enter the land as agricultural will be required, at his own expense, to publish a notice once each week for five consecutive weeks in the newspaper of largest circulation published in the county within which said land is situated, or, if no newspaper is published within such county, then in a newspaper published in an adjoining county, the newspaper in either case to be designated by the register; which notice must be clear and specific, giving the name and address of the claimant, the designation of the subdivision embraced by his filing, the names of any miners or mining companies whose claims or improvements are upon the land or in the immediate vicinity thereof, the names of the parties who filed the affidavits that the land is mineral, and finally the notice should name a day, which shall not be less than thirty days from the date of the first insertion of said notice in such newspaper, upon which testimony will be taken to determine the facts as to the mineral or non-mineral character of the land. The notice must also state before what officer such hearing will be held and the place of such hearing. A copy of this notice must be posted in a conspicuous place upon each forty-acre subdivision claimed, during the publication of the notice, proof of which must be made under oath by at least two persons, who will state when the notice was posted and where posted.

96. At the hearing there must be filed the affidavit of the publisher of the paper that the said notice was published for the required time, stating when and for how long such publication was made, a printed copy thereof to be attached and made a part of the affidavit. In every case where practicable, in addition to the foregoing, *personal* notice must be served upon the mineral affiants, and upon any parties who may be mining upon or claiming the land.

97. At the hearing the claimants and witnesses will be thoroughly examined with regard to the character of the land; whether the same has been thoroughly pros-



pected; whether or not there exists within the tract or tracts claimed any lode or vein of quartz or other rock in place bearing gold, silver, cinnabar, lead, tin, or copper, or other valuable deposit, which has ever been claimed, located, recorded, or worked; whether such work is entirely abandoned, or whether occasionally resumed; if such lode does exist, by whom claimed, under what designation, and in which subdivision of the land it lies; whether any placer mine or mines exist upon the land; if so, what is the character thereof—whether of the shallow-surface description, or of the deep cement, blue lead, or gravel deposits; to what extent mining is carried on when water can be obtained, and what the facilities are for obtaining water for mining purposes; upon what particular ten-acre subdivisions mining has been done; and at what time the land was abandoned for mining purposes, if abandoned at all.

98. The testimony should also show the agricultural capacities of the land; what kind of crops are raised thereon, and the value thereof; the number of acres actually cultivated for crops of cereals or vegetables, and within which particular ten-acre subdivisions such crops are raised; also which of these subdivisions embrace his improvements, giving in detail the extent and value of his improvements, such as house, barn, vineyard, orchard, fencing, &c.

99. It is thought that *bona fide* settlers upon lands really agricultural will be able to show, by a clear, logical, and succinct chain of evidence, that their claims are founded upon law and justice; while parties who have made little or no permanent agricultural improvements, and who only seek title for speculative purposes, on account of the mineral deposits known to themselves to be contained in the land, will be defeated in their intentions.

100. The testimony should be as full and complete as possible; and, in addition to the leading points indicated above, everything of importance bearing upon the question of the character of the land should be elicited at the hearing.

101. Where the testimony is taken before an officer who does not use a seal, other than the register and receiver, the official character of such officer must be attested by a clerk of a court of record, and the testimony transmitted to the register and receiver, who will thereupon examine and forward the same to this office, with their joint opinion as to the character of the land as shown by the testimony.

102. When the case comes before this office such an award of the land will be made as the law and the facts may justify; and in cases where a survey is necessary to set apart the mineral from the agricultural land in any forty-acre tract, the necessary instructions will be issued to enable the agricultural claimant, *at his own expense*, to have the work done, at his option, either by United States deputy, county, or other local surveyor; the survey in such case may be executed in such manner as will segregate the portion of land actually containing the mine, and used as surface-ground for the convenient working thereof, from the remainder of the tract, which remainder will be patented to the agriculturist to whom the same may have been awarded, subject, however, to the condition that the land may be entered upon by the proprietor of any vein or lode for which a patent has been issued by the United States for the purpose of extracting and removing the ore from the same, where found to penetrate or intersect the land so patented as agricultural, as stipulated by the mining act.

103. Such survey when executed must be properly sworn to by the surveyor, either before a notary public, officer of a court of record, or before the register or receiver, the deponent's character and credibility to be properly certified to by the officer administering the oath.

104. Upon the filing of the plat and field notes of such survey, duly sworn to as aforesaid, you will transmit the same to the surveyor general for his verification and approval; who, if he finds the work correctly performed, will properly mark out the same upon the original township plat in his office, and furnish authenticated copies of such plat and description both to the proper local land office and to this office, to be affixed to the duplicate and triplicate township plats respectively.

105. In cases where a portion of a forty-acre tract is awarded to an agricultural claimant, and he causes the segregation thereof from the mineral portion as aforesaid, such agricultural portion will not be given a numerical designation as in the case of surveyed mineral claims, but will simply be described as the "Fractional ——— quarter of the ——— quarter of section ———, in township ———, of range ———, meridian, containing ——— acres, the same being exclusive of the land adjudged to be mineral in said forty-acre tract."

106. The surveyor must correctly compute the area of such agricultural portion, which computation will be verified by the surveyor general.

107. After the authenticated plat and field notes of the survey have been received from the surveyor general, this office will issue the necessary order for the entry of the land, and in issuing the receiver's receipt and register's patent certificate you will invariably be governed by the description of the land given in the order from this office.

108. The fees for taking testimony and reducing the same to writing in these cases will have to be defrayed by the parties in interest. Where such testimony is taken

before any other officer than the register and receiver, the register and receiver will be entitled to no fees.

109. If, upon the review of the testimony at this office, a ten-acre tract should be found to be properly mineral in character, that fact will be no bar to the execution of the settler's legal right to the remaining *non-mineral* portion of his claim, if contiguous.

110. No fear need be entertained that miners will be permitted to make entries of tracts ostensibly as mining claims which are not mineral, simply for the purpose of obtaining possession and defrauding settlers out of their valuable agricultural improvements; it being almost an impossibility for such a fraud to be consummated under the laws and regulations applicable to obtaining patents for mining claims.

111. The fact that a certain tract of land is decided upon testimony to be mineral in character is by no means equivalent to an award of the land to a miner. A miner is compelled by law to give sixty days' publication of notice, and posting of diagrams and notices, as a preliminary step; and then, before he can enter the land, he must show that the land yields mineral; that he is entitled to the possessory right thereto in virtue of compliance with local customs or rules of miners, or by virtue of the statute of limitations; that he or his grantors have expended, in actual labor and improvements, an amount of not less than five hundred dollars thereon, and that the claim is one in regard to which there is no controversy or opposing claim. After all these proofs are met, he is entitled to have a survey made at his own cost, where a survey is required, after which he can enter and pay for the land embraced by his claim.

J. A. WILLIAMSON,  
*Commissioner.*

#### DECISIONS AFFECTING MINING RIGHTS.

Where formal adverse claims are filed within the time prescribed by the statutes, the merits of the case must be determined in the courts.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Washington, D. C., December 26, 1876.*

SIR: On the 15th day of August, 1873, W. H. Pitts *et al.* filed an application with the local officers at Salt Lake City for a patent of a certain mining claim known as the King of the West Lode, situated in Little Cottonwood mining district, Utah Territory.

During the publication of the order made thereon, R. C. Chambers, claiming to be the purchaser for a valuable consideration of the mining claim known as the City Rock Lode, situated in the same mining district, filed an adverse claim for a portion of the tract embraced in said application, alleging prior discovery and improvement.

On the 23d of April, 1875, my predecessor reversed your decision of December 14th, 1874, and rejected the application of Pitts *et al.*, on the ground that the proof of the posting of the notice and diagram on the claim during the period of publication as required by law was defective.

He also rejected the adverse claim of Chambers on the ground that he was the secret trustee of the City Rock Mining Company, of London, England, a foreign corporation.

On the 29th of the same month a motion was made for a rehearing, and on the 24th of August, 1876, I decided that my predecessor's decision should be so modified as to allow the applicants to make an entry of the tract described in their application upon their showing compliance with law.

On the 28th ultimo the matter again came before me for a hearing by stipulation of the parties in interest upon the proofs heretofore filed in the case, subject to any legal objection thereto.

From the application of Pitts *et al.* and the accompanying papers, it appears that on the 12th day of September, 1870, J. Pitts *et al.* discovered the lode or vein known as the King of the West Lode, planted a stake thereon, to which they attached a notice giving the names of claimants, number of feet claimed, and the general course and direction thereof.

Subsequently they filed in the office of the recorder of said mining district a notice of their location; the proof showing that the notice and diagram required by law to be posted on the claim during the publication of the order made upon filing the application has been supplied since my decision of the 24th of August last, from which it appears that said notice and diagram were posted on the claim and remained so posted during the time of such publication.

Objection was made on the hearing that the application does not show in terms the particular manner in which the applicants had complied with all the rules and regulations of said mining district.

In those particulars in which it is considered material that an application should show such compliance, viz, the amount of work done each year and the possession and

development of the mine, the proof shows that the applicants and their grantors did comply with the rules and regulations of said district and the laws of the United States.

It is also objected that the notice of location is too indefinite.

The application shows that upon making the discovery of the lode the locators planted a stake thereon, to which they attached a notice of their claim, somewhat indefinite, it is true, but when taken in connection with the stake and the monuments mentioned, together with their subsequent improvements, I think was sufficiently definite, and that no one could have been or was misled thereby.

It was further objected that the proof of posting the notice and diagram upon the claim during the publication of the order made upon filing the application was not filed in proper time.

This question was considered upon the motion for a rehearing in the case, and in my opinion the neglect to file the proof with the application was sufficiently excused by the affidavits then filed.

It must be remembered that all of the proof made in an application for a patent of a mining claim is *ex parte*, and that proof that the applicants have complied with the law is of more importance than the time or order in which it is made.

I am of the opinion that the applicants are entitled to a patent of the tract described in their application, unless their right thereto shall be defeated in part by the superior right of their adverse claimant.

The adverse claim filed by Mr. Chambers shows that on the 29th day of June, 1870, Swen Johnson *et al.* discovered the vein or lode known as the City Rock lode or claim; that they marked out the extent and boundaries thereof, erected a location monument, and posted thereon a written notice of their location; that on the 11th day of July, 1870, they filed a notice of their claim with the recorder of said mining district; that said locators immediately commenced to work on said claim, and that the adverse claimant and his grantors have complied with all of the rules and regulations of said mining district.

The adverse claimant also files a map or diagram of the respective claims, showing their location and the conflict in their boundaries.

Within thirty days after filing said claim, as appears by the certificate of the clerk of the third judicial district of said Territory, Mr. Chambers commenced an action of ejectment against the applicants to recover the possession of that portion of the City Rock claim which is embraced in the application for a patent by the claimants of the King of the West lode.

It further appears by the certificates of the clerk of said court, dated October 16, 1876, that a judgment was subsequently rendered therein in favor of said Chambers and against the applicants. On behalf of said adverse claimant it is urged that upon filing the adverse claim and the commencement of said suit under the seventh section of the act of May 10, 1872, the jurisdiction to determine the rights of the parties to the tract in controversy was transferred to said court, and that this Department has no further duty to perform in the matter until a final determination shall be had of that case.

Section 7 of the act aforesaid reads as follows:

"That where an adverse claim shall be filed during the period of publication, it shall be upon oath of the person or persons making the same, and shall show the nature, boundaries, and extent of such adverse claim; and all proceedings, except the publication of notice and making and filing of the affidavit thereof, shall be stayed until the controversy shall have been settled or decided by a court of competent jurisdiction or the adverse claim waived. It shall be the duty of the adverse claimant, within thirty days after filing his claim, to commence proceedings in a court of competent jurisdiction to determine the question of the right of possession, and prosecute the same with reasonable diligence to final judgment, and a failure to do so shall be a waiver of his adverse claim.

"After such judgment shall have been rendered, the party entitled to the possession of the claim, or any portion thereof, may, without giving further notice, file a certified copy of the judgment-roll with the register of the land office, together with the certificate of the surveyor-general that the requisite amount of labor has been expended or improvements made thereon, and the description required in other cases, and shall pay to the receiver five dollars per acre for his claims, together with the proper fees, whereupon the whole proceedings and the judgment-roll shall be certified by the register to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and a patent shall issue thereon for the claim, or such portion thereof as the applicant shall appear from the decision of the court to rightly possess. If it shall appear from the decision of the court that several parties are entitled to separate and different portions of the claim, each party may pay for his portion of the claim with proper fees, and file the certificate and description by the surveyor general, whereupon the register shall certify the proceedings and judgment roll to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, as in the preceding case, and patents shall issue to the several parties according to their respective rights."



The plain meaning of this section is that all contests which may arise in the disposal of the mineral lands shall be tried and determined, if tried at all, in a court of competent jurisdiction; that the adjudication and determination of that court shall be final and a patent for the tract in controversy shall issue to the successful party or parties, upon showing further compliance therewith. It is equally clear, I think, that when the court has acquired jurisdiction of the subject-matter in controversy, all other proceedings, except those mentioned, must be stayed until such determination is made, if the suit be prosecuted with reasonable diligence.

The only question which can ever arise is whether the adverse claimant has complied with its terms, so as to bring his case within it. He must file his claim during the period of publication, showing its "nature, boundaries, and extent," and bring suit for a recovery of the possession of it within thirty days thereafter, or be deemed to have waived it.

Has the adverse claimant in this case shown such a compliance? I think he has.

He filed his claim under oath during the period of publication, showing the origin of his title thereto as well as its nature, boundaries, and extent, and brought suit within the time prescribed to recover possession of that portion of it claimed by the applicants.

To this claim, as filed, the applicants object—

First. That it differs materially from the original location, which was for one thousand feet of the City Rock lode, "excepting six hundred feet northerly and four hundred feet southerly," while the claim as filed is for a tract of land lying nearly east and west.

Second. That the adverse claimant has no title to the tract claimed, or, if he has, he holds it as the secret trustee of the City Rock Company, a foreign corporation, and is therefore not entitled to present a claim.

Both of these objections go to the merits of the case and not to the form of the claim. It is unquestionably your duty, as well as mine, when an adverse claim is presented for consideration, to examine it, and determine whether the claimant has substantially set forth, under oath, its "nature, boundaries, and extent;" but if a compliance with the law is shown in these particulars, and a suit has been instituted to determine the rights of the parties, I am of the opinion that we can proceed no further with the investigation. It is the duty of the court in which the suit is pending to determine all other questions relating to the controversy.

I therefore direct that the application of W. H. Pitts *et al.* for a patent of the King of the West lode be suspended until the final adjudication and determination of the rights of the parties involved in the suit now pending in the third judicial district of Utah Territory be made, or it is shown that said suit is not prosecuted with reasonable diligence.

I herewith return the papers transmitted with your letter N, of September 21, 1876.

Very respectfully,

Z. CHANDLER, *Secretary.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

An application for patent is not relieved from suspension by the abandonment of the portion claimed adversely, unless the suit brought upon the adverse claim has been determined.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, D. C., February 17, 1877.

SIR: I have considered the application of O. D. Lambard for a patent for the Mount Pleasant mine, Sacramento, Cal.

Lambard filed application for a patent January 23, 1875. Notice was published from January 28 to April 1, 1875, inclusive.

During the period of publication, viz, March 26, Edward R. Morey filed an adverse claim, known as the "Charles mine," and commenced suit in the eleventh judicial district April 21, 1875.

On the 24th of March, Jacob B. Fisher, John Melton, and F. W. Earl filed an adverse claim, known as the "Irish mine," and commenced suit in the eleventh judicial district April 21, 1875.

On the 24th of March, Jacob B. Fisher, John Melton, and F. W. Earl filed an adverse claim, known as the "Earl mine," and on the 21st day of April, 1875, Fisher and Melton commenced suit in the eleventh judicial district, and at the August term of said court a judgment of nonsuit was entered in favor of the defendant. This decision was affirmed by the supreme court of California at the following January term, the court holding that "the defendant was the owner of an undivided interest in the mining claim, and as such was entitled to the exclusive possession thereof against the plaintiffs, they not having shown any title in themselves."

On the 28th of March, 1876, Fisher, Melton, and Earl commenced an action in the



court of the eleventh judicial district to recover possession of said "Earl mine," and they requested that said application shall be suspended until said suit shall have been determined, unless the application for patent shall be rejected.

In your decision of September 2, 1876, you hold that this suit, having been commenced after the expiration of the thirty days prescribed in the seventh section of the act of May 10, 1872, cannot operate as a bar to the issuance of a patent.

This decision is in accordance with that of my predecessor in the case of *H. B. Morse vs. Eli S. Streeter*. (Copp's U. S. Mining Decisions, p. 127.)

You also state that the application will remain suspended until it shall have been clearly established that the applicant has the possession, and the right of possession, to the premises, by virtue of compliance with the local laws or customs, and the congressional enactments.

On the 28th of December, 1876, A. St. C. Denver, esq., attorney, in behalf of the protestants, filed an argument adverse to the claim of Lambard.

December 4, 1876, the local officers transmitted additional evidence in the matter of the application of Lambard. In your decision of the 9th ultimo, you overruled the objections to the issuance of a patent, and announced that the case would be taken up at once for patenting. On the 10th ultimo, Mr. Denver, in behalf of the owners of the "Earl mine," the contestants and protestants, appealed from said decision. On the 13th ultimo, you informed Mr. Denver that an appeal by a protestant did not lie from the decision of your office, and on the same day Mr. Denver appealed from said decision claiming, first, that under the provisions of the sixth section of the act of May 10, 1872, an appeal may be taken by the protestants; secondly, that Fisher *et al.* did file an adverse claim and commenced suit within the time required; thirdly, that a suit is now pending before the district court, in which the property is situated, and that while said suit is pending they have the right to appear as contestants, as well as protestants, having the right to appeal from your decision, in order that their legal rights may be reviewed by the appellate authority.

I think your decision, that the suit now pending in relation to the "Earl mine" was not commenced within the time required, must be sustained; hence the parties can appear in the attitude of protestants only.

In my decision of March 24, 1876, in the matter of the application for a patent for the Boston quicksilver mine, on appeal from your decision denying the right of Mr. McGarrahan to appeal to this Department, it was stated that "while it was laudable in Mr. McGarrahan to make suggestions to your office of what he believed was an attempted fraud upon the Government in the matter of this application for patent, and proper for you to accept and consider such suggestions in an examination of the case, I can hardly conceive that it will be seriously contended that he, not being a party in interest, but standing in the relation of *amicus curiae*, has a status entitling him to an appeal. I am very clearly of the opinion that he has no such right, and therefore affirm your decision to that effect."

Applying that rule to this case, Foster *et al.* not being parties in interest, in the eye of the law, by reason of their failure to commence suit in time, and appearing as protestants only, have no right of appeal.

It appears, as before stated, that E. R. Morey, claiming the "Charles mine," presented an adverse claim, and commenced suit, upon complaint duly filed, within the prescribed time.

This suit was pending at the date of your decision, and, in my opinion, should have operated as a stay of all proceedings before this Department, as indicated in my letters of December 26, 1876, in the case of the King of the West *vs.* City Rock, and of the 3d ultimo, in the case of the Last Chance No. 2.

Since the date of your decision, however, viz, on the 16th of February, there was filed with me a certified copy of the complaint of E. R. Morey in the suit commenced April 21, 1875, in the eleventh judicial district of California, also a duly certified copy of the following confession of judgment:

[No. 2785.]

In the district court, eleventh judicial district, county of El Dorado, State of California.

E. R. MOREY, PLAINTIFF, }  
 vs. }  
 O. L. LAMBARD, DEFENDANT. }

Now comes the defendant by his attorneys, G. J. Carpenter and George Cadwalader, and waiving all his other pleas in the above cause, hereby disclaims any right, title, or interest in and to the premises described in the complaint of plaintiff herein, and

consents that plaintiff have judgment according to the prayer of his complaint herein.

G. J. CARPENTER,  
GEO. CADWALADER,  
*Attorneys for Defendant.*

I hereby acknowledge service of the above answer and consent to the filing thereof.

A. P. CATLIN,  
GEO. G. BLANCHARD,  
*Attorneys for Plaintiffs.*

(Indorsed:) Filed February 6, 1877. Geo. Burnham, clerk.

Papers filed on the 16th instant also show that the same action was taken in the case of J. B. Fisher *et al.*, claiming the "Irish" mine, who commenced suit April 21, 1875, as appears from the following:

[No. 2786.]

In the district court of the eleventh judicial district, county of El Dorado, State of California.

J. B. FISHER AND JOHN NELTON, PLAINTIFFS, }  
vs. }  
ORVILL D. LAMBARD, DEFENDANT.

Now comes the defendant by his attorneys, G. J. Carpenter and George Cadwalader, and waiving all his other pleas in the above cause, consents that plaintiffs have and recover judgment against him according to the prayer of their complaint herein.

G. J. CARPENTER,  
GEO. CADWALADER,  
*Attorneys for Defendant.*

I hereby acknowledge service of the above answer, and consent to the filing thereof.

A. P. CATLIN and  
GEO. G. BLANCHARD,  
*Attorneys for Plaintiffs.*

(Indorsed:) Filed February 6, 1877. George Burnham, clerk.

It thus appears that Lambard has waived his claim to the premises in dispute and debarred himself from asserting his right to the same in the future.

The seventh section of the act of May 10, 1872, requires that when suit has been commenced all proceedings shall be stayed until the controversy shall have been settled or decided by a court of competent jurisdiction, or the adverse claim waived.

By the action of Lambard, the defendant, taken before the proper tribunal, viz, the court having jurisdiction in the case, the plaintiffs, Morey, Fisher *et al.*, have obtained all they sought to obtain by the commencement of the suits, and the same are virtually ended, and the controversy settled. No reason therefore exists why a patent should not issue for the tract not in controversy.

The abandonment of the surface ground, or of the entire premises in controversy, before this Department, and the continued prosecution of the suit, involving the same premises, before a court of competent jurisdiction, is not in my opinion a proceeding justified by a correct interpretation of the mining law, but when the applicant for a patent before this Department who becomes the defendant, in a suit commenced by an adverse claimant, in a court of competent jurisdiction, waives his claim, confesses judgment, and thus acknowledges the superior right of the plaintiff to the tract in dispute, he has done all that can be required of him in thus ending the controversy, and should be no longer deprived of a patent for the premises to which he has shown himself legally entitled.

Your decision, holding that Lambard is entitled to a patent, is affirmed for that portion of the premises not covered by the claim known as the "Charles" and the "Irish" mines.

The papers transmitted with your letter of the 18th ultimo are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. T. GORHAM,  
*Acting Secretary.*

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Suit must be commenced within thirty days from filing the adverse claim.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Washington, D. C. April 17, 1877.

SIR: I have considered the question presented by your letter of February 12th last, in the matter of the application of C. E. Schoellkopf *et al.*, for a patent for the Pride of the West mine, Animas mining district, Colorado, Oscar Roedel *et al.*, adverse claimants.

The question for determination is, can the adverse claimants be considered by this Department as parties in interest, and therefore entitled to an appeal? If so, it results from the fact that they have filed notice of an adverse claim and commenced suit within the period of time required by the statute.

The adverse claim was filed December 8, 1875. From the certificate of George A. Bute, clerk of the district court for the third judicial district of Colorado, it appears that C. Husted and Wilson and Taylor, attorneys for O. Roedel *et al.*, plaintiffs, commenced suit January 31, 1876, against C. E. Schoellkopf *et al.*, defendants, involving the possession of the premises, or a portion of the premises, in controversy.

It will thus be seen from the record that the suit was not commenced within the period required by law, viz, within thirty days after the filing of the adverse claim.

There is on file an affidavit of Charles Husted, dated January 8, 1876, stating that on the 29th day of December, 1875, as attorney for Oscar Roedel *et al.*, he mailed, postage paid, and addressed to the clerk of the district court, a declaration and præcipe in ejectment, that Schoellkopf *et al.* were defendants, and that the premises involved were those now in dispute.

On the 10th of August, 1876, Oscar Roedel, one of the adverse claimants, and one of the plaintiffs, filed an affidavit asserting that Charles Husted, his attorney, employed for the purpose of filing the adverse claim and commencing suit, corruptly conspired with Schoellkopf, the applicant, to delay the commencement of the suit beyond the period of thirty days after filing the adverse claim. The allegations of Roedel are denied by the affidavit of Schoellkopf.

I shall not attempt to reconcile these conflicting statements. It is apparent that the suit was not actually commenced within the period required, for, by the laws of Colorado, it is provided that "the action of ejectment shall hereafter be commenced by the filing of a declaration in the office of the district court of the proper county, whereupon a summons shall issue directed to the sheriff for services as in other cases." The mailing of a declaration addressed to the clerk of the court, cannot be considered the filing of the same in the office of the district court, and the commencement of a suit.

The provisions of the statute requiring the suit to be commenced within a certain time are mandatory. The time in which such action is to be taken is limited, and it is not within the province of this Department to extend the time fixed; no discretion or power to thus act is vested by this statute in the Department. Congress, no doubt, for wise purposes, thus restricted the authority of the executive officers of the Government, and opened wide the door of the courts to the adverse claimant. It is his duty to commence his action in the proper form, and if he elects, in so important a matter as the filing of his declaration, to trust to the uncertain medium of the United States mail, he must abide the consequences of delay, should delay ensue through misfortune or accident; or should the failure to commence suit in time be the result of the unadvised or the corrupt or dishonest action of his attorney, it is a matter that the Department is powerless to redress; he must seek for relief in the proper tribunal—the courts are open, and in them he may assert his rights. (See case of Morse *vs.* Streeter, Copp's U. S. Mining Decisions, p. 127, and the case of O. D. Lambard, Copp's Land-Owner for March, 1877.)

Should a charge against an attorney, so grave as the one presented in this case, be clearly established, the Department, to protect its own honor and the interests of citizens, would debar the offender from practice before the executive offices of the Government, but it cannot restore the right of a client thus corruptly sacrificed.

In this case, Roedel *et al.* can be considered only in the light of protestants, hence an appeal from your decision on the merits of the application cannot be entertained. (See cases above cited.)

The papers transmitted with your letter are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

C. SCHURZ, Secretary.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Suit commenced by an adverse claimant must be prosecuted with reasonable diligence.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., September 27, 1876.

GENTLEMEN: On the 10th February, 1873, Leonard G. Calkins, Elisha A. Kirk, and

Zadock Kalbaugh filed in your office an application for patent for 1,400 linear feet of the Arctic lode, Griffith mining district, Clear Creek County, Colorado.

The notice was published in the Colorado Miner on the 13th February, 1873, and thereafter for the full period of sixty days.

It is shown by an abstract of title from the office of the county clerk and county recorder of Clear Creek County, Colorado, that the Arctic lode was located by Zadock Kalbaugh and four others, and that record was made of such location on the 1st October, 1869. It is also shown that said applicants have the record title to the whole of said location, viz, 1,400 feet.

It appears that an error was made in the survey of this claim in giving the course and distance between the corner to sections 4 and 5 on north boundary of township 4 south, range 74 west, and corner No. 1 of this claim. With the exception of this bearing from corner No. 1, the survey was accurately made; but as several other bearings were given to established and fixed points, the claim and premises were sufficiently marked and determined.

On the 11th April, 1873, and before the expiration of the sixty days' notice by publication, George T. Clark, G. W. Kassler, E. A. Merriam, D. C. Wilson, E. A. Barnhart, E. S. Streeter, F. G. Saint, and F. W. Cram filed an adverse claim against said application for patent.

The adverse claim was sworn to by E. S. Streeter before Charles R. Fish, a notary public in and for Clear Creek County, and by George T. Clark, Frank W. Cram, and George W. Kassler before J. B. Cass, a notary public in and for Arapahoe County, Colorado.

In their adverse claim they allege that the premises as applied for conflict with and embrace a portion of the F. W. Cram lode.

They also filed a diagram representing the conflict between the two claims.

On the 5th of May, 1873, said adverse claimants commenced proceedings against said applicants in the district court of the second judicial district of Colorado.

It appears by a certificate of the clerk of said court, dated the 27th June, 1876, that "since the commencement of said suit there has been held in said county the following terms of court, viz: special term, July, 1873; regular term, September, 1873; June, 1874; December, 1874; June, 1875; December, 1875; June, 1876; that I do further certify that no trial on the issues in said cause has ever been had in said cause, and that the only orders appearing of record in said cause are orders of continuance, and that said cause is now pending in said court."

The seventh section of the mining act of May 10, 1872, declares that "it shall be the duty of the adverse claimant, within thirty days after filing his claim, to commence proceedings in a court of competent jurisdiction, to determine the question of the right of possession, and prosecute the same with reasonable diligence to final judgment, and a failure to do so shall be a waiver of his adverse claim."

It will be observed that the law not only requires an adverse claimant to *commence proceedings* in a court of competent jurisdiction, but also to *prosecute the same with reasonable diligence to final judgment*.

A failure on the part of an adverse claimant to comply with either of these requirements is held to be a waiver of his adverse claim.

In the case under consideration, more than three years have elapsed since said suit was commenced; that one special term and six regular terms of said court have been held, and that no trial of said cause has yet been had, the only orders entered being those of continuance.

In view of these facts, you will call upon said applicants to furnish a certificate of the clerk of said court, showing at whose instance the several continuances were made in said cause.

Should it appear from such certificate that the several continuances were granted at the instance and request of said adverse claimants, you will allow said applicants to make entry of their claims, should no appeal be taken from this decision within sixty days from the date of your notification to all parties in interest.

Be pleased to acknowledge the receipt hereof.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. WILLIAMSON, *Commissioner*.

REGISTER and RECEIVER,  
Central City, Colo.

Publication of notice must be made in the paper published nearest the mine.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, D. C., December 1, 1876.

SIR: I have considered the appeal of J. H. Foley *et al.* from your decision of May 12, 1876, adverse to their claim in the matter of the application for a patent for the Omaha Quartz Mine, Sacramento, Cal.

The protestants state that the point upon which they rely in the appeal "is as to the



sufficiency of the publication" or the failure to comply with the law in the matter of publication of notice.

The notice was published in the Nevada Transcript, a paper published in Nevada City, a town situated about six miles from the mine, and the publication was made by direction of the register. It appears that in Grass Valley, a town situated about two miles from the mine, two papers are published, a daily and a weekly. It is contended that the notice should have appeared in a paper published nearest the claim. You held that the publication was sufficient.

The sixth section of the act of May 10, 1872, provides that the register of the land office "shall publish a notice that such application has been made, for a period of sixty days, in a newspaper to be by him designated as published nearest to said claim."

It would seem that the intention of Congress was plain that the notice should appear in a paper published at a point indicated, and the register is authorized to designate said paper, following the plain instructions of the statute, which would seem to point out his duty. In this case, however, he has exercised his discretion, disregarded the papers published at Grass Valley and selected another.

I see no warrant for the exercise of this discretion. Under the provisions of the statute the public have a right to look to the paper issued nearest the claim as the one in which a notice of application for a patent should appear. If any discretion is allowed a register, where shall it be limited? If he may ignore a paper published two miles from a claim, and designate one published six miles distant, he may designate one published at a much greater distance. This question would not have arisen, had the register performed what I think was clearly his duty, and the instructions of your office should be made so explicit as to allow no opportunity for the question to arise in the future. If two or more papers of repute are published equidistant, or very nearly so, from the claim, the register must designate the one in which the notice shall appear; but in other cases the paper published nearest the claim must be designated, provided the same is a reputable newspaper of general circulation.

In the case under consideration it does not appear that the applicants are in any manner at fault, and to reject their application, when they have, in good faith, complied with the law and the instructions given them by the local officers, would be a hardship.

I cannot, however, recognize the action taken as a strict compliance with the law, and the case is returned to be submitted to the board of confirmation for its action, as your action rejecting the adverse claim of Foley *et al.* is approved for the reasons given. Your decision is modified accordingly, and the papers transmitted with your letter of August 31, 1876, are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

Z. CHANDLER, *Secretary.*

To the COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Adverse claims may be sworn to before any person authorized to administer oaths within the land district where the claim is situated.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, D. C., February 17, 1877.

SIR: I have considered the case of the Corning Tunnel, Mining, and Reduction Company *vs.* Wm. G. Pell, Samuel Cochran, and John W. Nicholson, applicants for patent for 1,500 linear feet of the Slide Lode, Gold Hill mining district, Boulder County, Central City, Colorado land district, on appeal from your decision of November 3, 1876, adverse to the Corning Company.

The facts of this case are as follows, to wit: On November 24, 1875, W. G. Pell, Samuel Cochran, and John W. Nicholson filed an application in the local land office for a patent for 1,500 linear feet of the Slide Lode, Gold Hill mining district. Sixty-days' notice, by publication in the Weekly Sunshine Courier, from December 4, 1875, to and including February 12, 1876, was also made, and the plat and notice were properly posted on the claim and in the register's office.

A duly certified abstract of title from the records of Boulder County shows that said lode was discovered July 26, located July 30, and recorded July 31, 1875. Applicants also show a compliance with the law, and have record title of said location. The Corning Tunnel, Mining, and Reduction Company, by F. A. Squires, president, filed an adverse claim against said application January 20, 1876, and commenced suit by ejectment to determine the right of possession of the tract in question in the district court of Boulder County on February 7, 1876.

Mr. Squires alleges that the Slide Lode is within the location of the tunnel site of the company which he represents; that said Slide Lode was discovered after the tunnel site, and is a blind lode; that said tunnel site was located in conformity with the mining act of May 10, 1872; that said company have expended a large amount of money; and that their rights are prior and superior to those of the applicants. A copy

of the location notice shows that George C. Corning, A. J. Mackey, James A. Carr, and Daniel A. Robinson located and recorded said tunnel site September 18, 1872. They made a second location of the same July 9, 1873, wherein the tunnel is described as seven feet high, six feet wide, and one hundred and thirty feet in length.

Said company have record title to said tunnel site and location. One of your reasons for rejecting the adverse claim is that said claim was not sworn to within the land district where the mining claims are located. The facts relative to this matter are that the adverse claim was sworn to before A. J. Mackey, deputy clerk of the district court in and for Boulder County, and although there is no testimony showing the exact *part* of the county where the oath was administered, it is shown that the office and residence of said clerk were in the town of Boulder, in said county, and it is probable that the affidavit was made at that place. Now, the line between the Central City land district and the Denver land district runs through Boulder County, leaving the *locus* of the town of Boulder in the Denver district, and the mining claims in the Central City district. Section 2335 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides that "all affidavits required to be made under this chapter may be verified before any officer authorized to administer oaths within the land district where the claims may be situated." I am of the opinion that under this statute an officer authorized to administer oaths *within* the land district may administer the same *without* the district, but within the jurisdiction. I do not think the cases referred to in your decision are in point, for the reason that there is a manifest difference between the acts of the Commissioner, who has authority only to administer oaths *in* California for Nevada, (as in *The Dardanelles Mining Company vs. The California Mining Company* case, *Copp's Mining Decisions*, p. 161,) and the acts of an officer *in* the State, exercised *within* his *jurisdiction*, where that jurisdiction extends *within* the land district where the claims are located.

Where suit is brought by the adverse claimant, under the seventh section of the act of May 10, 1872, within the time required by law, it is only necessary to pass upon the regularity of the adverse claim, leaving the rights of the parties to be determined by the court.

Your decision is reversed, and the case remanded to your office, to await the judgment and decree of the court before which suit is pending.

The papers transmitted with your letter of February 12, 1877, are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

Z. CHANDLER, *Secretary*.

To the COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Protestants have no right of appeal.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Washington, D. C., March 24, 1876.*

SIR: I have had under consideration the case of the Boston Quicksilver Mine, mineral entry No. 23, San Francisco, Cal., wherein Mr. William McGarrahan has filed an appeal from your decision of August 21, 1875, denying his right of appeal from your decision of August 14, 1875, holding that the owners of said mine had shown such compliance with law as entitled them to a patent.

While it was laudable in Mr. McGarrahan to make suggestions to your office of what he believed was an attempted fraud upon the Government in the matter of this application for patent, and proper for you to accept and consider such suggestions in an examination of the case, I can hardly conceive that it will be seriously contended that he, not being a party in interest, but standing in the relation of *amicus curiæ*, has a status entitling him to an appeal. I am very clearly of the opinion that he has no such right, and therefore affirm your decision to that effect.

With a view of preventing the delay arising from appeals improperly taken, I recommend that in future, whenever an appeal shall be taken which, in your opinion, is unauthorized by law and the practice of this Department, you at once report the same to this office for decision.

The papers of the case transmitted with your letter of September 1, 1875, are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

Z. CHANDLER, *Secretary*.

To the COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Washington, D. C., September 27, 1877.*

SIR: I have considered the appeal of Messrs. A. G. Riddle and J. E. Padgett, attorneys for the Sprucemont Mining Company of California, from your decision of May 21, 1877, denying to said company the right of appeal from your decision of March 10, 1877, on the ground that said company was a protestant simply against the application of John F. Lewis for a patent of the Juniper mining claim, situate in the county of Elko, in the State of Nevada, and, as a protestant, neither the company nor its attor-

neys had the right to an appeal from your decision, according to the former decision of this Department.

The ground upon which you held that said company was a protestant simply was its failure to file an adverse claim within the time prescribed by section 2325, Revised Statutes, viz, within sixty days after the first publication of the notice by the register and receiver of Mr. Lewis's application for a patent of the tract claimed by him.

The testimony filed in the case shows that the notice was published in accordance with law for the full period of sixty days; and that the adverse claim and protest was not filed so as to be considered of record in the case until after the expiration of that time.

Your decision is, therefore, in accordance with the well-settled rulings of this Department, as was also your refusal to entertain an appeal therefrom.

The appeal of Messrs. Riddle and Padgett is, therefore, dismissed, and the papers transmitted with your letter N, of May 29, are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

C. SCHURZ, *Secretary.*

To the COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Patents may issue for town sites upon mineral land and for mining claims within town sites.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
*Washington, D. C., November 23, 1876.*

GENTLEMEN: On the 27th ultimo you were informed that a resurvey would be required of the town site of Butte, Montana, excluding from such resurvey all placer claims and mining ground.

The rule was laid down by my predecessor that placer-mining ground could not be included in a town-site patent, and this rule was followed in my instructions of the 27th ultimo.

From a careful re-examination and consideration of the law regulating the disposal of town sites upon the public domain, I have become convinced that the rule as laid down by my predecessor was erroneous.

The law clearly contemplates that towns will exist in mining localities, and that entries may be made of such town sites.

Section 2386 Revised Statutes, however, provides that "where mineral veins are possessed, which possession is recognized by local authority, and to the extent so possessed and recognized, the title to town lots to be acquired shall be subject to such recognized possession and the necessary use thereof." Section 2392 of the Revised Statutes provides that "no title shall be acquired under the foregoing provisions of this chapter to any mine of gold, silver, cinnabar, or copper, or to any valid mining claim or possession held under existing laws."

As the Government in issuing patents for town sites conveys the premises within the exterior boundaries of the town-site entry only in accordance with the provisions of law, the title to all mines of gold, silver, cinnabar, or copper, and to all valid mining claims or possessions, held under existing laws, which are situated within such exterior boundaries, still remains in the United States after patent has issued for such town site. Title to these mining claims or possessions can only be acquired under the provisions of law regulating the disposal of mineral lands by parties who show compliance with the terms of the mining acts.

Patents issued for town sites in mining regions contain a clause in accordance with the terms of the law providing "that no title shall be acquired under this patent to any mine of gold, silver, cinnabar, or copper, or to any valid mining claim or possession held under existing laws; and provided further, that the grant hereby made is held and declared to be subject to all the conditions, limitations, and restrictions contained in section two thousand three hundred and eighty-six of the Revised Statutes of the United States, so far as the same are applicable thereto."

Under the provisions of law referred to, the patents for town sites containing such clause are held subject to *any valid mining claim or possession*, and a purchase of a lot from the town-site authorities holds the same subject to the same conditions.

In view of the law in the case, I recall my instructions of the 27th ultimo, and now decide that patent may issue for said town site, upon compliance with law, for the entire premises embraced by the survey already reported, which patent will contain the proviso hereinbefore referred to.

Should mine owners within such town-site entry desire to make applications for patents for their claims, they will be permitted to do so upon full compliance with law.

Be pleased to inform all parties in interest, and acknowledge the receipt hereof.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. WILLIAMSON,  
*Commissioner.*

REGISTER and RECEIVER,  
*Helena, Mont.*



School sections pass to the State of California upon survey thereof, if their mineral character is unknown at that date.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Washington, D. C., April 4, 1877.*

SIR: I have considered the case of the State of California *vs.* L. J. Poley and Henry Thomas, involving the right to the northeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 36, township 3 south, range 13 east, M. D. M., Stockton, Cal., on appeal from your decision of June 26, 1875.

The State claims under the school grant. Poley and Thomas apply for a patent under the mining act. The township was surveyed in December, 1854, and the patent was filed in the local land office March 14, 1855. The placer-mining claims appear to have been located in the year 1858.

It will thus be seen that the question presented is, whether the State of California has a legal title to the land in sections 16 and 36, where it is ascertained, after the survey and identification of said sections, that the land therein is mineral.

By the sixth section of the act of March 3, 1853, the sections above designated were granted to the State of California for school purposes, and when the lands were surveyed the title of the State attached to the same, and, if there was no legal impediment, became a legal title. (18 Howard, 173.)

After a very elaborate discussion, my predecessor, Mr. Secretary Delano, held that Congress, by the act of 1853, did not intend to grant and did not grant to the State any mineral lands which by survey are shown to be in sections 16 and 36. (Copp's Mining Decisions, p. 109.) Accepting this conclusion as the correct one, the question still remains, did the title to lands in said sections vest in the State, upon survey, if their mineral character was unknown at that time, and the same were regarded by the officers of the Government as ordinary public lands, not reserved or otherwise appropriated, but subject to disposal under the general laws of the United States?

It must be held that it did so vest, unless there was an express prohibition existing by virtue of some law.

It would seem that it was the intention of the framers of the act not to grant any of the mineral lands to the State. Mr. Hall said in the House of Representatives, on the day of its passage, "There are some donations made to the State of California, but they are precisely the same as those made to the other States of the Union; but in the clauses making the donations it is provided that the mineral lands and the lands reserved for other public uses shall be excepted. Mineral lands are reserved in all cases." (Congressional Globe, vol. 26, p. 1038.)

In support of this theory, the twelfth section of the act may be cited. By its provisions 72 sections of land were granted to the State for the use of a seminary of learning, and mineral lands were excepted; but it will be observed that the lands were to be selected by legal subdivisions; and, by an express provision in section 3 of the act, none but township lines were to be surveyed when the lands were mineral; hence the prohibition was well defined and easily followed. The same remarks will apply to the grant made by section 13 of the act, for the purpose of erecting the public buildings of the State.

By the sixth section of the act under consideration, all the public lands in the State of California were declared subject to the pre-emption laws, except "sections 16 and 36, which shall be, and hereby are, granted to the State for the purpose of public schools in each township." \* \* There appear to be no words of limitation or restriction in the clause making the grant. The words are absolute and unqualified; the sections are excepted from the operation of the pre-emption law, together with lands otherwise appropriated or reserved by competent authority, or claimed under a foreign grant, and mineral lands; but I know of no rule of construction of language that would justify an interpretation of the words used in the granting clause that would in effect be a limitation of said grant. This view does not, I think, conflict with that expressed by Secretary Delano; for by section 3 above cited, lands known to be mineral could not legally be surveyed or designated as school lands. In compliance with the doctrine established by the courts, it must, I think, be held that the title vested in the State at the date of survey, when the land was not known to be mineral, or was not treated as such by the Government.

If, following the doctrine of the courts, the grant of school lands takes effect at the date of survey, can the character of the land, subsequently determined, change or affect said title? If it can, for how long a period can such change be effected? If for three years, why not for ten or fifty, or after the title derived from the State has been transmitted through numerous grantees? For lands confessedly not mineral at the date of survey, may, many years thereafter, be ascertained, through the improvements in mining operations, to be valuable as mineral lands. To maintain such a doctrine, might result in placing in jeopardy the title held by grantees to all the school lands in California, and could only be authorized by the most positive and clearly expressed provisions of law. In my opinion there is nothing in the act which can thus be in-



terpreted. I must therefore hold that the discovery of the mineral character of land in sections 16 and 36, subsequent to survey, does not defeat the title of the State to the same as school land. The case of *Sherman vs. Buick* (45 Cal., 656) is cited by counsel. In this case, the court held that "the title to each sixteenth and thirty-sixth section, upon its being surveyed, vests absolutely in the State." This decision was reversed by the United States Supreme Court at the present term.

After a careful examination of the case, however, I do not think that the question of the title of the State to mineral lands is involved, or that the decision in any way affects that question.

It is not intended to assert that the title to the lands in said sections passes to the State upon the survey under the provisions of the acts of July 26, 1866, and July 9, 1870, said lands at the date of survey being recognized and regarded as mineral.

The views expressed by Secretary Delano, before referred to, will continue to control the Department in the disposal of lands thus designated.

There are other questions presented in the case under consideration; but if the views above expressed are correct, their consideration is not called for.

Your decision is reversed, and the papers transmitted with your letter of September 10, 1875, are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

C. SCHURZ, *Secretary.*

To the COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

School sections in Colorado do not pass to the State if they are known to contain valuable deposits of coal.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
*Washington, D. C., March 30, 1877.*

GENTLEMEN: With your letter of the 19th instant you transmitted the application of Michael B. Fox and Thomas M. Patterson to enter the southeast quarter of section 16, township 1 south, range 70 west, as coal land.

You refused this application, for the reason that the tract applied for is in a school section.

The question is presented whether lands which fall within sections 16 and 36 pass to the State of Colorado under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, (18 Stat., 474,) entitled "An act to enable the people of Colorado to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of the said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," where the same contain valuable deposits of coal.

The 7th section of said act provides "that sections numbered 16 and 36 in every township, and where such sections have been sold or otherwise disposed of by any act of Congress, other land equivalent thereto, in legal subdivisions of not more than one quarter section, and as contiguous as may be, are hereby granted to said State for the support of common schools."

Section 15 of said act provides "that all mineral lands shall be excepted from the operation and grants of this act."

The words "*mineral land*," as they occur in the several acts regulating the disposal of the public domain, are used in contradistinction to the words "*agricultural land*."

That lands containing valuable deposits of coal have been considered and treated as *mineral lands* is evident from the text of the act of July 1, 1864, (13 Stat., 343,) entitled "An act for the disposal of coal lands and of town property in the public domain," viz, "That where any tracts embracing coal beds or coal fields, constituting portions of the public domain, and which as 'mines' are excluded from the pre-emption act of 1841, and which, under past legislation, are not liable to ordinary private entry," &c.

The Revised Statutes of the United States provide for the sale of coal lands under the general term "mineral lands and mining resources." (*Id.* title 32, chapter 6, Revised Statutes.)

The Hon. Secretary of the Interior, on the 7th of May, 1875, affirmed the decision of this office in case of *James P. Hogden et al. vs. The State of California*, and held that mineral lands did not pass to the State of California under the act of 3d of March, 1853, entitled "An act to provide for the survey of the public lands in California, the granting of pre-emption rights therein, and for other purposes," (10 Stat., 244,) and that *coal lands are mineral lands*.

It is therefore held that sections 16 and 36 in the several townships do not pass to the State of Colorado under the act of 3d March, 1875, if the same contain valuable deposits of coal.

You will therefore allow said applicant to file upon and enter said tract upon full compliance with the law and instructions, should no appeal be taken from this decision within sixty days from the date of your notification to all parties in interest.

Very respectfully,

J. A. WILLIAMSON, *Commissioner.*

REGISTER AND RECEIVER,  
*Denver, Colorado.*

School sections in Nevada which are mineral in character do not pass to the State.

Supreme Court of the United States.—October term, 1876.

SOLOMON HEYDENFELDT, PLAINTIFF IN ERROR, *vs.* THE DANNEY GOLD AND SILVER Mining Company.

In error to the supreme court of the State of Nevada.

Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the court.

This is an action of ejectment to recover a specific portion of the west half of the southwest quarter of section 16, township 16, range 21 east, in Lyon County, Nevada. The land in controversy is rich in minerals, and was not surveyed by the United States until the year 1867. Prior to the date of the survey, or the approval of it, the defendant's grantors and predecessors in interest had for mining purposes entered upon the land, and claimed and occupied it according to the mining laws and the custom of miners in the locality. This possession and claim of ownership have been continuous and uninterrupted, and the defendant has expended over eighty thousand dollars in the construction of improvements for carrying on the business of mining on the land.

The plaintiff claims title from the state by patent. It is dated the 14th day of July, 1868, and was issued on the assumption that sections sixteen and thirty-six, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, and whether containing minerals or not, were granted to the State for the support of common schools by the seventh section of the Nevada enabling act, approved March 21, 1864, (13 Stat., 32.)

This interpretation of that act is denied by the General Government, and the defendant has a patent of the 2d of March, 1874, from the United States for the land in controversy, issued in conformity with the laws of Congress on the subject of mining. Which is the better title is the point for decision. It has been the settled policy of the government to promote the development of the mining resources of the country, and as mining is the chief industry in Nevada, the question presented for decision is of great interest to the people of that State.

The seventh section of that act is as follows: "That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township, and where such sections have been sold or otherwise disposed of by any act of Congress, other lands equivalent thereto, in legal subdivisions of not less than one quarter-section, and as contiguous as may be, shall be and are hereby granted to said State for the support of common schools."

It is true that there are words of present grant in this law, but in construing it we are not to look at any single phrase in it, but to its whole scope, in order to arrive at the intention of the makers of it. "It is better always," says Sharswood, Judge, "to adhere to a plain common sense interpretation of the words of a statute than to apply to them refined and technical rules of grammatical construction." (Gyges's Estate, 65 Pa. State, 312.)

If a literal interpretation of any part of it would operate unjustly or lead to absurd results and be contrary to the evident meaning of the act taken as a whole, it will be rejected. And there is no better way of discovering the true meaning of a law, when there are expressions in it which are rendered ambiguous by their connection with other clauses, than by considering the necessity for it and the causes which induced the legislature to pass it. With these rules as our guide it is not difficult, we think, to give a true construction to the law in controversy.

Congress, at the time, was desirous that the people of the Territory of Nevada should form a state government and come into the Union. The terms on which this admission could be obtained were proposed, and, as was customary in the enabling acts for new States, the particular sections of the public lands to be donated to the State for the use of common schools were specified. These sections had not been surveyed, nor had Congress then made, or authorized to be made, any disposition of the public lands within the Territory of Nevada.

But this condition of things did not stand in the way of Congress making proper provision on the subject. Some provision was necessary in order to place Nevada in this respect on equal footing with States recently admitted. But the people were not interested in getting the identical 16th and 36th sections in every township. Indeed, it could not be known until after survey where these sections would fall, and a grant of quantity put Nevada in as good a condition as other States which had received the benefit of this bounty. A grant operating at once and attaching prior to the surveys by the United States would deprive Congress of the power of disposing of any part of the public domain until there was a segregation by survey of the land granted. In the mean time further improvements would be arrested, and the persons who before the surveys were made had occupied and improved the country would lose their possessions and labor, in case it turned out that they had settled upon the granted lands. Con-

gress was fully advised of the condition of a new community like Nevada, of the evil effects of such legislation upon its prosperity, and of all antecedent legislation upon the subject of the public lands within the bounds of the proposed new State. In the light of this information, and surrounded by these circumstances, Congress made the grant in question. That it is ambiguous is very clear, for the different parts of it cannot be reconciled, if the words used are to receive their usual meaning. *Schulenberg vs. Harriman* (21 Wallace, 44) establishes the rule that "unless there are other clauses in a statute restraining the operation of words of present grant, these must be taken in their natural sense." This is a correct rule, and we do not seek to depart from it, but there are words of qualification in this grant.

And these words restrict the operation of the words of present grant. If their literal meaning be taken, they refer to past transactions; but evidently they were not used in this sense, for there had been no lands in Nevada sold or disposed of by any act of Congress, and why indemnify the State against a loss that could not occur? There could be no loss, and there was no occasion of making provision for substituted lands if the grant took effect absolutely on the admission of the State into the Union, and the title to the lands then vested in the State. Congress cannot be supposed to have intended a vain thing, and yet it is quite certain that the language of the qualification was intended to protect the State against a loss that might happen through the action of Congress in selling or disposing of the public domain. It could not, as we have seen, apply to past sales or dispositions, and to have any effect at all, must be held to apply to the future.

This interpretation, although seemingly contrary to the letter of the statute, is within its reason and spirit. It accords with a wise public policy, gives to Nevada all she had any right to ask for, and acquits Congress of passing a law which in its effects would be unjust to the people of the territory. Besides, no other construction is consistent with the statute as a whole, and this alone answers the evident intention which the makers of it had in view, and this was to grant to the State *in presenti* a quantity of land equal in amount to the 16th and 36th sections, the grant to take effect when the status of the lands was fixed by survey and they were capable of identification. Congress, however, reserved until this was done the power of disposition, and if in the exercise of this power the whole or any part of a 16th or 36th section had been disposed of, the State was to be compensated by other lands equal in quantity and as near as may be in quality. By this means the State was indemnified against loss, and the people ran no risk of losing the labor of years. While the State suffered no injury, Congress was left free to dispose of the public domain in any way it saw fit, to promote the interests of the people.

It is argued that, conceding the construction given this grant to be correct, this defense cannot be sustained, because the land in controversy was not actually sold by direction of Congress until after this survey. This position ignores a familiar rule in the construction of statutes, that they must be so construed as to admit all parts of them to stand if possible. (*Bouvier's Institutes*, p. 42, sec. 7.)

The language used is, "sold or otherwise disposed of by any act of Congress," and the point made by the plaintiff would reject a part of these words from the statute.

To limit the qualification to the grant in this way would defeat one of the main purposes Congress had in view. Congress knew, as did the whole country, that Nevada was possessed of great mineral wealth, and that mineral lands should be disposed of differently from those which were fit only for agriculture. No method for doing this had then been provided, but Congress said to the people of the Territory, "You shall, if you decide to come into the Union, have for the use of schools a quantity of land equal to two sections in every township, and the identical sections themselves, if on survey no one else has any claim to them, but until this decision is made and the lands surveyed we reserve the right, either to sell them or dispose of them in any other way that commends itself to our judgment." This right of disposition is subject to no limitations, and the wisdom of not surrendering it is apparent. The whole country is interested in the development of its mineral wealth, and to accomplish this object adequate protection was required for those engaged in this business. This protection was furnished by the act of Congress of July 26, 1866, (14 U. S. Stats., p. 251.) which was passed before the land in controversy was surveyed. This act disposes of the mineral lands of the United States to actual occupants and claimants, and provides a method for the acquisition of title from the United States. And these defendants occupied the land prior to the survey and were entitled to purchase, and the patent subsequently obtained from the Government relates back to the time of the original location and entry, and perfects their title.

These views dispose of this case, but there is another ground equally conclusive. Congress, on the 4th of July, 1866, (14 Stat., p. 85,) passed an act concerning lands granted to the State of Nevada, and, among other things, reserved from sale all mineral lands in the State, and authorized the lines of surveys to be changed from rectangular, so as to exclude them. This was, doubtless, intended by Congress as a construction of the grant in this case; but whether that construction be correct or not, and



whatever may be the effect of the grant in its original shape, it was clearly competent for the grantee to accept it in its modified form and agree to any construction put upon it by the grantor. The State, through its legislature, (see act of February 13, 1867,) ratified the construction given to it by Congress, and accepted it with the conditions annexed.

We agree with the supreme court of Nevada that this acceptance "was a recognition by the legislature of the State of the validity of the claim made by the Government of the United States to the mineral lands."

It is objected that the constitution of Nevada inhibited such legislation, but the supreme court of the State, in the case we are reviewing, held that it did not, (10 Nevada Reports, p. 314,) and we think their reasoning on this subject is conclusive.

We see no error in the record, and the judgment is affirmed.

### Salt springs and land adjacent are reserved from sale.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
*Washington, D. C., March 2, 1876.*

GENTLEMEN: I have carefully examined the papers and testimony transmitted with your letter of the 1st October, 1875, in case of C. L. Hall vs. A. T. Litchfield *et al.*

The question presented is as to the true character of the following described tracts, viz: The southeast quarter of southeast quarter section 36, township 12 south, range 77 west; the east half of northeast quarter of section 1, township 13 south, range 77 west; and the south half of southwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of southwest quarter of southeast quarter of section 31, township 12 south, range 76 west, Colorado.

The testimony submitted in the case is very voluminous and quite contradictory. The northeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 1, township 13 south, range 77 west, was returned by the surveyor general as saline lands, and the evidence submitted fails to establish the incorrectness of this return.

The township plats of township 13 south, ranges 76 and 77 west, show that a salt spring is situated immediately to the east of the township line between said townships.

By the evidence it appears that on the northwest quarter of section 6, township 13 south, range 76 west, there is situated said salt spring and flowing wells of salt water. It also appears from the evidence that several salt springs are found along a salt creek which flows through the northwest quarter of said section 6 and the south half of the southwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 31, township 12 south, range 76 west.

It is shown by the testimony that said northeast quarter of northeast quarter, section 1, township 13 south, range 76 west, the south half of southwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 31, township 12 south, range 76 west, are of little, if any, use for agricultural purposes, and being saline lands as hereinbefore stated, are not subject to homestead or pre-emption entry. (*Vide* secs. 2258 and 2289, Revised Statutes of the United States.)

The policy of the Government has been uniform since the inauguration of the land system to reserve from sale salt springs.

The act of May 18, 1796, (1 Stat., 466,) requires every surveyor to note in his field-book the true situation of all mines, salt licks and salt springs, and reserves for future disposition by the United States every salt spring which may be discovered, together with the section of one mile square which includes it.

The act of May 10, 1800, (2 Stat., 73,) continued these reservations and authorized sales to be made of the public lands by the register and receiver, excluding the sections reserved by the above mentioned act.

The act of March 26, 1804, (2 Stat., 277,) providing for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana Territory, declares that "the several salt springs in the said Territory, together with as many contiguous sections to each as shall be deemed necessary by the President of the United States, shall be reserved for the future disposal of the United States."

It has been the policy of the Government to reserve these salt springs and lands from sale, as is evidenced by the text of the different acts regulating the disposal of the public lands.

The act of April 30, 1802, (2 Stat., 173,) admitting the State of Ohio, granted to the State certain salt springs.

The act of April 18, 1818, (3 Stat., 429,) authorizing the admission of the State of Illinois, grants all the salt springs and the lands reserved for the use of the same to the State.

The act of March 6, 1820, (3 Stat., 545,) authorizing the people of Missouri to form a State government, and for the admission of the State, provides "that all salt springs not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining to each shall be granted to the said State for the use of said State. \* \* \* Provided that no salt



spring, the right whereof now is or hereafter shall be confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall by this section be granted to the said State."

The same provision is made in the acts providing for the admission of the following named States, as was provided in case of Missouri, viz:

Arkansas, (5 Stat., 58;) Michigan, (5 Stat., 59;) Florida, (5 Stat., 789;) Iowa, (5 Stat., 789;) Wisconsin, (9 Stat., 58;) Minnesota, (11 Stat., 166;) Oregon, (11 Stat., 383;) Kansas, (11 Stat., 269;) Nebraska, (13 Stat., 47.)

The act approved March 3, 1875, (17 Stat., 474,) enabling the people of Colorado to form a State government, and for the admission of the State into the Union, has the same provisions in regard to salt springs as those contained in the Missouri act.

The Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Morton vs. Nebraska*, (21 Wall., 660,) construed the *proviso* in the grant to Nebraska of salt lands. This proviso reads the same in the Nebraska and Colorado acts, viz: "Provided that no salt spring or lands the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which hereafter shall be confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall by this act be granted to said State."

The State of Nebraska is within the limits of the Louisiana purchase. That part of Colorado which embraces the salt springs in controversy lies within the boundaries of the territory ceded by Mexico to the United States. In said decision it was held that "the real purpose of the proviso is to be found in the situation of the country embraced in the Louisiana purchase. The treaty of Paris of April 30, 1803, by which the "province of Louisiana" was acquired, stipulated for the protection of private property. \*

\* \* In this condition of things Congress thought proper in granting the salt springs to the State to say that no salt springs *the right whereof now is* or shall be confirmed or adjudged to any individual, shall pass under the grant to the State. Whether this legislation was necessary to save salt springs claimed under the French treaty it is not important to determine, but manifestly it had this purpose in view and nothing more. It could not refer to salt springs not thus claimed, because all entry upon them was unlawful on account of previous reservation. \* \* \* This proviso can have little significance in the enabling act of Nebraska, or indeed in many other enabling acts, but Congress doubtless thought proper to introduce it out of the superabundance of caution; as there could be no certainty that in purchased or conquered territory, however remote from settlement, there might not be private claims protected by treaty stipulation to which it would be applicable. It cannot be invoked, however, for the protection of these plaintiffs. When a vested right is spoken of in a statute, it means a right lawfully vested, and this excludes the locations in question, for they were made on lands reserved from sale or entry."

The court also held that "the purpose Congress had in view is to be found in the unbroken line of policy in reference to saline reservations from 1796 to the date of this act. To perpetuate this policy and apply it equally to all the lands of the three Territories, (Kansas, Nebraska, and New Mexico,) was the controlling consideration for the incorporation of the section, (4th section, July 22, 1854, 10 Stat., 308;) and although the words of the section are loose and general, their meaning is plain enough when taken in connection with the previous legislation on the subject of salines. It cannot be supposed without an express declaration to that effect, that Congress intended to permit the sale of salines in Territories soon to be organized into States, and thus subvert a long established policy, by which it had been governed in similar cases.

In the case under consideration it is not shown that any valuable deposit of salt is found upon the land in controversy, but said lands appear to be valuable only on account of said salt springs.

After a careful consideration of all the facts and the law in the case, I am clearly of the opinion that this office has no authority to dispose of said tracts, either as agricultural or mineral lands; but that said salt springs, "with six sections adjoining and as contiguous as may be to each" should be reserved, in order that the State of Colorado may be placed on an equal footing with other States in the matter of salt springs reservations.

The filing, therefore, made by C. L. Hall and A. T. Litchfield et al., are both rejected.

You will inform all parties in interest and acknowledge the receipt hereof, allowing sixty days for appeal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. K. LIPPINCOTT,  
*Acting Commissioner.*

REGISTER and RECEIVER,  
*Fair Play, Col.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Washington, D. C., February 13, 1877.*

SIR: I have considered the case of *C. L. Hall vs. A. T. Litchfield et al.*, involving the right to enter the southeast quarter of southeast quarter section 36, township 12 south

range 77 west, the east half of northeast quarter of section 1, township 13 south, range 77 west, the south half of southwest quarter and the northwest quarter of southwest quarter of southeast quarter of section 31, township 12 south, range 76 west, Fair Play, Colorado.

You reject the application, and hold that the salt spring, situated on section 6, township 13 south, range 76 west, "with the six sections adjoining and as contiguous as may be," should be reserved for the use of the State of Colorado.

The reasons for your decisions are given at length, and are sufficient to justify the conclusions reached by you.

In addition to the reasons given, it may be proper to state that the spring in question is situated in that portion of Colorado included within the limits of the Louisiana purchase of 1803.

By the tenth section of the act of March 3, 1811, salt springs, and the lands contiguous thereto, were, by the direction of the President of the United States, to be reserved for future disposal of the States.

This policy of reservation has uniformly and consistently been applied by the Government to said Territory, as well as the other territory of the United States.

The applicants are in no way protected by the proviso in section 11 of the act of March 3, 1875, providing for the admission of Colorado into the Union, viz: "That no salt spring or lands, the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which hereafter shall be confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall by this act be granted to said State."

No vested rights could be obtained by any individuals under the laws for the disposal of the public lands. The rights to be protected were those recognized by treaty stipulations, *Morton vs. Nebraska*, (21 Wall., 660.)

Your decision is affirmed, and the papers transmitted with your letter of June 21, 1876, are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

Z. CHANDLER, *Secretary*.

To the COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

#### COAL LANDS.

By the provisions of the Revised Statutes, sections 2347 to 2352, inclusive, no person who has in his individual capacity or as a member of an association taken the benefit of said section can enter or hold other lands thereunder.

If an association of persons enters a less number of acres of coal land than they might have done under the law, they will not be entitled to a second entry.

Where parties have located or filed upon coal lands they may transfer their rights in the premises to persons duly qualified under the law to enter and hold coal land, but no assignment to a party who is not qualified under the law to hold and enter such lands is recognized.

Coal lands are considered *mineral* lands, and are subject to entry with cash only.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Washington, September 22, 1877.*

SIR: I have considered the case of Robert Strowl, coal land applicant, on appeal from your decision of January 31, 1877, refusing to allow him to make part payment for the southeast quarter section 4, township 18 north, range 6 east, Olympia, Washington Territory, with certificate of deposit for the survey of said township,

You held that the certificates of deposit authorized by section 2403 of the Revised Statutes to go in part payment for the lands authorized to be surveyed by section 2401, were receivable for agricultural lands, but not for coal lands, because the last named section says in express terms that *mineral* lands shall not be surveyed.

As coal lands have uniformly been treated by Congress, and by this Department, as mineral lands, I agree with your conclusion that section 2401 does not authorize them to be surveyed, and as a consequence section 2403 does not authorize the certificate of deposit to be received in payment.

Your decision is affirmed, and the papers transmitted with your letter of June 5, 1877, are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

C. SCHURZ, *Secretary*.

To the COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

## ABANDONMENT AND RELOCATION.

Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States requires that "on each claim located after the tenth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and until a patent has been issued therefor, not less than one hundred dollars' worth of labor shall be performed or improvements made during each year. On all claims located prior to the tenth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, ten dollars' worth of labor shall be performed or improvements made by the tenth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and each year thereafter, for each one hundred feet in length along the vein, until a patent has been issued therefor; but where such claims are held in common, such expenditure may be made upon any one claim; and upon a failure to comply with these conditions, the claim or mine upon which such failure occurred shall be open to relocation in the same manner as if no location of the same had ever been made, provided that the original locators, their heirs, assigns, or legal representatives, have not resumed work upon the claim after failure and before such location. Upon the failure of any one of several co-owners to contribute his proportion of the expenditures required hereby, the co-owners who have performed the labor or made the improvements may, at the expiration of the year, give such delinquent co-owner personal notice in writing, or notice by publication in the newspaper published nearest the claim, for at least once a week for ninety days, and if at the expiration of ninety days after such notice in writing or by publication such delinquent should fail or refuse to contribute his proportion of the expenditure required by this section, his interest in the claim shall become the property of his co-owners who have made the required expenditures."

The provisions of the Revised Statutes have been amended in regard to claims located prior to May 10, 1872, by which the time for the first annual expenditure upon this class of claims was extended to January 1, 1875.

On claims located prior to May 10, 1872, the second annual expenditure should have been made prior to the 1st January, 1876.

The first annual expenditure upon claims located since the 10th of May, 1872, within one year from the date of discovery.

The first annual expenditure holds the claim, if the other provisions of law are complied with, for the period of one year from the date of discovery. The second year commences immediately upon the expiration of the first, and during that year—at any time during the year—the second annual expenditure may be made.

Where a party proceeds against his co-owners under said section, he should file, with his application for patent, a copy of the original notice of location, an abstract of all conveyances made of the claim, a copy of the notice published to delinquent co-owners—which notice should embrace the names of all persons having record title to the claim who have failed to contribute their proportion of the required expenditures—to which must be attached the affidavit of the publisher of the paper in which the notice was inserted that the attached notice was published for ninety consecutive days, giving dates; the affidavit of the claimant or claimants who have made the required expenditures, corroborated by the sworn statement of two or more disinterested witnesses, showing the character and extent of the improvements made upon the claim, and the time when such improvements were made.

There must also be filed the sworn statement of the claimant or claimants who had made the required expenditures as to whether or not either

of the parties whose names appear in such published notice contributed his proportion of the required expenditure, either during the ninety days' notice by publication or the succeeding ninety days.

Where parties make a relocation of a mine *as abandoned*, full and positive evidence must be submitted that the premises in question were in reality abandoned by reason of non-compliance with the law.

# OPERATIONS UNDER THE MINING LAWS DURING PAST FISCAL YEAR.

Mineral entries made from July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877.....	565
Patents issued.....	514
Mineral contests received.....	256
Letters received.....	1,581
Letters written.....	2,497
Covering pages in letter record.....	1,823
Covering pages in patent record.....	3,407

*List of mining claims approved and patented during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.*

Name of mine.	Mining district.	Town-ship.	Range.
<b>ARIZONA.</b>			
<i>Mohave County.</i>			
Keystone mine.....	Wallapai.....	23 N.	18 W.
<i>Pima County.</i>			
Montezuma mine and mill site.....	Papago.....	0	0
Guajolote mine.....	.....	0	0
San Antonio mine and mill site.....	.....	0	0
Empire mine and mill site.....	.....	0	0
El Cautivo mine.....	.....	0	0
<i>Yavapai County.</i>			
Oriental mine.....	Copper Mountain.....	0	0
Regulus mine.....	do.....	0	0
Little Annie mine.....	do.....	0	0
Seven Thirty mine.....	do.....	0	0
Liverpool mine.....	do.....	0	0
Clay mine.....	do.....	0	0
Little Giant mine.....	do.....	0	0
Thompson mine.....	do.....	0	0
First north extension of the Metcalf mine.....	do.....	0	0
White Hawk mine.....	do.....	0	0
Oriental mine.....	Peck.....	0	0
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>			
<i>Alpine County.</i>			
Flint Silver mine.....	Monitor.....	9&10 N.	21 E.
Number One and Number Two quartz mine and mill site.....	Sutter Creek.....	6 N.	11 E.
Jasper Babeock <i>et al.</i> placer.....	Volcano.....	7 N.	12 E.
<i>Calaveras County.</i>			
Lancha Plana and Poverty Bar Water Company and Richard Lipkeman placer.....	Poverty Bar.....	4 N.	10 W.
Philip Foley gravel mine.....	Mountain Ranch.....	5 N.	13 E.
Rio Vista Mining Company placer.....	Robinson Ferry.....	2 N.	13 E.
Bartola quartz mine.....	West Point.....	6 N.	13 E.
Antonio Spolula placer.....	Douglas Flat.....	3 N.	14 E.
John Kimball <i>et al.</i> placer.....	do.....	3 N.	14 E.
Giovani Canepa placer.....	do.....	3 N.	14 E.
<i>Del Norte County.</i>			
Leonidas B. Grider <i>et al.</i> placer.....	.....	45 N.	13 W.
T. J. Jones, jr. and H. O. Jones placer.....	.....	45 N.	13 W.
Moses H. Ferguson and Job Frazier placer.....	.....	45&46 N.	13 W.
William B. Reeve <i>et al.</i> placer.....	.....	46 N.	13 W.
S. S. Richardson <i>et al.</i> placer.....	.....	46 N.	13 W.
William B. Reeve <i>et al.</i> placer.....	.....	46 N.	13 W.
William B. Reeve <i>et al.</i> placer.....	.....	46 N.	13 W.
Del Norte Mining Company placer.....	.....	46 N.	13 W.
James Camp placer.....	.....	47 N.	14 W.



*List of mining claims, &c.—Continued.*

Name of mine.	Mining district.	Township.	Range.
<i>El Dorado County.</i>			
Rinaldo Felippina <i>et al.</i> placer .....	Garden Valley .....	2 N.	10 E.
Church Union quartz mine .....	Mud Springs .....	9 N.	10 E.
Poverty Point quartz mine .....	Placerville .....	11 N.	10 E.
Thomas Hardie placer .....	Webber Hill .....	10 N.	11 E.
Thomas Shea and Samuel Martin placer .....	Smith's Flat .....	10 N.	11 E.
George W. Barlow <i>et al.</i> placer .....	White Rock .....	11 N.	11 E.
Anton Bentlar and Thomas Potts placer .....	do .....	11 N.	11 E.
Mount Pleasant quartz mine .....	Grizzly Flat .....	9 N.	13 E.
<i>Fresno County.</i>			
Cerro Bonito No. 1 quicksilver mine and mill site .....	Cerro Bonito .....	16 S.	10 E.
Cerro Bonito No. 2 quicksilver mine and mill site .....	do .....	16 S.	10 E.
Cerro Bonito No. 3 quicksilver mine and mill site .....	do .....	15 S.	10 E.
Cerro Bonito No. 4 quicksilver mine and mill site .....	do .....	15 S.	10 E.
Cerro Bonito No. 5 quicksilver mine and mill site .....	do .....	15 S.	10 E.
Cerro Bonito No. 6 quicksilver mine and mill site .....	do .....	15 S.	10 E.
Cerro Bonito No. 7 quicksilver mine and mill site .....	do .....	16 S.	10 E.
Cerro Bonito No. 8 quicksilver mine and mill site .....	do .....	16 S.	10 E.
<i>Inyo County.</i>			
Green-Eyed Monster lode .....	Inyo .....	13 S.	35 E.
Ygnacio silver quartz mine .....	Cerro Gordo .....	16 S.	38 E.
Hudson River silver mine .....	Panamint .....	21 S.	45 E.
Hemlock mine .....	do .....	21 S.	45 E.
<i>Lake County.</i>			
Eagle quicksilver mine and mill site .....	Lake .....	10 N.	8 W.
<i>Mariposa County.</i>			
Filiceana quartz mine and mill site .....	Mariposa .....	4 S.	19 E.
<i>Mono County.</i>			
Bullion mine .....	Bodie .....	0	0
<i>Napa County.</i>			
Maud quicksilver mine and mill site .....	Lake .....	10 N.	8 W.
Saint George quicksilver mine and mill site .....	do .....	10 N.	8 W.
Golden Gate quicksilver mine and mill site .....	do .....	10 N.	8 W.
<i>Nevada County.</i>			
Eureka Consolidated copper mine .....	Empire Copper .....	15 N.	6 E.
Deer Creek Mining Company's placer .....	Mooney Flat .....	16 N.	6 E.
Omaha quartz mine .....	Grass Valley .....	15 N.	8 E.
Allison Ranch quartz mine .....	do .....	15 N.	8 E.
Franklin quartz mine .....	do .....	15 N.	8 E.
Pennsylvania quartz mine .....	Nevada .....	16 N.	8 E.
Pennsylvania Gold Mining Company's placer .....	do .....	16 N.	8 E.
John Stidger <i>et al.</i> placer .....	Bunker Hill .....	17 N.	8 E.
Marks Zellerback placer .....	Columbia Hill .....	17 N.	9 E.
Marks Zellerback placer .....	Bloomfield .....	17 N.	9 E.
William F. Cummings placer .....	Chimney Hill and Columbia Hill .....	17 N.	9 E.
Benjamin E. Reasoner <i>et al.</i> placer .....	Relief Hill .....	17 N.	10 E.
Republic quartz mine .....	Eureka .....	18 N.	11 E.
<i>Tuolumne County.</i>			
Sweeney quartz mine and mill site .....	Tuolumne .....	1 N.	14 E.
McCann quartz mine .....	do .....	1 N.	14 E.
Grey Eagle quartz mine and mill site .....	do .....	1 N.	14 E.
Clio quartz mine and mill site .....	do .....	1 N.	15 E.
Uncle Sam quartz mine and mill site .....	do .....	2 N.	16 E.
<i>Placer County.</i>			
Kirkland quartz mine and mill site .....	Ophir .....	12 N.	8 E.
Ophir copper, silver, and gold mine .....	do .....	12 N.	8 E.
Martin Martz placer .....	Spring Garden .....	13 N.	10 E.
Thomas Campbell placer .....	Brushy .....	14 N.	10 E.
William Borland <i>et al.</i> placer .....	do .....	14 N.	10 E.
S. L. Irish and Joseph Byrne placer .....	Wisconsin Hill .....	15 N.	10 E.
<i>Plumas County.</i>			
Jennie quartz mine .....	Granite Basin .....	23 N.	6 E.
Hooper Extension quartz mine .....	do .....	22 N.	11 E.
Mammoth quartz mine .....	Jamison .....	22 N.	11 E.
<i>Sacramento County.</i>			
John Long <i>et al.</i> placer .....	Live Oak .....	7 N.	8 E.
Charles O. Winegar <i>et al.</i> placer .....	Michigan Bar .....	7 N.	8 E.
<i>San Bernardino County.</i>			
Ramona gold quartz mine .....	Holcomb Valley .....	3 N.	1 E.
Jesus Redondo quartz mine .....	do .....	3 N.	1 E.

*List of mining claims, &c.—Continued.*

Name of mine.	Mining district.	Town-ship.	Range.
<i>San Bernardino County—Continued.</i>			
Green Lead quartz mine and mill site.....	Holcomb Valley .....	3 N.	1 W.
Morongo silver mine and mill site .....	do .....	2 N.	2 E.
<i>Shasta County.</i>			
Donkey copper mine .....	North Cow Creek .....	33 N.	2 W.
Potosi quartz mine and mill site .....	Muletown .....	31 N.	6 W.
<i>Sierra County.</i>			
Highland Mary Mining Company's placer .....	Wahoo .....	21 N.	9 E.
Buttes Union quartz mine .....	Sierra .....	20 N.	12 E.
Ariel quartz mine .....	do .....	20 N.	12 E.
<i>Siskiyou County.</i>			
Charles M. Bailey placer .....	.....	46 N.	12 W.
William H. Wood placer .....	.....	46 N.	12 W.
Charles M. Bailey and William Wood placer .....	.....	46 N.	12 W.
Charles M. Bailey placer .....	.....	46 N.	12 W.
<i>Stanislaus County.</i>			
François Pache and John Evens placer .....	Patricksville .....	3 S.	14 E.
<i>Sonoma County.</i>			
Rattlesnake and East Extension Rattlesnake quicksilver mines and mill sites, and West Extension Rattlesnake quicksilver mine .....	Cinnabar .....	11 N.	8 W.
Great Eastern quicksilver mine .....	Guerneville .....	8 N.	10 W.
COLORADO.			
<i>Boulder County.</i>			
Sylvester Doughty placer .....	Boulder .....	1 N.	71 W.
Thomas J. Graham placer .....	do .....	1 N.	71 W.
George W. Horton mill site .....	do .....	1 N.	71 W.
Ingram lode .....	Gold Hill .....	1 N.	71 W.
Wynadotte lode .....	do .....	1 N.	71 W.
Grand Duke lode .....	do .....	1 N.	71 W.
Mineral Point lode .....	do .....	1 N.	71 W.
White Crow lode .....	do .....	1 N.	71 W.
Tillie Butzel lode .....	do .....	1 N.	71 W.
Dead Medicine lode .....	do .....	1 N.	71 W.
Baxter lode and mill site .....	do .....	1 N.	71 W.
Miners' Hope lode .....	do .....	1 N.	71 W.
Antioch lode .....	Sugar Loaf .....	1 N.	71 W.
La Plaisance lode .....	do .....	1 N.	71 W.
Ivers Phillips placer .....	do .....	1 N.	71 W.
Frederick L. Higbee placer .....	Central .....	3 S.	71 W.
Archimedes lode .....	Gold Hill .....	1 N.	72 W.
Columbus lode .....	do .....	1 N.	72 W.
Savannah mine .....	do .....	1 N.	72 W.
Repeater lode .....	do .....	1 N.	72 W.
Oro Cache lode .....	do .....	1 N.	72 W.
Keystone State lode .....	do .....	1 N.	72 W.
George C. Corning <i>et al.</i> mill site .....	do .....	1 N.	72 W.
Grange lode and mill site .....	do .....	1 N.	72 W.
Sakhrat lode .....	Sugar Loaf .....	1 N.	72 W.
Ivers Phillips and Gardner P. Wood mill site .....	do .....	1 N.	72 W.
East Columbia lode .....	Ward .....	1 N.	73 W.
Washington Avenue lode .....	do .....	1 N.	73 W.
Boston lode and mill site .....	do .....	1 N.	73 W.
New Market lode .....	do .....	1 N.	73 W.
Virginia lode and mill site .....	Grand Island .....	1 S.	73 W.
I X L lode .....	do .....	1 S.	73 W.
Orlington lode .....	do .....	1 S.	73 W.
Silver Brick lode .....	do .....	1 S.	73 W.
Staten Island lode .....	do .....	1 S.	73 W.
Kalamazoo lode .....	do .....	1 S.	73 W.
Promise lode .....	do .....	1 S.	73 W.
Lost lode .....	do .....	1 S.	73 W.
<i>Clear Creek County.</i>			
Patten lode .....	Idaho .....	3 S.	73 W.
W. M. R. lode .....	Iowa .....	3 S.	73 W.
Ohio lode .....	Montana .....	3 S.	73 W.
Wood lode .....	Russell .....	3 S.	73 W.
Anoka County lode .....	Spanish Bar .....	3 S.	73 W.
Oldburg lode .....	Trail Creek .....	3 S.	73 W.
Freeland lode .....	do .....	3 S.	73 W.
Black Earth lode .....	do .....	3 S.	73 W.
Williams lode .....	Virginia .....	3 S.	73 W.
Cecil lode .....	Cascade .....	4 S.	73 W.

*List of mining claims, &c.—Continued.*

Name of mine.	Mining district.	Town-ship.	Range.
<i>Clear Creek County—Continued.</i>			
Golden Belt lode.....	Downieville.....	3 S.	74 W.
Comstock lode.....	do.....	3 S.	74 W.
French lode.....	Mill Creek.....	3 S.	74 W.
Wall-street lode.....	Montana.....	3 S.	74 W.
Charles B. Kountze mill site.....	Upper Union.....	3 S.	74 W.
David J. Ball placer.....	do.....	3 S.	74 W.
Rosencrans lode.....	do.....	3 S.	74 W.
George Law silver mine.....	Argentine.....	4 S.	74 W.
Borden lode.....	Cascade.....	4 S.	74 W.
Seventy-six lode.....	do.....	4 S.	74 W.
Bald Eagle lode.....	do.....	4 S.	74 W.
Twin lode.....	do.....	4 S.	74 W.
Reynolds lode.....	Griffith.....	4 S.	74 W.
Magnamora lode.....	do.....	4 S.	74 W.
Everett lode.....	do.....	4 S.	74 W.
Argentine silver lode.....	do.....	4 S.	74 W.
Silver lode.....	do.....	4 S.	74 W.
Winslow lode and mill site.....	do.....	4 S.	74 JV.
Griffith lode.....	do.....	4 S.	74 W.
Mills County lode.....	do.....	4 S.	74 W.
P. H. Layden lode.....	do.....	4 S.	74 W.
Clear Creek Mining and Improvement Compa- ny's mill site.....	do.....	4 S.	74 W.
Welch Discovery lode.....	do.....	4 S.	74 W.
East Victor lode.....	do.....	4 S.	74 W.
Junction lode.....	do.....	4 S.	74 W.
Sub-Treasury lode.....	do.....	4 S.	74 W.
Morning Star lode.....	do.....	4 S.	74 W.
Port Jervis lode.....	do.....	4 S.	74 W.
Pulaski lode.....	do.....	4 S.	74 W.
Griffith lode.....	do.....	4 S.	74 W.
Saco lode.....	do.....	4 S.	74 W.
Seven-thirty lode.....	Griffith and Queens.....	4 S.	74 W.
Fred Rogers lode.....	Upper Union.....	4 S.	74 W.
Gilteneer lode.....	do.....	4 S.	74 W.
Silver Glance lode.....	do.....	4 S.	74 W.
Fulton Silver lode.....	Argentine.....	4 S.	75 W.
Ruby lode.....	Daily.....	4 S.	75 W.
Frostburg lode.....	Griffith.....	4 S.	75 W.
George Teal's mill site.....	do.....	4 S.	75 W.
Burleigh Mining Company's mill site.....	do.....	4 S.	75 W.
A. T. Stewart lode.....	do.....	4 S.	75 W.
Josephine lode.....	do.....	4 S.	75 W.
George Teal's mill site.....	Griffith or Queens.....	4 S.	75 W.
Diamond lode and mill site.....	Griffith or Argentine.....	4 S.	75 W.
John Brown lode.....	Queens.....	4 S.	75 W.
Silver Leaf lode.....	do.....	4 S.	75 W.
Colorado Territory National Silver Mining Compa- ny of Baltimore City mill site.....	do.....	4 S.	75 W.
Dead Broke lode.....	do.....	4 S.	75 W.
Fountain lode.....	do.....	4 S.	75 W.
Colorado Territory National Silver Mining Compa- ny of Baltimore City mill site.....	do.....	4 S.	75 W.
Silver Cloud lode.....	Upper Union.....	4 S.	75 W.
Davis lode.....	Argentine.....	0	0
Brune lode.....	do.....	0	0
Colfax lode.....	Daily.....	0	0
<i>Fremont County.</i>			
Humboldt lode.....	Hardscrable.....	22 S.	71 W.
Tennessee lode.....	do.....	22 S.	71 W.
Virginia lode.....	do.....	22 S.	71 W.
<i>Gilpin County.</i>			
Senator lode.....	Gregory Lode.....	3 S.	72 W.
Merchant lode.....	do.....	3 S.	72 W.
Gregory Extension lode.....	do.....	3 S.	72 W.
Bobtail lode.....	do.....	3 S.	72 W.
Gregory Extension lode.....	do.....	3 S.	72 W.
Alma lode.....	Lake and Pleasant Valley.....	3 S.	72 W.
Lone Star lode.....	Phoenix.....	1 S.	73 W.
Perigo lode.....	Independent.....	2 S.	73 W.
Homer lode.....	Central City.....	3 S.	73 W.
Winnebago lode.....	do.....	3 S.	73 W.
Coaley lode.....	Enterprise.....	3 S.	73 W.
Gunnell lode.....	Eureka.....	3 S.	73 W.
Mammoth lode.....	Gregory.....	3 S.	73 W.
Smith lode.....	do.....	3 S.	73 W.
Ætna lode.....	do.....	3 S.	73 W.

*List of mining claims, &c.—Continued.*

Name of mine.	Mining district.	Town- ship.	Range.
<i>Gilpin County—Continued.</i>			
Gregory lode.....	Gregory .....	3 S.	73 W.
Bates lode .....	do .....	3 S.	73 W.
Pratt lode .....	Illinois Central .....	3 S.	73 W.
California lode .....	Nevada .....	3 S.	73 W.
Belcher lode .....	do .....	3 S.	73 W.
Dyke lode and mill site .....	do .....	3 S.	73 W.
Alger lode .....	do .....	3 S.	73 W.
Burroughs lode .....	do .....	3 S.	73 W.
Adnddell lode .....	Pleasant Valley .....	3 S.	73 W.
Col. Fry lode .....	do .....	3 S.	73 W.
Tucker lode and mill site .....	Quartz Valley .....	3 S.	73 W.
Rockford lode .....	Russell .....	3 S.	73 W.
Cataract lode .....	do .....	3 S.	73 W.
Haseltine lode .....	do .....	3 S.	73 W.
Pendleton lode and mill site .....	do .....	3 S.	73 W.
<i>Hinsdale County.</i>			
Samuel Wade <i>et al.</i> placer .....	Lake .....	0	0
Enos T. Hotchkiss <i>et al.</i> placer .....	do .....	0	0
Joel N. Angier <i>et al.</i> placer .....	do .....	0	0
Frank C. Garbutt and James W. Abbott placer .....	do .....	0	0
<i>Lake County.</i>			
Stone Lode .....	California .....	0	0
Lewis Hayden placer .....	do .....	0	0
<i>La Plata County.</i>			
Highland Mary Lode and mill site .....	Animas .....	0	0
Robert Bruce Mine .....	do .....	0	0
Pride of the West Lode .....	do .....	0	0
<i>Park County.</i>			
Heirs of Frederick A. Clark, deceased, placer .....	Fair Play .....	9 S.	77 W.
Fair Play Gold Mining Company's placer .....	do .....	9 S.	77 W.
Mary M. Clark, placer .....	Fair Play or Snow Storm .....	9 S.	77 W.
Fair Play Gold Mining Company's placer .....	Fair Play .....	10 S.	77 W.
Nova Zembla lode .....	Consolidated Montgomery .....	8 S.	78 W.
Ivanhoe lode .....	do .....	8 S.	78 W.
Burnside quartz mine .....	do .....	8 S.	78 W.
Buffalo Head lode .....	do .....	8 S.	78 W.
Rising Sun lode .....	do .....	8 S.	78 W.
Sweet Home lode .....	Buckskin Joe .....	8 S.	78 W.
William H. Grose <i>et al.</i> placer .....	do .....	9 S.	78 W.
Dodge Union No. 4, Dodge Union No. 5, and Clea- ner lodes .....	do .....	9 S.	78 W.
Security lode .....	Consolidated Montgomery .....	9 S.	78 W.
Eagle lode .....	Montgomery .....	0	0
Guinea Pig lode .....	Buckskin .....	0	0
Snow Bird lode .....	do .....	0	0
<i>Rio Grande County.</i>			
Pear J. Peterson <i>et al.</i> placer .....	Summit .....	0	0
Little Annie lode .....	do .....	0	0
Ferdinand H. Brandt <i>et al.</i> placer .....	do .....	0	0
Del Norte lode .....	do .....	0	0
Margaretta lode .....	do .....	0	0
<i>San Juan County.</i>			
Saxon lode .....	Uncompahgre .....	0	0
Plain Streak lode .....	Eureka .....	0	0
William M. Nichols lode .....	Animas .....	0	0
<i>Summit County.</i>			
Lone Man lode .....	Peru .....	5 S.	75 W.
Tenth Legion lode .....	do .....	5 S.	75 W.
Lorain lode .....	do .....	5 S.	75 W.
Tariff lode .....	do .....	5 S.	75 W.
Silver Falls lode .....	do .....	5 S.	75 W.
Mountaineer lode .....	do .....	5 S.	75 W.
Whale lode .....	do .....	5 S.	75 W.
Flagstaff lode .....	do .....	5 S.	75 W.
National Trasury lode .....	do .....	5 S.	75 W.
Savage lode .....	do .....	5 S.	75 W.
Peruvian lode .....	do .....	5 S.	75 W.
Tunnel lode No. 5 .....	Snake River .....	5 S.	76 W.
John H. Yonley's mill site .....	do .....	5 S.	76 W.
John H. Yonley's mill site .....	do .....	5 S.	76 W.
Waterloo lode .....	Montezuma .....	5 S.	76 W.
Blanche lode .....	Snake River .....	6 S.	76 W.
Philena R. Smith placer .....	Avalanche .....	0	0



*List of mining claims, &c.—Continued.*

Name of mine.	Mining district.	Township.	Range.
<b>IDAHO.</b>			
<i>Alturas County.</i>			
Atlantic mine and mill site .....	Middle Boise .....	0	0
<b>KANSAS.</b>			
<i>Mitchell County.</i>			
Cawker City Salt Mining Company's placer .....	.....	6 S.	10 W.
<b>MONTANA.</b>			
<i>Beaver Head County.</i>			
Brownelle lode .....	Montana .....	6 S.	10 W.
Stapleton lode and mill site .....	do .....	6 S.	{10 & 11 W.
Grey Jockey lode and mill site .....	Vipond .....	1 S.	11 W.
Mewonitoc lode .....	do .....	1 S.	11 W.
Forrest lode .....	do .....	1 S.	11 W.
Trapper lode .....	Bryant .....	3 S.	11 W.
Moffet and Maynard lode .....	do .....	3 S.	11 W.
Minnie Gaffney lode .....	do .....	3 S.	11 W.
True Fisure lode .....	do .....	3 S.	11 W.
Avon lode .....	do .....	3 S.	11 W.
Cleve lode and mill site .....	do .....	3 S.	11 W.
Ariadne and Cleopatra lode .....	do .....	3 S.	11 W.
Atlantus, Alta, and Hecla lodes .....	do .....	3 S.	11 W.
Golden Leaf lode .....	Bannack .....	8 S.	11 W.
Tuscarora lode .....	Montana .....	0	0
<i>Deer Lodge County.</i>			
James M. Wheelock <i>et al.</i> placer .....	.....	9 N.	6 W.
John R. Quigley <i>et al.</i> placer .....	Snow Shoe Gulch .....	11 N.	7 W.
Alonzo A. Whittier and Thomas E. Pounds placer .....	Prairie Gulch .....	11 N.	7 W.
Nicholas Grommesh placer .....	Eureka Gulch .....	10 N.	7 & 8 W.
Allie Brown lode and mill site .....	Summit Valley .....	3 N.	8 W.
La Plata lode and mill site .....	do .....	3 N.	8 W.
Gambetta lode .....	Range Valley .....	3 N.	8 W.
William H. Milrea placer .....	American Gulch .....	12 N.	8 W.
William McCormick <i>et al.</i> placer .....	Nevada Creek .....	12 N.	8 W.
John W. Stoner and John Keating placer .....	.....	12 N.	8 W.
Charles Pryse <i>et al.</i> placer .....	.....	14 N.	9 W.
William Williams placer .....	.....	14 N.	9 W.
David L. Isbell and James L. Isbell placer .....	Deer Gulch .....	12 & 13 N.	10 W.
William W. Higgins <i>et al.</i> placer .....	Nelson .....	9 N.	11 W.
Arthur Hagan <i>et al.</i> placer .....	Pioneer .....	9 N.	11 W.
Gem lode .....	Flint Creek .....	7 N.	13 W.
Salmon and Cliff Extension No. 2 lodes .....	do .....	7 N.	13 W.
Little Emma lode .....	do .....	7 N.	13 W.
Dennis Driscoll placer .....	Siberia .....	0	0
<i>Jefferson County.</i>			
Frederick Tielek placer .....	Idaho .....	7 N.	1 E.
George S. Harrison <i>et al.</i> placer .....	Hot Springs .....	8 N.	3 W.
Samuel A. Addis and William R. Gibbings placer .....	.....	8 N.	3 W.
Old Dan Tucker lode .....	.....	8 N.	3 W.
Lewis A. Reeder placer .....	Sky High .....	9 N.	3 W.
Henry Kniphalls <i>et al.</i> placer .....	.....	9 N.	3 W.
Minah lode .....	Colorado .....	7 N.	4 W.
At Ease lode and mill site .....	do .....	7 N.	4 W.
Minah lode .....	do .....	7 N.	4 W.
Bismarck and Von Arnim lodes .....	Boulder .....	7 N.	4 W.
Binghamton and Rocker lodes .....	.....	7 N.	5 W.
<i>Lewis and Clarke County.</i>			
Jean Alexander <i>et al.</i> placer .....	French Bar .....	10 N.	1 W.
William A. Chipman and George W. Diviney placer .....	Union .....	10 N.	3 W.
Hawk Eye lode .....	.....	10 N.	3 W.
Winseott McClellan <i>et al.</i> placer .....	Tucker Gulch .....	9 N.	3 & 4 W.
Park lode .....	Park .....	9 N.	4 W.
Peerless lode .....	do .....	9 N.	4 W.
Thomas A. Ray <i>et al.</i> placer .....	Owyhee .....	9 N.	4 W.
Hezekiah Roundebush <i>et al.</i> placer .....	Grizzly Gulch .....	9 N.	4 W.
Doctor Steel lode and mill site .....	.....	10 N.	4 W.
National Mining and Exploring Company's placer .....	.....	10 N.	4 W.
North Pacific lode .....	Ten Mile .....	8 N.	5 W.
Daniel Stanton lode .....	do .....	8 N.	5 W.
South Pacific lode .....	do .....	8 N.	5 W.
Horse Fly lode .....	do .....	8 N.	5 W.

*List of mining claims, &c.—Continued.*

Name of mine.	Mining district.	Tow- ship.	Range.
<i>Lewis and Clarke County—Continued.</i>			
Regulator lode .....	Ten Mile.....	8 N.	5 W.
Wolf-tone and Young Ireland lodes .....	.....	8 N.	5 W.
Little Sampson lode .....	.....	8 N.	5 W.
Clontarf and Barnum W. Field lode .....	.....	9 N.	5 W.
Extension No. 1 west of R. E. Lee and the Lady Elizabeth Meagher lodes .....	.....	9 N.	5 W.
War Eagle lode .....	Greenhorn .....	10 N.	5 W.
Gem lode .....	do .....	10 N.	5 W.
William Sanford and Thomas Sanford placer .....	Piegan .....	12 N.	6 W.
Little Jennie No. 2 lode and Carrie B. Vaughan placer .....	Vaughan .....	0	
<i>Madison County.</i>			
Porey lode .....	Hot Springs .....	3 S.	1 W.
Madisonion and Frederick lodes .....	Madown Creek .....	4 S.	1 W.
George F. Cope placer .....	Washington Bar .....	4 S.	2 W.
George F. Cope placer .....	do .....	4 S.	2 W.
Kennett lode .....	Slades .....	6 S.	2 W.
Henry Fishback .....	Pine .....	5 S.	3 W.
Julian M. Knight <i>et al.</i> placer .....	Fairweather .....	6 S.	3 W.
Christiar B. Houser .....	do .....	6 S.	3 W.
Philip Conrey and Samuel H. Crockett placer .....	do .....	6 S.	3 W.
Julian M. Knight and Albert M. Hart placer .....	do .....	6 S.	3 W.
Julian M. Knight placer .....	Fairweather and Highland .....	6 S.	3 W.
Richard O. Hickman <i>et al.</i> placer .....	Junction .....	6 S.	3 W.
Willard G. McGregory placer .....	Nevada .....	6 S.	3 W.
Oscar A. Sedman placer .....	do .....	6 S.	3 W.
Lawrence I. Feuner placer .....	do .....	6 S.	3 W.
Le Roy Southmayd placer .....	Summit .....	7 S.	3 W.
Amos C. Hall and William H. Hall placer .....	do .....	7 S.	3 W.
Stephen Gannan <i>et al.</i> placer .....	Brown's Gulch .....	7 S.	3 W.
John G. Schmid and George F. Grisby placer .....	Haris Gulch .....	5 S.	4 W.
Alphonso Lambrecht <i>et al.</i> placer .....	Rabbit .....	6 S.	4 W.
Vienna lode .....	do .....	2 S.	7 W.
Watseca Tri, Paucippa and Julia Holmes lodes .....	do .....	0	0
<i>Meagher County.</i>			
James Hornluckle <i>et al.</i> placer .....	Shaffer .....	10 N.	1 W.
James Hornluckle <i>et al.</i> placer .....	Oregon Gulch .....	10 N.	1 W.
Henry Van Camp <i>et al.</i> placer .....	Cooper Gulch .....	10 & 11 N.	1 W.
William O. Varner <i>et al.</i> placer .....	do .....	10 & 11 N.	1 W.
Joseph V. Stafford placer .....	Cave Gulch .....	11 N.	1 W.
Neils Petersn placer .....	do .....	11 N.	1 W.
John Meeks <i>et al.</i> placer .....	German .....	11 N.	1 W.
William Parbry placer .....	Confederate Gulch .....	10 N.	2 E.
Stephen Waton .....	do .....	10 N.	3 E.
<i>Missoula County.</i>			
Louis Barrett <i>et al.</i> placer .....	.....	17 N.	25 W.
NEVADA.			
<i>Elko County.</i>			
Hawthorn plcer .....	Halleck .....	35 N.	59 E.
<i>Eureka County.</i>			
Original Balti mine .....	Eureka .....	0	0
Southern Pacic lode .....	do .....	0	0
John E. Plate mill site .....	do .....	0	0
Richmond Mining Company of Nevada mill site .....	do .....	0	0
At Last lode .....	do .....	0	0
Eureka Consolidated Mining Company's mill site .....	do .....	0	0
Alabama lode .....	do .....	0	0
Nugot lode .....	do .....	0	0
John E. Plate mill site .....	do .....	0	0
Rhyolite deposite .....	do .....	0	0
Richmond Mining Company of Nevada mill site .....	do .....	0	0
Richmond Mining Company of Nevada mill site .....	do .....	0	0
Richmond Mining Company of Nevada mill site .....	do .....	0	0
Shoo-Fly No. 3 mine .....	do .....	0	0
Shoo-Fly No. 2 mine .....	do .....	0	0
Jefferson mine .....	do .....	0	0
Saint Gege mine .....	do .....	0	0
Silver Ste mine .....	do .....	0	0
Lupita me and mill site .....	do .....	0	0
Wide We lode .....	do .....	0	0
Bald Eag lode .....	do .....	0	0
Hoosac me .....	do .....	0	0
Wilson le .....	do .....	0	0
Jackson le .....	do .....	0	0

*List of mining claims, &c.—Continued.*

Name of mine.	Mining district.	Township.	Range.
<i>Lander County.</i>			
S. C. Baker lode .....	Reese River .....	19 N.	14 E.
Phœnician lode .....	Summit and Bunker Hill Consolidated.	16 N.	43 E.
<i>Lincoln County.</i>			
Potosi mine .....	Yellow Pine .....	0	0
<i>Lyon County.</i>			
Diez Senores lode .....	Devil's Gate and Chinatown .....	16 N.	21 E.
Montezuma lode .....	do .....	16 N.	21 E.
<i>Nye County.</i>			
Moore and Martin and Transylvania mines .....	Philadelphia .....	9 N.	45 E.
Monitor and Independence mines .....	do .....	9 N.	45 E.
Vestal, Young America, and Peticularas lodes .....	Danville .....	0	0
Barcelona mine No. 1, south extension .....	Spanish Belt .....	0	0
Barcelona mine No. 1 .....	do .....	0	0
Bunker Hill lode .....	Tybo .....	0	0
<i>Storey County.</i>			
Woodville lode .....	Gold Hill .....	16 N.	21 E.
Colorado lode .....	Virginia .....	17 N.	21 E.
Mexican lode .....	do .....	17 N.	21 E.
Gibbs lode .....	Gold Hill .....	17 N.	21 E.
Bailey lode .....	Silver Star .....	17 N.	21 E.
<i>White Pine County.</i>			
Charter Oak lode .....	White Pine .....	16 N.	58 E.
Charter Oke lode and mill site .....	do .....	16 N.	58 E.
Oh Joe mine .....	do .....	16 N.	58 E.
John Wild North mine and mill site .....	do .....	16 N.	58 E.
John Wild South mine and mill site .....	do .....	16 N.	58 E.
Mastoden lode and mill site .....	Lake .....	14 N.	63 E.
Lida lode .....	do .....	14 N.	63 E.
Eldora lode .....	do .....	14 N.	63 E.
Nevada Chief mine and mill site .....	do .....	14 N.	63 E.
Martin White Mining Company's mill site .....	Ward .....	14 N.	63 E.
Martin White Mining Company's mill site .....	do .....	14 N.	63 E.
Martin White Mining Company's mill site .....	do .....	14 N.	63 E.
Martin White Mining Company's mill site .....	do .....	14 N.	63 E.
Curtis and Keller mine .....	Diamond .....	0	0
Gilligan lode and mill site .....	Gold Cañon .....	0	0
Gilligan east lode and mill site .....	do .....	0	0
Gilligan west lode and mill site .....	do .....	0	0
Jenny Lind lode and mill site .....	do .....	0	0
Allen No. 2 lode .....	Schell Creek .....	0	0
War Eagle lode .....	do .....	0	0
Mohawk lode and mill site .....	do .....	0	0
Genesee lode and mill site .....	do .....	0	0
Compensation and Good Luck lode and mill site .....	White Pine .....	0	0
OREGON.			
<i>Baker County.</i>			
Paul L. Shumway and Marcus F. Colt placer .....	Willow Creek .....	14 S.	42 E.
Jed A. Blair and Fred Monhot, placer .....	do .....	14 S.	42 E.
<i>Coos County.</i>			
F. G. Lockhart et al. placer .....	Hinches .....	27 S.	14 W.
<i>Grant County.</i>			
Samuel C. Hillis and William H. Clark placer .....	John Day .....	0	0
Samuel C. Hillis and William H. Clark placer .....	do .....	0	0
John Long placer .....	do .....	0	0
<i>Jackson County.</i>			
James A. Willson et al. placer .....	Jackson Creek .....	38 S.	3 W.
William Hoffman and William Ray placer .....	do .....	38 S.	3 W.
O. Jacobs and H. Kelley placer .....	Cayote .....	0	0
<i>Josephine County.</i>			
J. H. Reed et al. placer .....	Galice Creek .....	0	0
James Steel et al. placer .....	do .....	0	0
UTAH.			
<i>Box Elder County.</i>			
Sunset mine .....	Lucian .....	0	0
<i>Millard County.</i>			
Mammoth mine .....	Gordon .....	25 S.	6 W.
<i>Salt Lake County.</i>			
Stella mine .....	Big Cottonwood .....	0	0

*List of mining claims, &c.—Continued.*

Name of mine.	Mining district.	Town- ship.	Range.
Queen Bess mine.....	Big Cottonwood.....	0	0
Little Fred Mine.....	do.....	0	0
Crown Prince mine.....	Little Cottonwood.....	0	0
Frederick mine.....	do.....	0	0
Langdon mine.....	do.....	0	0
Live Yankee mine.....	do.....	0	0
Geneva lode.....	do.....	0	0
Oxford lode.....	do.....	0	0
Ely mine.....	West Mountain.....	0	0
Oscola and Lucky Boy Consolidated mine.....	do.....	0	0
Giant Chief mine.....	do.....	0	0
Telegraph mine.....	do.....	0	0
Miner's Dream No. 2 mine.....	do.....	0	0
Hamlin mine.....	do.....	0	0
Yampa Extension, Northeast mine.....	do.....	0	0
Hydaspes mine.....	do.....	0	0
George mine.....	do.....	0	0
No You Don't mine.....	do.....	0	0
Roman Empire mine.....	do.....	0	0
Montana mine.....	do.....	0	0
Owyhee mine.....	do.....	0	0
Rough and Ready mine.....	do.....	0	0
Grand Cross mine.....	do.....	0	0
Nez Perces Chief mine.....	do.....	0	0
Third Westerly Extension of the Telegraph mine.....	do.....	0	0
<i>Summit County.</i>			
Flagstaff mine.....	Uintah.....	0	0
<i>Tooele County.</i>			
Bullion No. 3 mine.....	Rush Valley.....	4 S.	5 W.
Daniel Webster mine.....	do.....	0	0
Wandering Boy mine.....	Camp Floyd.....	0	0
Silver Circle lode.....	do.....	0	0
Bechtel mine.....	Ophir.....	0	0
Galena mine.....	do.....	0	0
Rattler No. 2 mine.....	do.....	0	0
<i>Utah County.</i>			
Mary Ellen mine.....	American Fork.....	0	0
Tom Green mine.....	do.....	0	0
Sparrow mine.....	Provo.....	0	0
<i>Wasatch County.</i>			
Hawkeye mine.....	Blue Ledge.....	0	0
WYOMING.			
<i>Carbon County.</i>			
Lammot Du Pont <i>et al.</i> soda claim.....	Natrona.....	0	0
Lammot Du Pont <i>et al.</i> soda claim.....	do.....	0	0
Lammot Du Pont <i>et al.</i> soda claim.....	do.....	0	0
Lammot Du Pont soda claim.....	do.....	0	0



## LIST OF UNITED STATES SURVEYORS-GENERAL.

Surveying-districts.	Names of surveyors-general.
Arizona, Tucson .....	John Wasson.
California, San Francisco .....	John W. Ames.
Colorado, Denver .....	William L. Campbell.
Dakota, Yankton .....	Henry Espersen.
Florida, Tallahassee .....	Le Roy D. Ball.
Idaho, Boise City .....	L. F. Cartee.
Louisiana, New Orleans .....	O. H. Brewster.
Minnesota, Saint Paul .....	J. H. Baker.
Montana, Helena .....	Roswell H. Mason.
Nebraska, Plattsmouth .....	John R. Clark.
Nevada, Virginia City .....	E. S. Davis.
New Mexico, Santa Fé .....	Henry M. Atkinson.
Oregon, Portland .....	Ben. Simpson.
Utah, Salt Lake City .....	Nathan Kimball.
Washington, Olympia .....	William McMicken.
Wyoming, Cheyenne .....	Ed. C. David.

## UNITED STATES LAND OFFICES.

MISSOURI.	WISCONSIN.	Benson.	Kirwin.
Boonville.	Menasha.	Detroit.	Concordia.
Ironton.	Falls of Saint Croix.	Redwood Falls.	Larned.
Springfield.	Wausau.	OREGON.	Hays City.
ALABAMA.	La Crosse.	Oregon City.	COLORADO TER.
Mobile.	Bayfield.	Roseburg.	Denver City.
Huntsville.	Eau Claire.	Le Grand.	Fair Play.
Montgomery.	CALIFORNIA.	Lakeview.	Central City.
MISSISSIPPI.	San Francisco.	Dalles.	Pueblo.
Jackson.	Marysville.	DAKOTA TER.	Del Norte.
LOUISIANA.	Humboldt.	Sioux Falls.	IDAHO TER.
New Orleans.	Stockton.	Springfield.	Boisé City.
Monroe.	Visalia.	Fargo.	Lewiston.
Natchitoches.	Sacramento.	Yankton.	MONTANA TER.
MICHIGAN.	Los Angeles.	Bismarck.	Helena.
Detroit.	Shasta.	Deadwood.	Bozeman.
East Saginaw.	Susanville.	NEBRASKA.	ARIZONA TER.
Ionia.	Independence.	Norfolk.	Prescott.
Marquette.	Carson City.	Beatrice.	Florence.
Traverse City.	Eureka.	Lincoln.	UTAH TER.
ARKANSAS.	WASHINGTON TER.	Niobrara.	Salt Lake City.
Little Rock.	Olympia.	Grand Island.	WYOMING TER.
Camden.	Vancouver.	North Platte.	Cheyenne.
Harrison.	Walla Walla.	Bloomington.	Evanston.
Dardanelle.	Colfax.	NEW MEXICO TER.	
FLORIDA.	MINNESOTA.	Santa Fé.	
Gainesville.	Taylor's Falls.	La Mesilla.	
IOWA.	Saint Cloud.	KANSAS.	
Fort Des Moines.	Du Luth.	Topeka.	
Sioux City.	Fergus Falls.	Salina.	
	Worthington.	Independence.	
	New Ulm.	Wichita.	

Land States and Territories.	Areas of public lands in States and Territories.		Number of acres of public lands surveyed.				Total area of public and private land surveyed up to June 30, 1877.
	In acres.	In square miles.	Up to June 30, 1876.	Prior to June 30, 1876, not heretofore reported.	Within the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.	Total up to June 30, 1877.	
Wisconsin.....	34,511,360	53,924	34,511,360	.....	.....	34,511,360	
Iowa.....	35,228,800	55,045	35,228,800	.....	.....	35,228,800	
Minnesota.....	53,453,840	83,531	38,128,613	.....	.....	38,128,613	
Kansas.....	51,770,240	80,995	51,770,240	.....	.....	51,770,240	
Nebraska.....	48,636,800	75,993	37,896,214	.....	.....	37,896,214	
California.....	100,992,640	157,801	43,415,642	.....	.....	43,415,642	
Nevada.....	71,737,600	112,090	10,931,155	.....	.....	10,931,155	
Oregon.....	60,975,360	93,274	19,278,453	.....	.....	19,278,453	
Washington.....	44,796,160	69,994	12,180,637	.....	.....	12,180,637	
Colorado.....	66,880,000	104,500	19,418,864	.....	.....	19,418,864	
Utah.....	54,064,640	84,476	7,650,037	.....	.....	7,650,037	
Arizona.....	72,906,240	113,915	4,050,145	.....	.....	4,050,145	
New Mexico.....	77,568,640	121,301	7,230,778	.....	.....	7,230,778	
Dakota.....	96,596,480	150,932	19,031,407	.....	.....	19,031,407	
Idaho.....	55,228,160	80,324	3,923,610	.....	.....	3,923,610	
Montana.....	92,016,640	143,776	9,132,333	.....	.....	9,132,333	
Wyoming.....	62,645,120	97,883	7,371,732	.....	.....	7,371,732	
Missouri.....	41,824,000	65,350	41,824,000	.....	.....	41,824,000	
Alabama.....	32,462,080	50,722	32,462,080	.....	.....	32,462,080	
Mississippi.....	30,179,840	47,156	30,179,840	.....	.....	30,179,840	
Louisiana.....	26,461,440	41,346	25,114,264	.....	.....	25,114,264	
Arkansas.....	33,406,720	52,198	33,406,720	.....	.....	33,406,720	
Florida.....	27,931,520	59,268	30,098,152	.....	.....	30,098,152	
Ohio.....	25,576,960	39,964	25,576,960	.....	.....	25,576,960	
Indiana.....	21,637,760	33,809	21,637,760	.....	.....	21,637,760	
Michigan.....	36,128,640	56,451	36,128,640	.....	.....	36,128,640	
Illinois.....	35,462,400	55,410	35,462,400	.....	.....	35,462,400	
Indian Territory.....	44,154,240	68,991	27,003,990	.....	.....	27,003,990	
Alaska.....	369,529,600	577,390	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total.....	1,814,769,920	2,835,578	702,039,876	665,779,23	10,847,082,39	713,572,737	

Of the surveys in Minnesota, 74,568 85 acres were of the Leech Lake Indian Reservation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *General Land Office*, 1877.

Of the surveys in Oregon, 75,993.75 acres were of the Shlez Indian Reservation.

J. A. WILLAMSON, *Commissioner*.

Of the surveys in Minnesota, 74,563.85 acres were of the Leech Lake Indian Reservation. Of the surveys in Oregon, 75,993.75 acres were of the Siletz Indian Reservation.

J. A. WILLIAMSON, *Commissioner*.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *General Land Office*, 1877.

No. 2.—Statement of public land sold, of cash and revolutionary bounty-land scrip received in payment therefor, number of acres entered for homestead settlement and timber culture, the area located with agricultural college scrip, amount of fees and commissions received thereon, for fiscal year commencing July 1, 1876, and ending June 30, 1877.

States, Territories, and land offices.		Fiscal year 1877.		Quantity sold for cash and revolutionary bounty-land scrip at and above \$1.25 per acre, and amount received therefor, in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.		Amount received in cash and revolutionary bounty-land scrip, respectively, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.		Quantity entered for homestead settlement, with the aggregate of \$5 and \$10 payments thereon, with registers' and receivers' commissions on the value of the lands entered, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.			
		Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Bounty-land scrip.	Acres.	\$5 and \$10 payments.	Registers' and receivers' commissions.	Aggregate of \$5 and \$10 payments and registers' and receivers' commissions.		
ALABAMA.											
Huntsville.....	First half.....	56.33	\$291 74	\$291 74	.....	35,843.32	\$2,705 00	\$1,425 00	\$4,130 00		
Huntsville.....	Second half.....	45.33	719 20	719 20	.....	35,710.80	2,855 00	1,361 00	4,216 00		
Total.....	.....	101.66	1,010 94	1,010 94	.....	71,554.12	5,560 00	2,786 00	8,346 00		
Montgomery.....	First half.....	21.70	31 20	31 20	.....	15,915.71	1,365 00	1,020 00	2,385 00		
Montgomery.....	Second half.....	63.68	245 15	245 15	.....	17,089.51	1,395 00	877 00	2,272 00		
Total.....	.....	85.38	276 35	276 35	.....	33,005.22	2,760 00	1,897 00	4,657 00		
Mobile.....	First half.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,741.67	625 00	446 00	1,071 00		
Mobile.....	Second half.....	85.71	107 15	107 15	.....	9,532.23	825 00	520 00	1,345 00		
Total.....	.....	85.71	107 15	107 15	.....	16,273.90	1,450 00	966 00	2,416 00		
Grand total.....	.....	272.75	1,394 44	1,394 44	.....	120,833.24	9,770 00	5,649 00	15,419 00		
ARKANSAS.											
Camden.....	First half.....	30.59	562 81	562 81	.....	24,447.21	1,900 00	1,413 51	3,313 51		
Camden.....	Second half.....	37.30	296 97	296 97	.....	24,481.53	1,794 00	1,024 80	2,818 80		
Total.....	.....	67.89	859 78	859 78	.....	48,928.74	3,694 00	2,438 31	6,132 31		
Dardanelle.....	First half.....	9.28	162 48	162 48	.....	12,842.70	1,145 00	1,205 59	2,350 59		
Dardanelle.....	Second half.....	28.65	54 52	54 52	.....	15,949.35	1,419 00	1,477 23	2,896 23		
Total.....	.....	37.93	217 00	217 00	.....	28,892.05	2,564 00	2,682 82	5,246 82		

Harrison.....	First half.....	171.43	214.28	214.28	214.28	13,390.21	910.00	775.13	1,705.13
Harrison.....	Second half.....	19.78	94.72	94.72	94.72	27,460.56	1,925.00	1,397.33	3,292.33
Total.....		191.21	309.00	309.00	309.00	40,850.77	2,855.00	2,142.46	4,997.46
Little Rock.....	First half.....	34.56	745.48	745.48	745.48	14,726.36	1,235.00	1,356.55	2,591.55
Little Rock.....	Second half.....	58.12	193.38	193.38	193.38	12,324.70	1,525.00	1,138.35	2,663.35
Total.....		96.68	938.86	938.86	938.86	33,051.06	2,760.00	2,494.90	5,254.90
Grand total.....		383.71	2,324.64	2,324.64	2,324.64	151,731.62	11,873.00	9,738.49	21,631.49
ARIZONA.									
Florence.....	First half.....	1,443.10	2,707.50	2,707.50	2,707.50	960.00	90.00	72.00	162.00
Florence.....	Second half.....	36,933.79	10,736.50	10,736.50	10,736.50	734.57	55.00	39.00	94.00
Total.....		38,376.89	13,444.00	13,444.00	13,444.00	1,694.57	145.00	111.00	256.00
Prescott.....	First half.....	2,307.92	3,540.25	3,540.25	3,540.25	1,306.35	90.00	51.00	141.00
Prescott.....	Second half.....	4,017.28	2,709.35	2,709.35	2,709.35	2,358.53	150.00	106.50	256.50
Total.....		6,325.20	6,249.60	6,249.60	6,249.60	3,664.88	240.00	157.50	397.50
Grand total.....		44,702.09	19,693.60	19,693.60	19,693.60	5,359.45	385.00	268.50	653.50
CALIFORNIA.									
Humboldt.....	First half.....	36,854.43	54,971.77	54,971.77	54,971.77	14,933.99	945.00	616.50	1,561.50
Humboldt.....	Second half.....	14,393.50	24,185.76	24,185.76	24,185.76	16,588.09	1,045.00	665.12	1,710.12
Total.....		51,247.93	79,157.53	79,157.53	79,157.53	31,522.08	1,990.00	1,281.62	3,271.62
Independence.....	First half.....	2,105.70	3,858.85	3,858.85	3,858.85	1,040.00	65.00	72.00	137.00
Independence.....	Second half.....	7,704.85	3,610.24	3,610.24	3,610.24	1,720.00	110.00	96.00	216.00
Total.....		9,810.55	7,469.09	7,469.09	7,469.09	2,760.00	175.00	168.00	343.00
Los Angeles.....	First half.....	6,230.90	9,430.84	9,430.84	9,430.84	3,542.33	295.00	106.50	401.50
Los Angeles.....	Second half.....	47,112.10	19,403.64	19,403.64	19,403.64	2,907.39	240.00	186.00	426.00
Total.....		53,383.00	28,834.48	28,834.48	28,834.48	6,449.72	535.00	332.50	917.50
Marysville.....	First half.....	21,133.15	45,248.11	45,248.11	45,248.11	16,539.13	1,210.00	1,019.26	2,229.26
Marysville.....	Second half.....	27,896.24	63,924.93	63,924.93	63,924.93	7,876.68	740.00	695.30	1,435.30
Total.....		49,029.39	109,173.04	109,173.04	109,173.04	24,415.81	1,950.00	1,714.56	3,664.56
San Francisco.....	First half.....	13,503.21	26,663.04	26,663.04	26,663.04	18,836.62	1,300.00	1,225.50	2,525.50
San Francisco.....	Second half.....	5,463.25	12,835.22	12,835.22	12,835.22	4,859.07	1,685.00	1,338.00	3,023.00
Total.....		18,971.46	39,498.26	39,498.26	39,498.26	7,487.19	2,985.00	2,563.50	5,548.50



No. 2.—Statement of public land sold, of cash and revolutionary bounty-land scrip received in payment therefor, &amp;c.—Continued.

States, Territories, and land offices.	Fiscal year 1877.	Quantity sold for cash and revolutionary bounty-land scrip at and above \$1.25 per acre, and amount received therefor, in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.		Amount.	Amount received in cash and revolutionary bounty-land scrip, respectively, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.		Acres.	Quantity entered for homestead settlement, with the aggregate of \$5 and \$10 payments thereon, with registers' and receivers' commissions on the value of the lands entered, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.			
		Acres.	Amount.		Cash.	Bounty-land scrip.		Acres.	\$5 and \$10 payments.	Registers' and receivers' commissions.	Aggregate of \$5 and \$10 payments and registers' and receivers' commissions.
CALIFORNIA—Continued.											
Sacramento	First half	13, 103.04	\$28, 020 90	\$28, 020 90	.....	.....	11, 915.19	\$935 00	\$858 65	\$1, 793 65	
Sacramento	Second half	12, 142.41	25, 503 38	25, 503 38	.....	.....	15, 994.38	1, 290 00	1, 261 82	2, 551 82	
Total		25, 245.45	53, 524 28	53, 524 28	.....	.....	27, 909.57	2, 225 00	2, 120 47	4, 345 47	
Stockton	First half	14, 655.40	24, 192 30	24, 192 30	.....	.....	10, 435.43	675 00	692 33	1, 367 33	
Stockton	Second half	13, 534.45	21, 734 19	21, 734 12	.....	.....	10, 942.55	725 00	733 35	1, 478 35	
Total		28, 189.85	45, 926 32	45, 926 32	.....	.....	21, 377.98	1, 400 00	1, 445 08	2, 845 68	
Shasta	First half	3, 825.03	8, 149 42	8, 149 42	.....	.....	1, 840.00	205 00	193 62	398 62	
Shasta	Second half	8, 047.09	11, 370 34	11, 370 34	.....	.....	3, 799.28	350 00	292 50	642 50	
Total		11, 872.17	19, 519 76	19, 519 76	.....	.....	5, 639.28	555 00	486 12	1, 041 12	
Susnaville	First half	9, 451.57	15, 521 84	15, 521 84	.....	.....	7, 348.02	470 00	417 79	887 79	
Susnaville	Second half	20, 185.85	15, 159 28	15, 159 28	.....	.....	8, 247.07	525 00	529 25	1, 054 25	
Total		29, 637.42	30, 681 12	30, 681 12	.....	.....	15, 595.09	995 00	947 04	1, 942 04	
Visalia	First half	11, 117.87	26, 221 91	26, 221 91	.....	.....	12, 976.75	1, 105 00	1, 088 50	2, 193 50	
Visalia	Second half	112, 457.08	44, 926 40	43, 926 40	.....	.....	8, 853.22	730 00	696 00	1, 426 00	
Total		123, 574.95	70, 148 31	70, 148 31	.....	.....	21, 339.97	1, 835 00	1, 784 50	3, 619 50	
Grand total		401, 022.17	483, 932 19	476, 445 00	\$7, 457 19	200, 373.96	14, 645 00	12, 893 99	27, 538 99		
COLORADO.											
Central City	First half	1, 917 32	3, 811 09	3, 811 09	.....	200.00	.....	15 00	67 50	82 50	
Central City	Second half	563.41	1, 937 48	1, 937 48	.....	159.86	.....	10 00	30 00	40 00	

Total	2,480.73	5,748.57	5,748.57	350.86	25.00	97.50	182.50
First half	3,700.98	6,794.28	6,794.28	7,766.06	660.00	1,139.41	1,799.41
Second half	1,772.60	4,831.33	4,831.33	6,186.57	505.00	798.00	1,303.00
Total	5,563.57	11,625.61	11,625.61	13,952.63	1,165.00	1,937.41	3,102.41
Del Norte	4,313.81	6,539.50	6,539.50	3,759.06	235.00	162.00	397.00
Del Norte	6,043.97	8,823.69	8,823.69	3,916.84	250.00	153.00	403.00
Total	10,357.78	15,363.19	15,363.19	7,675.90	485.00	315.00	800.00
Fair Play	3,831.30	5,997.94	5,997.94	960.00	60.00	36.00	96.00
Fair Play	3,123.23	4,366.49	4,366.49	1,760.00	110.00	72.00	182.00
Total	6,959.62	10,364.43	10,364.43	2,720.00	170.00	108.00	278.00
Pueblo	4,376.65	7,063.44	7,063.44	6,138.54	405.00	337.50	742.50
Pueblo	2,754.69	4,282.78	4,282.78	7,199.59	455.00	391.50	846.50
Total	7,131.34	11,346.22	11,346.22	13,338.13	860.00	729.00	1,589.00
Grand total	32,493.04	54,448.02	54,448.02	38,046.52	2,705.00	3,186.91	5,891.91
DAKOTA TERRITORY.							
Bismarck	719.94	1,799.85	1,799.85	675.40	50.00	52.00	102.00
Bismarck	398.72	996.80	996.80	720.00	50.00	36.00	86.00
Total	1,118.66	2,796.65	2,796.65	1,395.40	100.00	88.00	188.00
Fargo	1,973.01	3,721.00	3,721.00	6,421.16	465.00	274.46	739.46
Fargo	2,467.35	4,665.91	4,665.91	13,964.90	1,030.00	519.16	1,549.16
Total	4,440.36	8,386.91	8,386.91	20,386.06	1,495.00	793.62	2,288.62
Sioux Falls	4,453.86	10,529.23	10,529.23	29,062.49	1,940.00	1,668.53	3,608.53
Sioux Falls	3,024.71	6,578.75	6,578.75	23,868.21	1,505.00	1,136.68	2,641.68
Total	7,478.57	17,107.98	17,107.98	52,930.70	3,445.00	2,805.21	6,250.21
Springfield	2,473.68	3,492.83	3,492.83	9,720.03	610.00	336.11	936.11
Springfield	507.09	633.86	633.86	7,351.87	465.00	253.79	718.79
Total	2,980.77	4,126.14	4,126.14	17,080.95	1,075.00	579.90	1,654.90
Yankton	2,875.73	4,394.69	4,394.69	12,030.03	1,275.00	723.86	1,998.86
Yankton	1,442.33	2,602.92	2,602.92	13,445.78	845.00	580.77	1,435.77
Total	4,318.06	6,997.61	6,997.61	32,076.71	2,120.00	1,304.63	3,434.63
Grand total	20,336.42	39,415.29	39,415.29	123,869.62	8,235.00	5,571.36	13,806.36

No. 2.—Statement of public land sold, of cash and revolutionary bounty-land scrip received in payment therefor, &amp;c.—Continued.

States, Territories, and land offices.	Fiscal year 1877.		Quantity sold for cash and revolutionary bounty-land scrip at and above \$1.25 per acre, and amount received therefor, in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.		Amount received in cash and revolutionary bounty-land scrip, respectively, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.		Bounty-land scrip.	Acres.	Quantity entered for homestead settlement, with the aggregate of \$5 and \$10 payments thereon, with registers' and receivers' commissions on the value of the lands entered, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.			
	Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Bounty-land scrip.	Acres.	\$5 and \$10 payments.	Registers' and receivers' commissions.	Aggregate of \$5 and \$10 payments and registers' and receivers' commissions.				
FLORIDA.	First half .....	\$4,798 58	\$4,798 58	.....	86,925.44	\$6,250 00	\$2,550 39	\$8,800 39				
	Second half .....	7,781 91	7,781 91	.....	98,846.36	7,065 00	2,915 06	9,980 06				
	Total .....	12,580 49	12,580 49	.....	185,771.80	13,315 00	5,465 45	18,780 45				
IDAHO TERRITORY.	First half .....	2,150 37	2,150 37	.....	10,754.83	745 00	580 50	1,325 50				
	Second half .....	1,485 15	1,485 15	.....	7,401.72	480 00	344 50	824 50				
	Total .....	3,635 52	3,635 52	.....	18,156.55	1,325 00	925 00	2,150 00				
IOWA.	First half .....	466 44	466 44	.....	100.00	10 00	12 00	22 00				
	Second half .....	3,071 38	3,071 38	.....	9,434.43	590 00	420 00	1,010 00				
	Total .....	3,537 82	3,537 82	.....	9,584.43	600 00	432 00	1,032 00				
	Grand total .....	7,173 34	7,173 34	.....	27,740.98	1,825 00	1,357 00	3,182 00				
IOWA.	First half .....	800 00	800 00	.....	582.00	90 00	278 54	368 54				
	Second half .....	604 40	604 40	.....	648.69	80 00	470 47	559 47				
	Total .....	1,404 40	1,404 40	.....	1,230.69	170 00	758 01	928 01				
SIOUX CITY.	First half .....	327 70	327 70	.....	3,385.80	352 00	2,557 00	2,909 00				
	Second half .....	212 93	212 93	.....	1,530.00	185 00	2,332 00	2,517 00				
	Total .....	540 63	540 63	.....	4,905.80	537 00	4,889 00	5,426 00				

Grand total	1, 299.23	1, 945 03	1, 945 03	6, 136.49	707 00	5, 647 01	6, 354 01
ILLINOIS.							
Springfield*	452.55	734 08	734 08				
Springfield*							
Total	452.55	734 08	734 08				
INDIANA.							
Indianapolis*	227.88	284 82	284 82				
Indianapolis*	32.22	40 27	40 27	272.28	15 00	12 00	27 00
Total	260.10	325 09	325 09	272.28	15 00	12 00	27 00
KANSAS.							
Concordia	147.68	1, 538 62	1, 538 62				
Concordia	2, 660.48	4, 090 61	4, 090 61	41, 576.81	2, 810 00	3, 991 17	6, 801 17
Total	2, 808.16	5, 629 23	5, 629 23	44, 711.67	2, 995 00	5, 975 59	8, 970 59
Hays City	1, 043.88	2, 809 19	2, 809 19				
Hays City	895.74	2, 038 30	2, 038 30	86, 288.48	5, 805 00	9, 966 76	15, 771 76
Total	1, 939.42	4, 847 49	4, 847 49	28, 621.32	2, 830 00	1, 216 37	4, 046 37
Independence	12.40	19 87	19 87	14, 739.83	1, 060 00	644 73	1, 704 73
Independence	250.99	313 74	313 74	43, 361.15	3, 890 00	1, 861 10	5, 751 10
Total	263.39	333 61	333 61	707.87	90 00	274 49	364 49
Kirwin	1, 130.64	2, 279 18	1, 930 43	760.00	75 00	212 74	287 74
Kirwin	1, 549.75	2, 602 35	2, 602 35	1, 467.87	165 00	487 23	652 23
Total	2, 680.39	4, 881 53	4, 532 78	40, 249.90	2, 530 00	1, 567 76	4, 097 78
Larned	1, 965.69	4, 707 60	4, 707 60	41, 638.23	2, 630 00	1, 943 93	4, 573 93
Larned	2, 443.98	5, 993 03	5, 993 03	81, 888.13	5, 160 00	3, 511 71	8, 671 71
Total	4, 409.67	10, 700 63	10, 700 63	48, 919.14	3, 660 00	2, 621 61	6, 281 61
Salina	5, 158.74	12, 552 80	12, 552 80	58, 411.50	3, 910 00	2, 549 66	6, 459 66
Salina	1, 897.17	5, 237 21	5, 237 21	107, 330.64	7, 570 00	5, 171 27	12, 741 27
Total	7, 055.91	17, 810 01	17, 810 01	36, 485.18	3, 190 00	3, 907 67	7, 027 67
Topeka	4, 175.30	6, 500 00	6, 500 00	33, 886.95	2, 890 00	3, 828 41	6, 418 41
Topeka	204.13	310 32	310 32	70, 372.13	6, 010 00	7, 436 08	13, 446 08
Total	4, 379.43	6, 810 32	6, 810 32	3, 700.16	435 00	849 01	1, 284 01
				2, 008.21	230 00	455 56	615 56
				5, 708.37	655 00	1, 304 57	1, 959 57

\* Office closed September 30, 1876. Commissioner of General Land Office ex-officio register and receiver, act of March 3, 1877.





East Saginaw.....	577.17	1,141.57	1,141.57	.....	4,480.31	365.00	308.86	673.86
East Saginaw.....	251.74	564.68	564.68	.....	3,877.44	340.00	286.75	626.75
Total.....	828.91	1,706.25	1,706.25	.....	8,366.75	705.00	595.61	1,300.61
Ionia.....	158.52	1,488.15	1,488.15	.....	4,832.66	415.00	699.42	1,114.42
Ionia.....	95.11	587.78	587.78	.....	5,920.82	435.00	569.86	1,004.86
Total.....	253.63	2,075.93	2,075.93	.....	10,113.48	850.00	1,269.28	2,119.28
Marquette.....	4,189.14	5,930.95	5,930.95	.....	6,361.24	500.00	290.51	790.51
Marquette.....	2,017.13	2,971.44	2,971.44	.....	8,940.29	715.00	343.04	1,059.04
Total.....	6,206.27	8,902.39	8,902.39	.....	15,301.53	1,215.00	633.55	1,348.55
Traverse City.....	969.80	3,054.29	3,054.29	.....	22,422.91	1,695.00	1,599.93	3,294.93
Traverse City.....	741.19	1,824.54	1,824.54	.....	36,482.42	2,980.00	2,075.70	5,055.70
Total.....	1,710.99	4,878.83	4,878.83	.....	58,905.33	4,675.00	3,675.63	8,350.63
Grand total.....	9,692.43	26,971.21	26,971.21	.....	104,003.88	8,260.00	6,765.13	15,025.13
MINNESOTA.								
Alexandria.....	838.15	1,447.32	1,447.32	.....	7,630.09	620.00	650.83	1,270.83
Alexandria.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	838.15	1,447.32	1,447.32	.....	7,630.09	620.00	650.83	1,270.83
Benson.....	705.70	1,961.21	1,961.21	.....	11,562.19	1,050.00	1,303.14	2,353.14
Benson.....	684.31	1,873.83	1,873.83	.....	25,031.26	2,250.00	1,517.14	3,767.14
Total.....	1,480.01	3,135.04	3,135.04	.....	36,593.45	3,300.00	2,820.28	6,120.28
Duluth.....	862.39	1,456.60	1,456.60	.....	1,016.01	100.00	95.58	195.58
Duluth.....	1,030.24	1,691.43	1,691.43	.....	1,199.90	120.00	80.00	200.00
Total.....	1,892.63	3,148.03	3,148.03	.....	2,215.91	220.00	175.58	395.58
Litchfield.....	406.58	1,010.48	1,010.48	.....	11,378.98	934.00	746.68	1,680.68
Litchfield.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	406.58	1,010.48	1,010.48	.....	11,378.98	934.00	746.68	1,680.68
Detroit.....	1,705.05	3,063.72	3,063.72	.....	8,131.17	685.00	355.80	1,070.80
Detroit.....	648.24	1,305.34	1,305.34	.....	12,318.42	1,060.00	594.78	1,654.78
Total.....	2,413.29	4,369.06	4,369.06	.....	20,449.59	1,745.00	950.58	2,725.58

\* Office removed to Fergus Falls September 13, 1876.

† Office removed to Benson June 19, 1876.

No. 2.—Statement of public lands sold, of cash and revolutionary bounty-land scrip received in payment therefor, &amp;c.—Continued.

States, Territories, and land offices.		Fiscal year 1877.	Quantity sold for cash and revolutionary bounty-land scrip at and above \$1.25 per acre, and amount received therefor, in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.		Amount received in cash and revolutionary bounty-land scrip, respectively, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.		Acres.	Quantity entered for homestead settlement, with the aggregate of \$5 and \$10 payments thereon, with registers' and receivers' commissions on the value of the lands entered, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.			
			Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Bounty-land scrip.		\$5 and \$10 payments.	Registers' and receivers' commissions.	Aggregate of \$5 and \$10 payments and registers' and receivers' commissions.	
MINNESOTA—Continued.											
Fergus Falls.....	First half.....	1, 225.65	\$2, 411 18	\$2, 411 18	.....	12, 929.69	\$960 00	\$1, 391 51	\$2, 351 81		
Fergus Falls.....	Second half.....	794.00	1, 103 17	1, 103 17	.....	16, 302.82	1, 405 00	1, 307 12	2, 712 12		
Total.....		2, 019.65	3, 514 35	3, 514 35	.....	29, 232.51	2, 365 00	2, 698 93	5, 063 93		
New Ulm.....	First half.....	918.00	1, 680 15	1, 680 15	.....	4, 645.17	375 00	620 76	995 76		
New Ulm.....	Second half.....	450.68	1, 814 86	1, 814 86	.....	6, 137.41	515 00	740 17	1, 255 17		
Total.....		1, 368.68	3, 495 01	3, 495 01	.....	10, 782.58	890 00	1, 360 93	2, 250 93		
Redwood Falls.....	First half.....	536.42	897 31	897 31	.....	8, 015.30	750 00	1, 002 24	1, 752 24		
Redwood Falls.....	Second half.....	222.56	612 75	612 75	.....	7, 637.77	715 00	753 58	1, 468 58		
Total.....		758.98	1, 510 06	1, 510 06	.....	15, 653.07	1, 465 00	1, 755 82	3, 230 82		
Saint Cloud.....	First half.....	1, 472.20	2, 249 33	2, 249 33	.....	9, 603.74	845 00	1, 039 66	1, 934 66		
Saint Cloud.....	Second half.....	1, 218.34	1, 792 53	1, 792 53	.....	10, 414.04	965 00	865 05	1, 830 05		
Total.....		2, 690.54	4, 041 86	4, 041 86	.....	20, 017.78	1, 810 00	1, 954 71	3, 764 71		
Taylor's Falls.....	First half.....	275.74	386 30	386 30	.....	3, 458.61	200 00	482 68	772 68		
Taylor's Falls.....	Second half.....	1, 251.19	1, 665 32	1, 665 32	.....	3, 773.05	200 00	306 97	596 97		
Total.....		1, 526.93	2, 051 62	2, 051 62	.....	7, 231.66	580 00	789 65	1, 369 65		
Worthington.....	First half.....	1, 732.84	4, 493 04	4, 493 04	.....	12, 176.00	1, 095 00	1, 877 57	2, 972 57		
Worthington.....	Second half.....	376.59	1, 735 42	1, 735 42	.....	10, 518.71	900 00	1, 568 00	2, 468 00		
Total.....		2, 115.43	6, 228 46	6, 228 46	.....	22, 694.71	1, 995 00	3, 445 57	5, 440 57		
Grand total.....		17, 510 87	33, 951 29	33, 951 29	.....	183, 880.33	15, 924 00	17, 379 56	33, 303 56		

MISSOURI.		First half.....	677.45	1, 019 01	1, 019 01	5, 148.53	455 00	671 76	1, 136 76
		Second half.....	4, 682.00	6, 004 19	6, 004 19	5, 446.41	521 00	720 90	1, 241 90
Total.....			5, 269.45	7, 023 20	7, 023 20	10, 594 94	976 00	1, 392 66	2, 368 66
Ironton .....		First half.....	809.99	1, 062 48	1, 062 48	5, 246.91	400 00	654 94	1, 054 94
		Second half.....	487.91	609 89	609 89	8, 909.23	670 00	905 22	1, 575 22
Total.....			1, 297.90	1, 672 37	1, 672 37	14, 156.14	1, 070 00	1, 560 16	2, 630 16
Springfield.....		First half.....	319.02	405 34	405 34	5, 170.16	420 00	1, 002 00	1, 422 00
		Second half.....	315.27	500 60	500 60	7, 742.94	605 00	1, 038 00	1, 663 00
Total.....			634.29	905 94	905 94	12, 913.10	1, 025 00	2, 060 00	3, 085 00
Grand total.....			7, 231.64	9, 601 51	9, 601 51	37, 664.18	3, 071 00	5, 012 82	8, 083 82
MISSISSIPPI.									
Jackson .....		First half .....	130.02	162 52	162 52	21, 632.19	1, 530 00	712 00	2, 242 00
		Second half .....	134.22	162 15	162 15	18, 856.97	1, 345 00	840 00	2, 185 00
Total.....			264.24	324 67	324 67	40, 489.16	2, 875 00	1, 552 00	4, 427 00
MONTANA TERRITORY.									
Helena .....		First half .....	1, 434.23	2, 473 20	2, 473 20	2, 105.56	140 00	204 00	344 00
		Second half .....	2, 164.54	3, 688 52	3, 688 52	3, 190.90	230 00	540 00	770 00
Total.....			3, 598.77	6, 161 72	6, 161 72	5, 296.46	370 00	744 00	1, 114 00
Bozeman .....		First half .....	582.43	907 27	907 27	400.00	40 00	261 00	301 00
		Second half .....	1, 521.33	1, 901 69	1, 901 69	901.14	95 00	252 00	347 00
Total.....			2, 103.78	2, 808 96	2, 808 96	1, 301.14	135 00	513 00	648 00
Grand total.....			5, 692.55	8, 970 68	8, 970 68	6, 597.60	505 00	1, 257 00	1, 762 00
NEBRASKA.									
Beatrice .....		First half .....	167.53	818 83	818 83	6, 113.62	730 00	1, 619 62	2, 349 62
		Second half .....	206.93	452 33	452 33	4, 740.93	525 00	1, 613 31	2, 138 31
Total.....			368.46	1, 271 16	1, 271 16	10, 854.55	1, 255 00	3, 232 93	4, 487 93
Bloomington.....		First half.....	1, 083.07	2, 368 35	2, 368 35	27, 856.87	1, 880 00	1, 230 32	3, 110 32
		Second half .....	1, 477.70	2, 053 75	2, 053 75	16, 517.32	1, 710 00	1, 435 08	3, 145 08
Total.....			2, 560.77	4, 422 10	4, 422 10	44, 374.19	3, 590 00	2, 665 40	6, 255 40



No. 2.—Statement of public land sold, of cash and revolutionary bounty-land scrip received in payment thereof, &amp;c.—Continued.

States, Territories, and land offices.	Fiscal year, 1877.	Quantity sold for cash and revolutionary bounty-land scrip at and above \$1.25 per acre, and amount received therefor, in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.		Amount.	Amount received in cash and revolutionary bounty-land scrip, respectively, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.		Acres.	Quantity entered for homestead settlement, with the aggregate of \$5 and \$10 payments thereon, with registers' and receivers' commissions on the value of the lands entered, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.		
		Acres.			Cash.	Bounty-land scrip.		\$5 and \$10 payments.	Registers' and receivers' commissions.	Aggregate of \$5 and \$10 payments and registers' and receivers' commissions.
Grand Island	First half	898.32	\$2,543 12	\$2,543 13	.....	22,405.94	\$1,995 00	\$2,535 32	.....	\$4,530 32
Grand Island	Second half	992.14	1,914 90	1,914 90	.....	26,849.08	1,645 00	2,157 18	.....	3,802 18
Total		1,890.46	4,458 03	4,458 03	.....	49,255.02	3,640 00	4,692 50	.....	8,332 50
Lincoln	First half	100.13	650 33	650 33	.....	11,678.23	1,399 00	4,446 09	.....	5,845 09
Lincoln	Second half	16.56	224 78	224 78	.....	8,874.41	1,000 00	4,120 22	.....	5,120 22
Total		116.69	875 11	875 11	.....	20,552.64	2,399 00	8,566 31	.....	10,965 31
Niobrara	First half	555.56	694 49	694 49	.....	7,770.64	490 00	610 00	.....	1,100 00
Niobrara	Second half	475.55	594 87	594 87	.....	9,740.34	615 00	758 00	.....	1,373 00
Total		1,031.11	1,289 36	1,289 36	.....	17,510.98	1,105 00	1,368 00	.....	2,473 00
Norfolk	First half	9.81	22 88	22 88	.....	7,379.98	475 00	1,005 79	.....	1,480 79
Norfolk	Second half	493.85	832 51	832 51	.....	6,341.25	410 00	1,101 83	.....	1,511 83
Total		503.66	855 39	855 39	.....	13,621.23	885 00	2,107 62	.....	2,992 62
North Platte	First half	503.25	944 12	944 12	.....	2,339.63	180 00	375 24	.....	555 24
North Platte	Second half	570.31	1,349 53	1,349 53	.....	2,263.48	175 00	149 50	.....	324 50
Total		1,073.56	2,293 65	2,293 65	.....	4,603.11	355 00	524 74	.....	879 74
Grand total		7,544.71	15,464 80	15,464 80	.....	160,771.72	13,229 00	23,157 50	.....	36,386 50
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.										
La Mesilla	First half	633.01	791 27	791 27	.....	480.00	30 00	27 00	.....	57 00
La Mesilla	Second half	480.00	520 00	520 00	.....	1,121.87	70 00	60 00	.....	130 00
Total		1,113.01	1,311 27	1,311 27	.....	1,601.87	100 00	87 00	.....	187 00

Santa Fé.....	First half.....	1.64	2.50	2.50	1,360.00	90.00	60.00	150.00
Santa Fé.....	Second half.....				400.00	30.00	30.00	60.00
Total.....		1.64	2.50	2.50	1,760.00	120.90	90.00	210.00
Grand total.....		1,114.65	1,313.77	1,313.77	3,361.87	220.00	177.00	397.00
NEVADA.								
Carson City.....	First half.....	950.99	1,937.17	1,937.17	1,240.00	110.00	129.00	239.00
Carson City.....	Second half.....	19,440.86	9,258.69	9,258.69	1,080.00	110.00	126.00	236.00
Total.....		20,391.85	11,185.86	11,185.86	2,320.00	220.00	255.00	475.00
Eureka.....	First half.....	1,939.99	3,476.25	3,476.25	960.00	60.00	42.00	102.00
Eureka.....	Second half.....	3,214.03	3,148.50	3,148.50	980.75	65.00	45.00	110.00
Total.....		5,154.02	6,624.75	6,624.75	1,940.75	125.00	87.00	212.00
Elko.....	First half.....	260.04	685.32	685.32	400.00	30.00	18.00	48.00
Elko.....	Second half.....	430.05	1,143.75	1,143.75	560.00	56.00	53.45	103.45
Total.....		690.09	1,829.07	1,829.07	960.00	86.00	71.45	157.45
Pioche.....	First half.....	3.67	20.00	20.00				
Pioche.....	Second half.....							
Total.....		3.67	20.00	20.00				
Grand total.....		26,239.63	19,639.68	19,639.68	5,220.75	431.00	413.45	844.45
OHIO.								
Chillicothe.....	First half.....	11.47	137.64	137.64	40.00	5.00	31.94	36.94
Chillicothe.....	Second half.....							
Total.....		11.47	137.64	137.64	40.00	5.00	31.94	36.94
OREGON.								
La Grande.....	First half.....	3,287.92	5,033.17	5,033.17	3,428.60	220.00	375.00	595.00
La Grande.....	Second half.....	3,654.15	3,181.84	3,181.84	7,235.10	560.00	524.48	1,084.48
Total.....		6,942.07	8,215.01	8,215.01	10,663.70	780.00	899.48	1,679.48
The Dalles.....	First half.....	1,031.99	1,440.24	1,440.24	4,365.05	345.00	386.05	731.05
The Dalles.....	Second half.....	1,600.67	2,504.80	2,504.80	4,160.00	350.00	340.12	690.12
Total.....		2,632.66	3,945.04	3,945.04	8,525.05	695.00	726.17	1,421.17
Linkville.....	First half.....	1,341.72	2,072.89	2,072.89	2,417.60	155.00	90.66	245.66
Linkville.....	Second half.....	395.13	493.92	493.92	1,621.32	105.00	66.81	171.81
Total.....		1,736.85	2,566.81	2,566.81	4,038.92	260.00	157.47	417.47

\* Office closed September 30, 1876. Commissioner of General Land Office ex-officio register and receiver, act of March 3, 1877.

No. 2.—Statement of public land sold, of cash and revolutionary bounty-land scrip received in payment thereof, &amp;c.—Continued.

States, Territories, and land offices.	Fiscal year 1877.	Quantity sold for cash and revolutionary bounty-land scrip at and above \$1.25 per acre, and amount received therefor, in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.		Amount received in cash and revolutionary bounty-land scrip, respectively, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.		Quantity entered for homestead settlement, with the aggregate of \$5 and \$10 payments thereon, with registers' and receivers' commissions on the value of the lands entered, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.			
		Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Bounty-land scrip.	Acres.	\$5 and \$10 payments.	Registers' and receivers' commissions.	Aggregate of \$5 and \$10 payments and registers' and receivers' commissions.
OREGON—Continued.									
Oregon City.....	First half.....	1,603.74	\$3,483.87	\$3,483.87	.....	11,611.59	\$1,330.00	\$1,399.83	\$2,729.83
Oregon City.....	Second half.....	1,438.71	2,566.84	2,566.84	.....	14,247.64	1,315.00	1,399.33	2,714.33
Total.....	.....	3,042.45	6,050.71	6,050.71	.....	25,859.23	2,645.00	2,799.16	5,444.16
Roseburg.....	First half.....	2,627.48	4,411.91	4,411.91	.....	8,851.24	645.00	943.99	1,588.99
Roseburg.....	Second half.....	4,133.27	6,037.16	6,037.16	.....	10,559.90	790.00	792.21	1,582.21
Total.....	.....	6,760.75	10,449.07	10,449.07	.....	19,411.14	1,435.00	1,736.20	3,171.20
Grand total.....	.....	21,114.78	31,226.64	31,226.64	.....	68,493.04	5,815.00	6,318.48	12,133.48
UTAH TERRITORY.									
Beaver City.....	First half.....	949.57	1,186.96	1,186.96	.....	2,966.37	190.00	179.44	389.44
Beaver City.....	Second half.....	320.28	400.32	400.32	.....	1,040.00	65.00	63.00	138.00
Total.....	.....	1,269.85	1,587.28	1,587.28	.....	4,006.37	255.00	242.44	497.44
Salt Lake City.....	First half.....	4,137.90	5,968.96	5,968.96	.....	16,838.24	1,225.00	966.27	2,191.27
Salt Lake City.....	Second half.....	50,148.79	26,756.03	26,756.03	.....	40,044.82	3,010.00	2,791.50	5,801.50
Total.....	.....	54,286.69	32,724.99	32,724.99	.....	56,883.06	4,235.00	3,757.77	7,992.77
Grand total.....	.....	55,556.54	34,312.27	34,312.27	.....	60,889.43	4,490.00	4,000.21	8,490.21
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.									
Olympia.....	First half.....	7,563.88	15,982.74	15,982.74	.....	7,842.31	695.00	859.50	1,554.50
Olympia.....	Second half.....	5,279.06	13,244.41	13,244.41	.....	9,700.02	860.00	960.00	1,820.00
Total.....	.....	12,842.94	29,227.15	29,227.15	.....	17,542.33	1,555.00	1,819.50	3,374.50

Vancouver.....	292 58	1, 260 54	1, 260 54	5, 193 08	505 00	830 35	1, 334 35
Vancouver.....	298 80	715 83	715 83	5, 215 92	575 00	665 42	1, 240 42
Total.....	591 38	1, 976 37	1, 976 37	10, 409 00	1, 080 00	1, 494 77	2, 574 77
Walla Walla.....	6, 348 82	11, 895 84	11, 895 84	7, 922 38	610 00	584 00	1, 144 00
Walla Walla.....	4, 930 32	11, 432 61	11, 432 61	18, 929 60	1, 395 00	1, 094 00	2, 489 00
Total.....	11, 279 14	23, 348 45	23, 348 45	26, 851 98	2, 005 00	1, 678 00	3, 633 00
Grand total.....	24, 713 46	54, 551 97	54, 551 97	54, 803 31	4, 640 00	4, 942 27	9, 582 27
WISCONSIN.							
Bayfield.....	1, 027 08	2, 033 00	2, 033 00	797 00	90 00	43 85	133 85
Bayfield.....	640 00	1, 250 00	1, 250 00	686 07	60 00	31 05	91 05
Total.....	1, 667 08	3, 283 00	3, 283 00	1, 483 07	150 00	74 90	224 90
Eau Claire.....	1, 499 37	2, 253 93	2, 253 93	13, 900 15	1, 230 00	1, 066 23	2, 286 23
Eau Claire.....	1, 783 71	2, 700 44	2, 700 44	13, 265 96	1, 140 00	911 94	2, 051 94
Total.....	3, 283 08	4, 954 37	4, 954 37	27, 226 11	2, 360 00	1, 978 17	4, 338 17
Falls Saint Croix.....	1, 434 38	3, 266 17	3, 266 17	10, 568 25	930 00	915 32	1, 845 32
Falls Saint Croix.....	1, 722 28	3, 821 02	3, 821 02	8, 172 66	745 00	697 71	1, 442 71
Total.....	3, 156 66	7, 087 19	7, 087 19	18, 740 91	1, 675 00	1, 613 03	3, 288 03
La Crosse.....	2, 177 39	3, 274 14	3, 274 14	10, 412 10	825 00	928 30	1, 753 39
La Crosse.....	3, 918 29	5, 147 86	5, 147 86	11, 331 76	900 00	713 36	1, 613 36
Total.....	6, 095 68	8, 422 00	8, 422 00	21, 743 86	1, 725 00	1, 641 75	3, 366 75
Menasha.....	3, 451 55	4, 745 33	4, 745 33	5, 071 27	375 00	238 94	613 94
Menasha.....	6, 203 65	8, 105 66	8, 105 66	4, 825 44	345 00	210 79	555 79
Total.....	9, 655 20	12, 850 99	12, 850 99	9, 896 71	720 00	449 73	1, 169 73
Wausau.....	2, 961 34	3, 994 00	3, 994 00	6, 836 81	605 00	430 95	1, 035 95
Wausau.....	554 98	1, 138 56	1, 138 56	8, 012 99	715 00	504 87	1, 219 87
Total.....	3, 516 32	5, 132 56	5, 132 56	14, 849 80	1, 320 00	935 82	2, 255 82
Grand total.....	27, 374 02	41, 730 11	41, 730 11	93, 940 46	7, 950 00	6, 693 40	14, 643 40
WYOMING TERRITORY.							
Cheyenne.....	760 00	1, 500 00	1, 500 00	1, 520 00	110 00	84 00	194 00
Cheyenne.....	1, 196 00	5, 102 50	5, 102 50	1, 680 00	140 00	144 00	284 00
Total.....	1, 956 00	6, 602 50	6, 602 50	3, 200 00	250 00	228 00	478 00
Grand total.....	740, 686 57	969, 317 04	961, 481 10	2, 178, 098 17	166, 094 00	165, 404 34	333, 428 34



No. 2.—Statement of public land sold, of cash and revolutionary bounty-land scrip received in payment thereof, &amp;c.—Continued.

States, Territories, and land offices.	Fiscal year 1877.	Quantity entered under timber-culture acts of March 3, 1873, and March 13, 1874. (Revised Statutes, section 2464.) with amount received as fees and commissions thereon.				Quantity located with agricultural college scrip, and registers' and receivers' commissions on the value of the land embraced by the locations.		Aggregate area disposed of, with amount received therefor, including \$5 and \$10 payments and registers' and receivers' commissions.		Incidental expenses.
		Acres.	Fees.	Commissions.	Aggregate.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	
ALABAMA.										
Huntsville.....	First half.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,809.65	\$4,421 74	\$1,984 32
Huntsville.....	Second half.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,756.13	4,935 20	1,970 11
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,555.78	9,356 94	3,954 43
Montgomery.....	First half.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,937.41	2,416 20	1,878 35
Montgomery.....	Second half.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,153.19	2,517 15	1,724 39
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,090.60	4,933 35	3,602 74
Mobile.....	First half.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,741.67	1,071 00	1,009 50
Mobile.....	Second half.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,617.94	1,452 15	1,033 59
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,359.61	2,523 15	2,043 09
Grand total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121,105.99	16,813 44	9,000 26
ARKANSAS.										
Camden.....	First half.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,477.80	3,876 32	2,170 00
Camden.....	Second half.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,518.83	3,115 77	2,102 92
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,996.63	6,992 09	4,272 92
Dardanelle.....	First half.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,951.98	2,513 07	1,808 85
Dardanelle.....	Second half.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,978.00	2,930 75	1,977 70
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,929.98	5,463 82	3,786 55
Harrison.....	First half.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,570.64	1,919 41	1,405 23
Harrison.....	Second half.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,480.34	3,387 05	1,968 62
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,050.98	5,306 46	3,373 85

Little Rock	First half								14,764.92	3,337.03	2,352.02
Little Rock	Second half								16,362.82	2,856.73	2,668.71
Total									33,147.74	6,193.76	4,920.73
Grand total									152,125.33	23,956.13	16,354.05
ARIZONA.											
Florence	First half	1,080.00	\$30.00	\$32.00	\$112.00				3,483.10	2,981.50	396.57
Florence	Second half	1,240.00	100.00	40.00	140.00				38,908.36	10,970.50	952.42
Total		2,320.00	180.00	72.00	252.00				42,391.46	13,952.00	1,348.99
Prescott	First half	40.00	10.00	4.00	14.00				3,654.27	3,695.25	1,144.20
Prescott	Second half	80.00	20.00	8.00	28.00				6,455.81	2,993.85	984.63
Total		120.00	30.00	12.00	42.00				10,110.08	6,689.10	2,128.88
Grand total		2,440.00	210.00	84.00	294.00				52,501.54	20,641.10	3,477.87
CALIFORNIA.											
Humboldt	First half								51,788.42	56,533.87	2,007.32
Humboldt	Second half								30,981.59	23,895.88	2,398.07
Total									82,770.01	80,429.15	4,405.39
Independence	First half	160.00	20.00	8.00	28.00				3,305.70	4,023.85	835.82
Independence	Second half	40.00	10.00	4.00	14.00				9,464.85	3,830.94	993.10
Total		200.00	30.00	12.00	42.00				12,770.55	7,854.09	1,828.92
Los Angeles	First half	40.17	10.00	4.00	14.00				9,863.40	9,936.34	1,379.10
Los Angeles	Second half	40.00	10.00	4.00	14.00				50,059.49	19,843.64	1,655.67
Total		80.17	20.00	8.00	28.00				59,922.89	29,779.98	3,034.77
Marysville	First half								37,722.28	47,477.37	3,026.50
Marysville	Second half								35,772.92	65,360.23	3,139.01
Total									73,495.20	112,837.60	6,165.51
San Francisco	First half								32,654.83	20,200.54	3,000.00
San Francisco	Second half								30,001.09	15,858.82	3,736.50
Total									62,655.92	45,058.76	6,736.50
Sacramento	First half								25,018.23	29,814.55	3,378.17
Sacramento	Second half								28,296.79	28,059.20	3,140.26
Total									53,315.02	57,873.75	6,418.43



Del Norte.....	First half.....	560.00	60 00	24 00	84 00	.....	.....	8,632.87	7,030 50	1,945 78
Del Norte.....	Second half.....	440.00	40 00	16 00	56 00	.....	.....	10,400.81	9,882 69	1,517 12
Total.....		1,000.00	100 00	40 00	140 00	.....	.....	19,033.68	16,913 19	2,126 59
Fair Play.....	First half.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,791.39	6,093 94	1,302 55
Fair Play.....	Second half.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,888.23	4,548 49	3,545 74
Total.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,679.62	10,642 43	4,848 29
Pueblo.....	First half.....	330.00	20 00	8 00	28 00	.....	.....	10,835.19	7,833 94	3,001 25
Pueblo.....	Second half.....	330.00	20 00	8 00	28 00	.....	.....	10,274.28	5,157 38	5,116 90
Total.....		640.00	40 00	16 00	56 00	.....	.....	21,109.47	12,991 32	8,118 15
Grand total.....		3,023.33	260 00	104 00	364 00	8 00	320 00	73,882.89	60,711 93	13,170 96
DAKOTA TERRITORY.										
Bismarck.....	First half.....	160.00	20 00	8 00	28 00	.....	.....	1,555.34	1,929 85	336 51
Bismarck.....	Second half.....	1,317.66	90 00	36 00	126 00	.....	.....	2,436.38	1,208 80	1,227 58
Total.....		1,477.66	110 00	44 00	154 00	.....	.....	3,991.72	3,138 65	864 09
Fargo.....	First half.....	6,665.69	450 00	180 00	630 00	.....	.....	15,039.86	5,090 46	9,949 40
Fargo.....	Second half.....	13,382.13	910 00	364 00	1,274 00	.....	.....	29,764.38	7,489 07	2,060 31
Total.....		19,997.82	1,360 00	544 00	1,904 00	.....	.....	44,804.24	12,579 53	4,009 71
Sioux Falls.....	First half.....	16,939.53	1,170 00	469 00	1,639 00	.....	.....	50,455.88	15,775 76	3,413 12
Sioux Falls.....	Second half.....	11,032.65	740 00	296 00	1,036 00	.....	.....	37,943.57	10,356 43	2,637 14
Total.....		27,992.18	1,910 00	764 00	2,674 00	.....	.....	88,401.45	26,132 19	6,050 26
Springfield.....	First half.....	3,247.34	220 00	88 00	308 00	.....	.....	15,450.10	4,736 39	1,013 71
Springfield.....	Second half.....	3,916.00	250 00	100 00	350 00	.....	.....	11,774.96	1,702 65	1,372 31
Total.....		7,163.34	470 00	188 00	658 00	.....	.....	27,225.06	6,439 04	2,386 02
Yankton.....	First half.....	6,399.72	470 00	188 00	658 00	.....	.....	27,006.38	7,051 55	1,772 75
Yankton.....	Second half.....	5,188.20	430 00	172 00	602 00	4 00	160 00	20,206.31	4,634 69	1,535 95
Total.....		11,587.92	900 00	360 00	1,260 00	4 00	160 00	48,112.69	11,686 24	3,308 70
Grand total.....		62,188.92	4,750 00	1,900 00	6,650 00	4 00	160 00	212,555.16	59,875 05	16,847 97
FLORIDA.										
Gainesville.....	First half.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,218.14	13,598 97	3,635 78
Gainesville.....	Second half.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99,335.65	17,761 97	3,543 90
Total.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	186,553.79	31,360 94	7,179 68



No. 2.—Statement of public land sold, of cash and revolutionary bounty-land scrip received in payment thereof, &amp;c.—Continued.

States, Territories, and land offices.	Fiscal year 1877.	Quantity entered under timber-culture acts of March 3, 1873, and March 13, 1874, (Revised Statutes, section 2464,) with amount received as fees and commissions thereon.				Quantity located with agricultural college scrip, and registers' and receivers' commissions on the value of the land embraced by the locations.		Aggregate area disposed of, with amount received therefor, including \$5 and \$10 payments and registers and receivers' commissions.		Incidental expenses.
		Acres.	Fees.	Commissions.	Aggregate.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	
IDAHO TERRITORY.										
	Boise City.....	946.70	\$80 00	\$32 00	\$112 00	.....	.....	13,421.76	\$3,587 87	\$1,732 56
	Boise City.....	200.00	30 00	12 00	42 00	.....	.....	8,769.78	2,351 65	990 93
	Total.....	1,146.70	110 00	44 00	154 00	.....	.....	22,211.54	5,939 52	2,723 49
	Lewiston.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewiston.....	First half.....	5,889.21	410 00	164 00	574 00	.....	.....	533.15	488 44	349 37
Lewiston.....	Second half.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,770.73	4,655 38	1,338 02
Total.....	.....	5,889.21	410 00	164 00	574 00	.....	.....	18,303.88	5,143 82	1,687 39
Grand total.....	.....	7,035.91	520 00	208 00	728 00	.....	.....	40,515 42	11,083 34	4,410 88
IOWA.										
	Des Moines.....	40.00	10 00	4 00	14 00	.....	.....	1,232.00	1,182 54	732 52
	Des Moines.....	40.00	10 00	4 00	14 00	.....	.....	1,170.45	1,177 87	1,297 39
	Total.....	80.00	20 00	8 00	28 00	.....	.....	2,392.45	2,360 41	2,029 91
	Sioux City.....	3,499.12	410 00	164 00	574 00	.....	.....	7,098.00	3,810 70	3,100 00
Sioux City.....	1,212.64	160 00	64 00	224 00	.....	.....	2,739.03	2,963 93	3,000 00	
Total.....	.....	4,711.76	570 00	228 00	798 00	.....	.....	9,835.03	6,764 63	6,100 00
Grand total.....	.....	4,791.76	590 00	236 00	826 00	.....	.....	12,227.48	9,125 04	8,139 91
ILLINOIS.										
	Springfield*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Springfield*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	452.55	734 03	133 34
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	452.55	734 08	133 34
INDIANA.										
	Indianapolis *.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	227.88	284 82	302 18

Indianapolis *	Second half.....									304.50	67 27	
Total.....										532.38	352 09	302 18
KANSAS.												
Concordia.....	First half.....	14,913.55	1,170 00	468 00						56,632.04	9,977 79	3,157 80
Concordia.....	Second half.....	15,892.00	1,170 00	463 00						63,264.15	14,699 20	3,072 05
Total.....		30,805.55	2,340 00	936 00						119,902.19	24,676 99	6,229 85
Hays City.....	First half.....	13,859.09	890 00	356 00						43,524.09	8,101 56	2,758 35
Hays City.....	Second half.....	16,569.86	1,050 00	420 00						32,205.43	5,213 03	2,301 33
Total.....		30,428.95	1,940 00	776 00						75,729.52	13,314 59	5,059 68
Independence.....	First half.....									720.27	384.36	3,194 50
Independence.....	Second half.....									1,010.99	601 48	3,000 00
Total.....										1,731.26	985 84	6,194 50
Kirwin.....	First half.....	17,285.75	1,160 00	464 00						58,666.49	8,000 96	3,146 70
Kirwin.....	Second half.....	20,369.41	1,410 00	564 00						63,557.39	9,136 28	3,147 30
Total.....		37,655.16	2,570 00	1,028 00						122,223.88	17,151 24	6,294 00
Larned.....	First half.....	35,793.51	2,330 00	928 00						86,678.34	14,237 21	3,332 50
Larned.....	Second half.....	41,552.43	2,700 00	1,080 00						102,407.91	16,232 69	3,000 00
Total.....		77,345.94	5,030 00	2,008 00						189,086.25	30,469 90	6,332 50
Salina.....	First half.....	20,050.47	1,590 00	608 00						61,694.39	21,708 47	3,410 55
Salina.....	Second half.....	22,045.47	1,610 00	644 00						57,829.59	13,939 62	3,705 60
Total.....		42,095.94	3,130 00	1,252 00						119,523.98	35,638 09	7,116 15
Topeka.....	First half.....	434.61	70 00	28 00						8,310.07	7,882 01	1,875 95
Topeka.....	Second half.....	40.00	10 00	4 00						2,252.34	999 88	1,288 80
Total.....		474.61	80 00	32 00						10,562.41	8,881 89	3,164 75
Wichita.....	First half.....	11,207.76	840 00	336 00						39,859.28	9,675 34	3,128 50
Wichita.....	Second half.....	8,006.83	610 00	244 00						27,814.75	9,114 43	2,941 65
Total.....		19,214.59	1,450 00	580 00						67,674.03	18,789 77	6,124 15
Grand total.....		238,020.74	16,530 00	6,612 00						706,433.52	149,908 31	46,205 58

\* Office closed September 30, 1876. Commissioner of General Land Office ex-officio register and receiver, act of March 3, 1877.

No. 2.—Statement of public land sold, of cash and revolutionary bounty-land scrip received in payment therefor, &amp;c.—Continued.

States, Territories, and land offices.	Fiscal year 1877.	Quantity entered under timber-culture acts of March 3, 1873, and March 13, 1874, (Revised Statutes, section 2404,) with amount received as fees and commissions thereon.				Quantity located with agricultural college scrip, and registers' and receivers' commissions on the value of the land embraced by the locations.				Aggregate area disposed of, with amount received therefor, including \$5 and \$10 payments and registers' and receivers' commissions.				Incidental expenses.
		Acres.	Fees.	Commissions.	Aggregate.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.		
LOUISIANA.														
New Orleans.....	First half.....									17,151.21	\$2,863 79		\$1,571 34	
New Orleans.....	Second half.....									21,052.01	2,576 00		1,811 90	
Total.....										38,203.22	5,439 79		3,383 24	
Natchitoches.....	First half.....													
Natchitoches.....	Second half.....									5,123.54	1,196 09		1,147 36	
Total.....										3,390.07	662 77		832 88	
Monroe.....	First half.....									8,513.61	1,858 86		2,000 24	
Monroe.....	Second half.....													
Total.....										5,195.96	837 63		773 99	
Grand total.....										1,202.71	179 37		600 00	
MICHIGAN.														
Detroit.....	First half.....									6,398.67	1,017 00		1,373 99	
Detroit.....	Second half.....													
Total.....										53,115.50	8,315 65		6,757 47	
East Saginaw.....	First half.....													
East Saginaw.....	Second half.....									5,771.82	965 82		1,043 45	
Total.....										6,337.60	9,848 05		1,350 20	
East Saginaw.....	First half.....									12,109.42	10,813 87		2,363 65	
East Saginaw.....	Second half.....													
Total.....										5,066.48	1,815 43		843 68	
Ionia.....	First half.....									4,129.18	1,191 43		802 04	
Ionia.....	Second half.....													
Total.....										9,195.66	3,006 86		1,645 72	
Marquette.....	First half.....									4,991.18	2,602 57		1,299 21	
Marquette.....	Second half.....									5,375.93	1,592 64		1,120 90	
Total.....										10,367.11	4,195 21		2,420 11	
Grand total.....										10,450.38	6,721 46		1,041 10	

## PUBLIC LANDS.

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Marquette.....	Second half.....							10,957.42	4,029.48	959.94
Total.....								21,407.80	10,750.94	2,001.04
Traverse City.....	First half.....							23,392.71	6,349.22	2,443.16
Traverse City.....	Second half.....							37,223.61	6,880.24	2,768.20
Total.....								60,616.32	13,229.46	5,211.36
Grand total.....								113,696.31	41,996.34	13,641.88
MINNESOTA.										
Alexandria.....	First half.....	3,363.37	\$270.00	\$108.00	\$374.00			11,831.61	3,096.15	348.78
Alexandria.....	Second half.....									
Total.....		3,363.37	270.00	108.00	378.00			11,831.61	3,096.15	348.78
Benson.....	First half.....	4,549.80	380.00	152.00	532.00			16,947.69	4,146.35	1,540.00
Benson.....	Second half.....	11,806.71	850.00	340.00	1,190.00			37,522.28	6,830.97	3,000.00
Total.....		16,356.51	1,230.00	492.00	1,722.00			54,469.97	10,977.32	4,540.00
Duluth.....	First half.....							1,878.40	1,652.18	787.22
Duluth.....	Second half.....							2,230.14	1,891.43	818.58
Total.....								4,108.54	3,543.61	1,605.80
Litchfield.....	First half.....	6,849.00	520.00	208.00	728.00			18,634.56	3,419.16	1,653.70
Litchfield.....	Second half.....									
Total.....		6,849.00	520.00	208.00	728.00			18,634.56	3,419.16	1,653.70
Detroit.....	First half.....	478.36	30.00	12.00	42.00			10,374.58	4,176.52	1,272.17
Detroit.....	Second half.....	4,296.25	290.00	116.00	406.00			17,262.91	3,366.12	2,139.63
Total.....		4,774.61	320.00	128.00	448.00			27,637.49	7,542.64	3,401.80
Fergus Falls.....	First half.....	1,746.25	150.00	60.00	210.00			15,901.59	4,972.99	2,803.63
Fergus Falls.....	Second half.....	3,382.11	250.00	100.00	350.00			20,478.93	4,165.29	2,376.96
Total.....		5,128.36	400.00	160.00	560.00			36,380.52	9,138.28	5,179.59
New Uln.....	First half.....	2,198.15	200.00	80.00	280.00			7,761.32	2,855.91	1,470.10
New Uln.....	Second half.....	3,192.76	370.00	148.00	518.00			11,750.85	3,568.93	2,336.46
Total.....		7,390.91	570.00	228.00	798.00			19,542.17	6,424.94	3,806.56

\* Office removed to Fergus Falls September 13, 1876.

† Office removed to Benson June 19, 1876.



No. 2.—Statement of public land sold, of cash and revolutionary bounty-land scrip received in payment therefor, &amp;c.—Continued.

States, Territories, and land-offices.	Fiscal year 1877.	Quantity entered under timber-culture acts of March 3, 1873, and March 13, 1874, (Revised Statutes, section 2464,) with amount received as fees and commissions thereon.				Quantity located with agricultural college scrip, and registers' and receivers' commissions on the value of the land embraced by the locations.		Aggregate area disposed of, with amount received therefor, including \$5 and \$10 payments, and registers and receivers' commissions.		Incidental expenses.
		Acres.	Fees.	Commissions.	Aggregate.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	
MINNESOTA—Continued.										
Redwood Falls.....	First half.....	4,038.80	\$320 00	\$128 00	\$448 00			12,590.52	\$3,097 55	\$1,768 45
Redwood Falls.....	Second half.....	5,981.50	470 00	188 00	658 00			13,841.83	2,739 33	1,686 30
Total.....		10,020.30	790 00	316 00	1,106 00			26,432.35	5,836 88	3,454 75
Saint Cloud.....	First half.....							11,075.94	4,183 99	1,950 34
Saint Cloud.....	Second half.....							11,632.35	3,622 58	1,696 88
Total.....								22,708.32	7,806 57	3,647 22
Taylor's Falls.....	First half.....							3,734.35	1,158 98	1,094 15
Taylor's Falls.....	Second half.....							5,034.24	2,292 29	903 53
Total.....								8,768.59	3,421 27	1,997 68
Worthington.....	First half.....	11,559.52	810 00	324 00	1,134 00			25,474.36	8,599 61	2,250 00
Worthington.....	Second half.....	10,537.91	780 00	312 00	1,092 00			21,433.21	5,295 42	3,821 55
Total.....		22,097.43	1,590 00	636 00	2,226 00			46,907.57	13,895 03	6,071 55
Grand total.....		76,020.49	5,690 00	2,276 00	7,966 00			277,411.69	75,220 85	35,726 65
MISSOURI.										
Boonville.....	First half.....							5,825.98	2,145 77	1,696 51
Boonville.....	Second half.....							10,068.41	7,246 09	1,935 58
Total.....								15,894.39	9,391 86	3,632 09
Ironton.....	First half.....							6,056.90	2,117 42	1,276 49
Ironton.....	Second half.....							9,397.14	2,185 11	1,462 77
Total.....								15,454.04	4,302 53	2,739 26
Springfield.....	First half.....							5,480.18	1,427 34	1,353 04
Springfield.....	Second half.....							8,054.21	2,163 60	2,102 12

Total.....										13,547.39	3,990.94	3,455.16
Grand total.....										44,895.82	17,685.33	9,836.51
MISSISSIPPI												
Jackson.....										21,762.21	2,404.52	1,670.12
Jackson.....										18,981.19	2,347.15	1,834.40
Total.....										40,743.40	4,751.67	3,494.52
MONTANA TERRITORY.												
Helena.....										3,529.79	2,817.20	1,112.50
Helena.....										5,355.44	4,458.52	2,039.32
Total.....										8,885.23	7,275.72	3,171.82
Bozeman.....										1,141.02	1,222.27	813.14
Bozeman.....										2,662.49	2,276.69	737.02
Total.....										3,803.51	3,498.96	1,550.16
Grand total.....										12,688.74	10,774.68	4,721.98
NEBRASKA.												
Beatrice.....										8,050.38	3,434.45	2,302.88
Beatrice.....										8,129.55	3,010.64	2,337.50
Total.....										16,179.93	6,445.09	4,640.38
Bloomington.....										48,525.40	7,270.67	2,656.77
Bloomington.....										29,842.90	6,388.83	2,831.34
Total.....										78,368.30	13,659.50	5,488.11
Grand Island.....										35,445.64	8,403.45	3,000.00
Grand Island.....										33,779.09	6,669.08	3,122.10
Total.....										69,214.73	15,072.53	6,122.10
Lincoln.....										19,760.75	7,601.42	3,072.60
Lincoln.....										15,782.89	6,227.00	3,000.00
Total.....										35,543.64	13,828.42	6,072.60
Niobrara.....										10,790.04	2,060.49	1,621.74
Niobrara.....										15,280.36	2,471.87	1,660.88
Total.....										26,070.30	4,532.36	3,282.62

No. 2.—Statement of public land sold, of cash and revolutionary bounty-land scrip received in payment therefor, &amp;c.—Continued.

States, Territories, and land offices.	Fiscal year 1877.	Quantity entered under timber-culture acts of March 3, 1873, and March 13, 1874, (Revised Statutes, section 2464,) with amount received as fees and commissions thereon.				Quantity located with agricultural - college scrip, and registers' and receivers' commissions on the value of the land embraced by the locations.		Aggregate area disposed of, with amount received therefor, including \$5 and \$10 payments and registers' and receivers' commissions.		dent expenses.	
		Acres.	Fees.	Commissions.	Aggregate.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.		
NEBRASKA—Continued.	Norfolk.....	First half.....	3,358.81	\$310 00	\$124 00	\$434 00	.....	.....	10,648.60	\$1,937 67	\$1,855 24
	Norfolk.....	Second half.....	2,477.89	190 00	76 00	266 00	.....	.....	9,312.99	2,610 34	1,795 36
	Total.....	.....	5,836.70	500 00	200 00	700 00	.....	.....	19,961.59	4,548 01	3,650 60
	North Platte.....	First half.....	2,483.35	180 00	72 00	252 00	.....	.....	5,326.23	1,751 36	1,292 40
	North Platte.....	Second half.....	1,751.00	110 00	44 00	154 00	.....	.....	4,584.79	1,628 03	776 73
	Total.....	.....	4,234.35	290 00	116 00	406 00	.....	.....	9,911.02	3,379 39	1,999 13
	Grand total.....	.....	86,933.08	7,010 00	2,804 00	9,814 00	.....	.....	255,249.51	61,665 30	31,255 54
NEW MEXICO.	La Mesilla.....	First half.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,113.01	848 27	1,035 32
	La Mesilla.....	Second half.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,601.87	650 00	441 40
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,714.88	1,498 27	1,466 72
	Santa Fé.....	First half.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,361.00	150 00	691 40
	Santa Fé.....	Second half.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	401.64	62 50	349 16
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,762.64	212 50	1,040 56
	Grand total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,476.52	1,710 77	2,507 28
NEVADA.	Carson City.....	First half.....	240.00	20 00	8 00	28 60	.....	.....	2,430.99	2,194 17	1,146 54
	Carson City.....	Second half.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,520.86	9,494 69	1,741 91
	Total.....	.....	240.00	20 00	8 00	28 00	.....	.....	22,951.85	11,688 86	2,888 45
	Eureka.....	First half.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,699.99	3,578 25	1,195 47
	Eureka.....	Second half.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,194.78	3,258 50	854 01
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,094.77	6,836 75	2,049 48

Elko.....	First half.....	660.04	733 32	860 98
Elko.....	Second half.....	990.05	1, 253 20	709 73
Total.....		1, 650.09	1, 986 52	1, 570 71
Pioche.....	First half.....	3.67	20 00	531 72
Pioche.....	Second half.....			125 00
Total.....		3.67	20 00	656 72
Grand total.....		31, 700.38	20, 532 13	7, 165 36
OHIO.				
Chillicothe.....	First half.....	51.47	174 58	334 68
Chillicothe.....	Second half.....			
Total.....		51.47	174 58	334 68
OREGON.				
La Grande.....	First half.....	7, 612.50	5, 736 17	1, 427 01
La Grande.....	Second half.....	12, 368.14	4, 406 32	1, 659 19
Total.....		19, 980.64	10, 132 49	3, 086 20
The Dalles.....	First half.....	5, 397.04	2, 171 29	1, 065 42
The Dalles.....	Second half.....	5, 800.67	3, 203 92	1, 190 91
Total.....		11, 197.71	5, 350 21	2, 256 33
Linkville.....	First half.....	3, 759.32	2, 318 55	876 03
Linkville.....	Second half.....	2, 016.45	665 73	777 41
Total.....		5, 775.77	2, 984 28	1, 653 44
Oregon City.....	First half.....	13, 215.33	6, 213 70	2, 771 46
Oregon City.....	Second half.....	15, 780.75	5, 295 17	3, 223 04
Total.....		28, 996.08	11, 508 87	5, 997 50
Roseburg.....	First half.....	11, 478.72	6, 000 90	2, 835 88
Roseburg.....	Second half.....	14, 693.17	7, 619 37	2, 134 41
Total.....		26, 171.89	13, 620 27	4, 970 29
Grand total.....		92, 122.09	43, 636 12	17, 963 76
UTAH TERRITORY.				
Beaver City.....	First half.....	3, 915.94	1, 556 40	799 28
Beaver City.....	Second half.....	1, 360.28	538 32	465 00
Total.....		5, 276.22	2, 094 72	1, 264 28



No. 2.—Statement of public land sold, of cash and revolutionary bounty-land scrip received in payment therefor, &c.—Continued.

States, Territories, and land offices.	Fiscal year 1877.	Quantity entered under timber-culture acts of March 3, 1873, and March 13, 1874, (Revised Statutes, section 2464) with amount received as fees and commissions thereon.				Quantity located with agricultural-college scrip, and registers' and receivers' commissions on the value of the land embraced by the locations.				Aggregate area disposed of, with amount received therefor, including \$5 and \$10 payments and registers' and receivers' commissions.				Incidental expenses.
		Acres.	Fees.	Commissions.	Aggregate.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.		
UTAH TERRITORY—Continued.														
Salt Lake City	First half	418.50	\$40.00	\$16.00	\$56.00	160.00	\$4.00	20,976.14	\$8,160.23	20,976.14	\$8,160.23	\$2,165.22		
Salt Lake City	Second half							90,772.11	32,617.53	90,772.11	32,617.53	3,919.16		
• Total		418.50	40.00	16.00	56.00	160.00	4.00	111,748.25	40,777.76	111,748.25	40,777.76	6,084.38		
Grand total		418.50	40.00	16.00	56.00	160.00	4.00	117,024.47	42,862.48	117,024.47	42,862.48	7,348.66		
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.														
Olympia	First half							15,406.19	17,537.24	15,406.19	17,537.24	2,080.56		
Olympia	Second half							14,979.08	15,064.41	14,979.08	15,064.41	2,728.29		
Total								30,385.27	32,601.65	30,385.27	32,601.65	4,808.85		
Vancouver	First half	320.00	20.00	8.00	28.00			5,805.66	2,622.89	5,805.66	2,622.89	1,606.06		
Vancouver	Second half	400.00	30.00	12.00	42.00			5,914.72	1,998.25	5,914.72	1,998.25	1,368.98		
Total		720.00	50.00	20.00	70.00			11,720.38	4,621.14	11,720.38	4,621.14	2,975.04		
Walla Walla	First half	3,120.01	260.00	104.00	364.00			17,400.21	13,403.84	17,400.21	13,403.84	1,748.74		
Walla Walla	Second half	15,897.74	1,160.00	464.00	1,624.00			39,757.66	13,965.61	39,757.66	13,965.61	2,625.56		
Total		19,026.75	1,420.00	568.00	1,988.00			57,157.87	28,969.45	57,157.87	28,969.45	4,384.30		
Grand total		19,746.75	1,470.00	588.00	2,058.00			99,203.52	66,192.24	99,203.52	66,192.24	12,168.19		
WISCONSIN.														
Bayfield	First half							1,824.08	2,166.85	1,824.08	2,166.85	2,629.56		
Bayfield	Second half							1,326.07	1,341.05	1,326.07	1,341.05	623.26		
Total								3,150.15	3,507.90	3,150.15	3,507.90	2,652.82		
Eau Claire	First half							15,459.52	4,540.16	15,459.52	4,540.16	2,556.30		

Eau Claire.....	Second half.....	15, 049. 67	4, 752 38	1, 645 90
Total.....	Total.....	30, 509. 19	9, 292 54	4, 202 20
Falls St. Croix.....	First half.....	12, 002. 63	5, 111 49	1, 621 28
Falls St. Croix.....	Second half.....	9, 894. 94	5, 263 73	1, 464 18
Total.....	Total.....	21, 897. 57	10, 375 22	3, 085 46
La Crosse.....	First half.....	12, 549. 49	5, 027 53	1, 695 88
La Crosse.....	Second half.....	15, 350. 05	6, 761 22	1, 446 28
Total.....	Total.....	27, 899. 54	11, 788 75	3, 142 16
Menasha.....	First half.....	8, 522. 82	5, 359 27	975 30
Menasha.....	Second half.....	11, 029. 09	8, 661 45	1, 054 32
Total.....	Total.....	19, 551. 91	14, 020 72	2, 029 82
Wausau.....	First half.....	9, 793. 15	5, 039 95	1, 707 97
Wausau.....	Second half.....	8, 567. 97	2, 338 43	1, 869 52
Total.....	Total.....	18, 361. 12	7, 378 38	3, 577 49
Grand total.....	Grand total.....	121, 314. 48	56, 373 51	15, 709 95
WYOMING TERRITORY.				
Cheyenne.....	First half.....	2, 280. 00	1, 694 00	752 00
Cheyenne.....	Second half.....	2, 876. 00	5, 386 50	1, 030 14
Total.....	Total.....	5, 156. 00	7, 080 50	1, 782 14
Grand total.....	Grand total.....	3, 440, 738. 13	1, 356, 079 38	352, 230 86

No. 2.—Statement of public land sold, of cash and revolutionary bounty-land scrip received in payment therefor, &amp;c.—Continued.

## RECAPITULATION.

States and Territories.	Quantity sold for cash and revolutionary bounty-land scrip at and above \$1.25 per acre, and amount received therefor, in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.		Amount.	Cash.	Bounty-land scrip.	Acres.	\$5 and \$10 payments.	Registers' and receivers' commissions.	Aggregate of \$5 and \$10 payments, and registers' and receivers' commissions.
	Acres.								
Alabama .....	272 75	\$1,394 44	\$1,394 44	\$1,394 44	.....	120,833 24	\$9,770 00	\$5,649 00	\$15,419 00
Arkansas .....	393 71	2,324 64	2,324 64	2,394 60	.....	151,731 62	11,873 00	9,758 49	21,631 49
Arizona Territory .....	44,702 00	10,693 60	19,693 60	19,693 60	.....	5,359 45	11,385 00	2,658 50	21,053 50
California .....	401,022 17	483,932 19	483,932 19	476,445 00	\$7,487 19	200,373 96	14,645 00	12,893 99	27,538 99
Colorado .....	32,493 04	54,448 02	54,448 02	54,448 02	.....	38,046 52	2,705 00	3,186 91	5,891 91
Dakota Territory .....	20,336 42	39,415 29	39,415 29	39,415 29	.....	123,869 82	8,235 00	5,571 36	13,806 36
Florida .....	781 99	12,580 49	12,580 49	12,580 49	.....	185,771 80	13,315 00	5,465 45	18,780 45
Idaho Territory .....	5,738 53	7,173 34	7,173 34	7,173 34	.....	27,740 98	1,835 00	3,157 00	4,992 00
Iowa .....	1,299 23	1,945 03	1,945 03	1,945 03	.....	6,136 49	707 00	5,647 01	6,354 01
Illinois .....	452 55	734 08	734 08	734 08	.....	272 28	15 00	12 00	27 00
Indiana .....	260 10	325 09	325 09	325 09	.....	441,877 78	32,695 00	35,020 53	67,715 53
Kansas .....	26,535 00	58,850 78	58,502 03	58,502 03	348 75	52,723 50	3,980 00	2,645 34	6,634 34
Louisiana .....	392 00	1,681 31	1,681 31	1,681 31	.....	104,003 88	8,260 00	7,665 13	15,925 13
Michigan .....	9,692 43	26,971 21	26,971 21	26,971 21	.....	183,890 33	15,924 00	17,379 56	33,303 56
Minnesota .....	17,510 87	33,951 29	33,951 29	33,951 29	.....	37,664 18	3,071 00	5,012 82	8,083 82
Missouri .....	7,231 64	9,601 51	9,601 51	9,601 51	.....	40,489 16	2,875 00	1,552 00	4,427 00
Mississippi .....	254 34	324 67	324 67	324 67	.....	6,597 60	505 00	1,257 00	1,762 00
Montana Territory .....	5,692 55	8,970 68	8,970 68	8,970 68	.....	160,771 72	13,229 00	23,177 50	36,386 50
Nebraska .....	7,544 71	15,464 80	15,464 80	15,464 80	.....	3,361 57	220 00	157 00	377 00
New Mexico Territory .....	1,114 65	1,313 77	1,313 77	1,313 77	.....	5,220 75	431 00	413 45	844 45
Nevada .....	26,239 63	19,659 68	19,659 68	19,659 68	.....	40 00	5 00	31 94	36 94
Ohio .....	11 47	137 64	137 64	137 64	.....	68,498 04	5,815 00	6,318 48	12,133 48
Oregon .....	21,114 78	31,226 64	31,226 64	31,226 64	.....	60,898 43	4,490 00	4,000 21	8,490 21
Utah Territory .....	55,556 54	34,312 27	34,312 27	34,312 27	.....	54,803 31	4,640 00	4,942 27	9,582 27
Washington Territory .....	24,713 46	54,551 97	54,551 97	54,551 97	.....	93,940 46	7,950 00	6,693 40	14,643 40
Wisconsin .....	27,374 02	41,730 11	41,730 11	41,730 11	.....	3,200 00	250 00	228 00	478 00
Wyoming Territory .....	1,956 00	6,602 50	6,602 50	6,602 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	740,686 57	969,317 04	961,481 10	961,481 10	7,835 94	2,178,098 17	168,024 00	165,404 34	333,428 34

States and Territories.

RECAPITULATION—Continued.

States and Territories.	Quantity entered under timber-culture acts of March 3, 1873, and March 13, 1874, (Rev. Stat., Sec. 2464) with amount received as fees and commissions thereon.				Quantity located with agricultural college scrip, and registers' and receivers' commissions on the value of the land embraced by the locations.		Aggregate area disposed of, with amount received therefor, including \$5 and \$10 payments and registers' and receivers' commissions.		Incidental expenses.
	Acres.	Fees.	Commissions.	Aggregate.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	
Alabama.....							121,105.99	\$16,813.44	\$9,600.26
Arkansas.....							152,125.33	93,956.13	16,354.05
Arizona Territory.....	2,440.00	\$210.00	\$84.00	\$291.00			52,501.54	20,641.10	8,477.87
California.....	10,906.05	760.00	304.00	1,064.00	640.00		612,942.18	512,555.18	48,294.92
Colorado.....	3,023.33	960.00	104.00	364.00	320.00	\$20.00	73,882.89	60,711.93	17,889.65
Dakota Territory.....	63,188.92	4,750.00	1,900.00	6,650.00	160.00	4.00	212,535.16	59,875.65	16,847.97
Florida.....							186,553.79	31,360.94	7,179.68
Idaho Territory.....	7,035.91	520.00	308.00	728.00			40,515.42	11,083.34	4,410.88
Iowa.....	4,791.76	590.00	236.00	826.00			12,227.48	9,125.04	8,139.91
Illinois.....							452.55	734.08	133.34
Indiana.....							532.38	352.09	302.18
Kansas.....	238,020.74	16,530.00	6,612.00	23,142.00			706,433.52	149,908.31	46,205.58
Louisiana.....							53,115.50	8,315.65	6,757.47
Michigan.....							113,696.31	41,996.34	13,641.88
Minnesota.....	76,020.49	5,690.00	2,276.00	7,965.00			277,411.69	75,220.85	35,726.65
Missouri.....							44,895.23	17,685.33	9,836.51
Mississippi.....							40,743.40	4,751.67	3,494.52
Montana Territory.....	398.59	30.00	12.00	42.00			19,688.74	10,774.68	4,721.98
Nebraska.....	86,933.08	7,010.00	2,804.00	9,814.00			255,249.51	61,665.30	31,925.54
New Mexico Territory.....							4,776.52	1,710.77	2,507.24
Nevada.....	240.00	20.00	8.00	28.00			31,700.38	20,532.13	7,165.36
Ohio.....							51.47	174.58	334.68
Oregon.....	2,502.27	190.00	76.00	266.00			99,122.09	43,636.12	17,963.76
Utah Territory.....	418.50	40.00	16.00	56.00	160.00	4.00	117,024.47	42,862.48	7,348.66
Washington Territory.....	19,746.75	1,470.00	588.00	2,038.00			99,263.52	66,192.24	12,168.19
Wisconsin.....							121,314.48	56,373.51	18,709.95
Wyoming Territory.....							5,156.00	7,080.50	1,722.14
Total.....	520,473.39	38,070.00	15,228.00	53,298.00	1,280.00	36.00	3,440,738.13	1,356,079.38	352,230.86

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
General Land Office.

J. A. WILLIAMSON,  
Commissioner.



## SWAMP LANDS.

No. 3.—Statement exhibiting the quantity of land selected for the several States under acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, September 28, 1850, (Revised Statutes of United States, section 2479,) and March 12, 1860, (Revised Statutes of United States, section 2490,) up to and ending September 30, 1877.

States.	Fourth quarter of 1876.	First quarter of 1877.	Second quarter of 1877.	Third quarter of 1877.	Year ending June 30, 1877.	Total since date of grant.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ohio .....						54, 438. 14
Indiana .....						1, 354, 732. 50
Illinois .....						3, 267, 470. 65
Missouri .....	46, 593. 41				46, 593. 41	4, 700, 732. 28
Alabama .....						479, 514. 44
Mississippi .....						3, 070, 645. 29
Louisiana, (act of 1849) .....						10, 805, 231. 02
Louisiana, (act of 1850) .....						543, 339. 13
Michigan .....						7, 273, 724. 72
Arkansas .....						8, 652, 432. 93
Florida .....						15, 004, 538. 37
Wisconsin .....						4, 200, 669. 58
Iowa .....						3, 449, 720. 18
California .....		9, 323. 74	960. 00	1, 838. 53	10, 283. 74	1, 681, 249. 73
Minnesota .....	405, 876. 08	271, 644. 95	1, 037. 75	70, 269. 95	678, 558. 78	3, 134, 589. 58
Oregon .....		1, 715. 61			1, 715. 61	10, 017. 22
Total .....	452, 469. 49	282, 684. 30	1, 997. 75	72, 108. 48	737, 151. 54	67, 683, 045. 76

No. 4.—Statement exhibiting the quantity of land approved to the several States under acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, September 28, 1850, (Revised Statutes of United States, section 2479,) and March 12, 1860, (Revised Statutes of United States, section 2490,) up to and ending September 30, 1877.

States.	Fourth quarter of 1876.	First quarter of 1877.	Second quarter of 1877.	Third quarter of 1877.	Year ending June 30, 1877.	Total since date of grant.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ohio .....						25, 640. 71
Indiana .....		40. 00			40. 00	1, 263, 916. 68
Illinois .....	120. 00				200. 00	1, 492, 474. 66
Missouri .....		40, 769. 20			40, 769. 20	4, 425, 251. 57
Alabama .....						400, 434. 78
Mississippi .....						3, 068, 642. 31
Louisiana, (act of 1849) .....		6, 620. 14	32, 667. 12		39, 353. 54	8, 290, 977. 35
Louisiana, (act of 1850) .....					572. 87	239, 731. 58
Michigan .....		36. 41		40. 00	36. 41	5, 720, 356. 63
Arkansas .....					1, 974. 46	7, 625, 837. 68
Florida .....						11, 797, 436. 98
Wisconsin .....					11, 727. 59	3, 139, 719. 24
Iowa .....	3, 515. 12		120. 00	3, 203. 86	5, 680. 85	922, 292. 70
California .....		9, 323. 74	840. 00	1, 838. 53	10, 163. 74	1, 537, 138. 05
Minnesota .....	57, 989. 67	102, 540. 57	46, 772. 90		207, 303. 14	1, 361, 125. 13
Oregon .....		3, 113. 25			3, 113. 25	4, 449. 54
Total .....	61, 624. 79	162, 443. 31	90, 400. 02	5, 082. 39	320, 935. 05	51, 315, 355. 59

No. 5.—Statement exhibiting the quantity of land patented to the several States under the acts of Congress approved September 23, 1850, (*Revised Statutes United States, section 2479,*) and March 12, 1860, (*Revised Statutes United States, section 2490.*) and also the quantity certified to the State of Louisiana under act approved March 2, 1849.

States.	Fourth quarter of 1876.	First quarter of 1877.	Second quarter of 1877.	Third quarter of 1877.	Year ending June 30, 1877.	Total since date of grant.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ohio						25,640.71
Indiana						*1,256,631.96
Illinois			160.00		160.00	†1,453,771.67
Missouri		72,277.35	22,346.22		96,174.39	‡3,280,103.01
Alabama						392,719.61
Mississippi						2,681,383.16
Louisiana, (act of 1849)		6,620.14	32,667.12		39,353.54	8,290,977.35
Louisiana, (act of 1850)					572.87	217,274.84
Michigan			76.41		6,946.49	§5,657,697.19
Arkansas	1,695.00		6,430.43		45,902.99	7,067,953.11
Florida						10,735,403.21
Wisconsin				11,846.99		3,071,419.61
Iowa			960.00	160.00	1,194.32	¶1,168,037.34
California			95,589.02	640.00	147,497.92	1,404,524.67
Minnesota			72,166.30		72,166.30	1,215,319.93
Oregon			4,449.54		4,449.54	4,449.54
Total	1,695.00	78,897.49	234,845.04	12,646.99	414,418.36	47,923,306.91

\* 4,880.20 acres of this contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.

† 2,309.07 acres of this contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.

‡ 31,890.97 acres of this contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.

§ 18,823.93 acres of this contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.

|| 34,910.75 acres of this contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.

¶ 321,388.23 acres of this contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.

No. 6.—Condition of bounty land business under acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855, showing the issues and locations with bounty land warrants, and the number outstanding, from the commencement of operations under said acts to June 30, 1877.

Grade of warrants.	Number issued.	Acres embraced thereby.	Number located.	Acres embraced thereby.	Number outstanding.	Acres embraced thereby.
Act of 1847, 160 acres	80,663	12,906,080	78,909	12,625,440	1,754	280,640
Act of 1847, 40 acres	7,583	303,320	7,051	282,040	532	21,280
Total	88,246	13,209,400	85,960	12,907,480	2,286	301,920
Act of 1850, 160 acres	27,438	4,390,080	26,757	4,281,120	681	108,960
Act of 1850, 80 acres	57,712	4,616,960	56,112	4,488,960	1,600	128,000
Act of 1850, 40 acres	103,971	4,158,840	100,349	4,013,960	3,622	144,880
Total	189,121	13,165,880	183,218	12,784,040	5,903	381,840
Act of 1852, 160 acres	1,223	195,680	1,191	190,560	32	5,120
Act of 1852, 80 acres	1,698	135,840	1,659	132,720	39	3,120
Act of 1852, 40 acres	9,064	362,560	8,870	354,800	194	7,760
Total	11,985	694,080	11,720	678,080	265	16,000
Act of 1855, 160 acres	114,217	18,274,720	107,865	17,258,400	6,352	1,066,320
Act of 1855, 120 acres	96,946	11,633,520	89,979	10,797,480	6,967	836,040
Act of 1855, 100 acres	6	600	5	500	1	100
Act of 1855, 80 acres	49,412	3,952,960	47,622	3,809,760	1,790	143,200
Act of 1855, 60 acres	359	21,540	304	18,240	55	3,300
Act of 1855, 40 acres	539	21,560	459	18,360	80	3,200
Act of 1855, 10 acres	5	50	3	30	2	20
Total	261,484	33,904,950	246,237	31,902,770	15,247	2,002,180
SUMMARY.						
Act of 1847	88,246	13,209,400	85,960	12,907,480	2,286	301,920
Act of 1850	189,121	13,165,880	183,218	12,784,040	5,903	381,840
Act of 1852	11,985	694,080	11,720	678,080	265	16,000
Act of 1855	261,484	33,904,950	246,237	31,902,770	15,247	2,002,180
Total	550,836	61,974,310	527,135	58,272,370	23,701	2,701,940

No. 7.—Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations for railroads and military wagon road purposes from the year 1850 to June 30, 1877.

States.	Date of laws.	Statutes.	Page.	Name of road.	Mile limits.	Number of acres certified for the year ending June 30, 1877.	Number of acres certified or patented up to June 30, 1877.
Illinois	Sept. 20, 1850	9	466	Illinois Central	6 and 15		2,595,053.00
Do.	Sept. 20, 1850	9	466	Mobile and Chicago	6 and 15		*737,130.29
Mississippi	Sept. 20, 1850	9	466	Mobile and Ohio River	6 and 15		198,027.82
Do.	Aug. 11, 1856	11	30	Vicksburg and Meridian	6 and 15		
Do.	Aug. 11, 1856	11	30	Gulf and Ship Island	6 and 15		
Alabama	Sept. 20, 1850	9	466	Mobile and Ohio River	6 and 15		419,528.44
Do.	Sept. 20, 1850	9	466	Alabama and Florida	6 and 15		*394,522.99
Do.	June 3, 1856	11	17	Selma, Rome and Dalton, formerly Alabama and Tennessee	6 and 15		457,407.37
Do.	May 23, 1872	17	159	Act confirming lands heretofore certified to the State for the Alabama and Tennessee	6 and 15		
Do.	June 3, 1856	11	17	Coosa and Tennessee	6 and 15		167,784.96
Do.	June 3, 1856	11	17	Mobile and Girard	6 and 15		1504,145.86
Do.	June 3, 1856	11	17	Alabama and Chattanooga, formerly the Northeastern and Southwestern and Will's Valley	6 and 15		552,555.44
Do.	Apr. 10, 1869	16	45	Act to renew certain grants of lands to the State of Alabama.	6 and 15		433,600.80
Do.	June 3, 1856	11	17	South and North Alabama	6 and 15		
Do.	Mar. 3, 1857	11	200	Act amending the sixth section of original act.	6 and 15		281,984.17
Do.	Mar. 3, 1871	16	580	Act to renew certain grants of land to the State of Alabama.	6 and 15		165,682.00
Florida	May 17, 1856	11	15	Florida Railroad	6 and 15		*1,275,212.93
Do.	May 17, 1856	11	15	Florida and Alabama	6 and 15		137,583.29
Do.	May 17, 1856	11	15	Pensacola and Georgia	6 and 15		353,211.70
Do.	May 17, 1856	11	15	Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central	6 and 15		719,193.75
Do.	May 17, 1856	11	15	North Louisiana and Texas, formerly the Vicksburg and Shreveport	6 and 15		
Louisiana	June 3, 1856	11	18	New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western	6 and 15		
Do.	June 3, 1856	11	18	Act declaring forfeited to the United States all the lands not lawfully disposed of by the State	6 and 15		
Do.	July 14, 1870	16	277	of by the State	6 and 15		
Arkansas	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, formerly Cairo and Fulton	6 and 15		1,115,408.41
Do.	July 23, 1866	14	338	do	Additional 5	7,636.45	202,161.08
Do.	May 2, 1870	16	376	Resolution extending the time for completion of first twenty miles of road.	6 and 15		127,238.51
Do.	Feb. 9, 1853	10	135	Memphis and Little Rock	Additional 5		14,606.19
Do.	July 23, 1866	14	338	do	6 and 15		550,520.18
Do.	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	Little Rock and Fort Smith	Additional 5		366,196.26
Do.	July 23, 1866	14	338	do			
Do.	Apr. 10, 1869	16	46	Act extending time for completion of first twenty miles of road.			
Do.	Mar. 8, 1870	16	76	Act repealing provision in act of April 10, 1869, as to mode of sales of land.			
Do.	July 4, 1866	14	83	Saint Louis and Iron Mountain	10 and 20		

Missouri.....	June 10, 1852	10	Hannibal and Saint Joseph	6 and 15	603, 506.34
Do.....	June 10, 1852	10	Atlantic and Pacific, formerly Pacific and Southwest Branch	6 and 15	1, 161, 904.51
Do.....	Feb. 9, 1853	10	Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, formerly Cairo and Fulton	6 and 15	63, 294.17
Do.....	July 28, 1866	14	do.....	Additional 5	.....
Iowa.....	July 4, 1866	14	Saint Louis and Iron Mountain	10 and 50	.....
Do.....	May 15, 1856	11	Burlington and Missouri River	6 and 15	.....
Do.....	June 2, 1864	13	do.....	30	292, 170.80
Do.....	Feb. 10, 1866	14	Resolution extending time for completion of road	6 and 15	96, 646.55
Do.....	May 15, 1856	11	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	6 and 15	§42, 094.36
Do.....	June 2, 1864	13	do.....	20	161, 312.81
Do.....	Jan. 31, 1873	17	Act to quiet the title to certain lands in the State of Iowa.	6 and 15	§782, 069.83
Do.....	May 15, 1856	11	Cedar Rapids and Missouri River	6 and 15	9, 294.56
Do.....	June 2, 1864	13	do.....	20	353, 423.70
Do.....	May 15, 1856	11	Dubuque and Sioux City	6 and 15	1, 272.85
Do.....	June 2, 1864	13	Act authorizing the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad to change its line of road.	6 and 15	§549, 345.41
Do.....	Mar. 2, 1868	15	Act extending time for completion of road to January 1, 1872.	6 and 15	.....
Iowa.....	May 15, 1856	11	Iowa Falls and Sioux City	6 and 15	683, 023.80
Do.....	May 12, 1864	13	McGregor and Missouri River	10 and 30	138, 334.69
Do.....	May 12, 1864	13	Sioux City and Saint Paul	10 and 30	396, 998.80
Michigan.....	June 3, 1856	11	Detroit and Milwaukee	6 and 15	30, 998.75
Do.....	June 3, 1856	11	Port Huron and Milwaukee	6 and 15	6, 428.68
Do.....	June 3, 1856	11	Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw	6 and 15	743, 009.36
Do.....	July 3, 1866	14	Act extending the time for completion of road seven years, &c.	6 and 15	.....
Do.....	July 3, 1866	14	Act extending the time for completion of first twenty miles of road.	6 and 15	.....
Do.....	Mar. 2, 1867	14	Act authorizing change of northern terminus from Traverse Bay to Straits of Mackinaw, and for other purposes.	6 and 15	.....
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1871	16	Flint and Pere Marquette	6 and 15	512, 337.03
Do.....	June 3, 1856	11	Resolution extending time for completion of road.	6 and 15	.....
Do.....	Feb. 17, 1865	13	Act authorizing the company to change its western terminus of road.	6 and 15	.....
Do.....	July 3, 1866	14	Act extending time for completion of road five years.	6 and 15	622, 993.11
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1871	16	Grand Rapids and Indiana	6 and 20	222, 967.01
Do.....	June 3, 1856	11	Grand Rapids and Indiana, from Fort Wayne, Ind., to Grand Rapids	6 and 15	6, 456.07
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	Act extending time for completion of road eight years	6 and 15	.....
Do.....	June 3, 1856	11	Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon	6 and 15	437, 385.00
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	do.....	20	.....
Do.....	May 20, 1868	15	Resolution extending time for completion of road, with certain restrictions.	200 sections	123, 000.00
Do.....	Apr. 20, 1871	17	Act authorizing the Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad Company to resurvey and locate anew a part of its road.	6 and 15	.....
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	Bay de Noquet and Marquette	20	517, 868.15
Do.....	July 5, 1862	12	Chicago and North-western	6 and 15	.....
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	do.....	20	.....
Do.....	May 23, 1872	17	Act authorizing change of route in Michigan.	20	.....

\* In the adjustment of this grant the road was treated as an entirety, and without reference to the State line; hence Alabama has approved to her more and Mississippi less land than they would appear to be entitled to in proportion to the length of road line in the respective States.

† No evidence of the construction of any part of these roads, as required by the acts, having been filed in the General Land Office, the grants are presumed to have lapsed, but the lands have not been restored to the mass of public lands, Congress having taken no action to that end.

‡ Eighty miles constructed road before the grant lapsed.  
§ Includes 35,655.49 acres of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad; 109,756.85 acres of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad; and 77,535.22 acres of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, situated in the old Des Moines River grant of August, 1846, which amounts are a loss to the roads by the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company vs. Litchfield, 23 Howard, p. 66.



No. 7.—Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations, &amp;c.—Continued.

States.	Date of laws.	Statutes.	Page.	Name of road.	Mile limits.	Number of acres certified or pat- ented for the year ending June 30, 1877.	Number of acres certified or patented up to June 30, 1877.
Wisconsin	June 3, 1856	11	20	West Wisconsin, formerly the La Crosse and Milwaukee, and Tomah and Saint Croix Railroads.	6 and 15 10 and 20	2,964.07	799,896.58
Do	May 5, 1864	13	66	Act to quiet the title to the lands of the settlers on lands claimed by the West			
Do	Mar. 3, 1873	17	634	Wisconsin Railroad Farm Mortgage Land Company.			
Do	June 3, 1856	11	20	Act amendatory of the original act.			
Do	July 27, 1868	15	284	do	6 and 15	120.00	40,049.11
Do	June 3, 1855	11	20	do	10 and 20		534,718.15
Do	May 5, 1864	13	66	Saint Croix and Lake Superior	6 and 15		318,740.80
Do	June 3, 1856	11	20	Branch to Bayfield.	10 and 20		545,575.76
Do	May 3, 1864	13	66	do	6 and 15	200.25	
Do	June 3, 1856	11	20	Chicago and Northwestern			
Do	Apr. 23, 1862	12	614	Resolution authorizing change of route in Wisconsin and selection of lands.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	320	Act extending time for completion of road five years.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1869	15	307	Authorizing selection of lands along the full extent of original route of road, &c.	10 and 20	45,834.92	443,832.16
Do	May 5, 1864	13	66	Wisconsin Central, formerly the Portage, Winnebago, and Superior			
Do	June 21, 1864	14	360	Resolution explanatory of the act of May 3, 1864, and authorizing certain changes of width in accordance with the act of the State legislature.			
Do	Apr. 9, 1874	18	28	Act to extend the time for completion of road to December 31, 1876.			
Minnesota	Mar. 3, 1857	11	593	First division Saint Paul and Pacific			
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	do	6 and 15 10 and 20	6,144.84	466,403.48
Do	Mar. 3, 1873	17	631	Act extending time for completion of road nine months.			780,391.44
Do	Mar. 3, 1873	17	631	Branch line Saint Paul and Pacific			
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	do	6 and 15 10 and 20		436,695.16
Do	July 12, 1868	12	624	Resolution authorizing the State to change the branch line under certain con- ditions.			101,147.26
Do	Mar. 3, 1871	16	588	Saint Vincent Extension Saint Paul and Pacific, south terminus changed from Crow Wing to Saint Cloud.	10 and 20		750,291.75
Do	Mar. 3, 1873	17	631	Act extending time for completion of road nine months.			
Do	June 24, 1874	18	203	Act extending time for completion of road to March 3, 1876, &c.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	11	593	Minnesota Central, formerly Minneapolis and Cedar Valley	6 and 15 10 and 20		176,456.08
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	do			3,279.93
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	Winona and Saint Peter.	6 and 15 10 and 20	11,737.29	341,563.48
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	do			1,323,514.90
Do	July 13, 1866	14	97	Act allowing selections within twenty miles of road in lieu of lands sold after definite location, but prior to withdrawal, &c.			
Do	Jan. 13, 1873	17	409	Act extending the time for completion of road.			
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	Saint Paul and Stony City, formerly Southern Minnesota and Minnesota Valley	6 and 15 10 and 20	15,892.46	959,319.24
Do	May 12, 1864	13	74	do			240,522.83
Do	July 13, 1866	14	97	Act extending the time for completion of road seven years.			

Minnesota.....	May 5, 1864	13	64	Lake Superior and Mississippi	.....	10 and 20	860,564.09
Do.....	July 13, 1866	14	93	Act authorizing the railroad company to make up deficiency of land within thirty miles of west line of road.	.....		
Do.....	July 4, 1866	14	87	Southern Minnesota	.....	10 and 20	5,066.74
Do.....	July 4, 1866	14	87	Hastings and Dakota	.....	10 and 20	285,403.74
Kansas.....	Mar. 3, 1863	12	379	Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston	.....	10 and 20	169,790.81
Do.....	July 1, 1864	13	332	Act authorizing change of route of branch line.	.....	10 and 20	*256,281.66
Do.....	Apr. 19, 1871	17	5	Act authorizing the company to relocate a portion of its road.	.....		
Do.....	July 24, 1876	19	101	Act declaring a portion of the grant forfeited.	.....		
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1863	12	379	Missouri, Kansas and Texas	.....	10 and 20	*658,068.13
Do.....	July 1, 1864	13	332	Act extending grant from Emporia to a point near Fort Riley.	.....		
Do.....	July 9, 1866	14	289	Act making grant from Fort Riley to the southern boundary of the State.	.....		
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1863	12	772	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé	.....	10 and 20	2,474,686.47
Do.....	July 25, 1866	14	236	Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf	.....	10 and 20	21,341.77
Do.....	July 25, 1866	14	210	Saint Joseph and Denver City	.....	10 and 20	441,158.25
Corporations.....	July 25, 1866	14	389	Union Pacific	.....	10	
Do.....	July 1, 1862	12	363	Act authorizing location of Union Pacific Railroad from Omaha westward.	.....	20	39,371.58
Do.....	July 2, 1864	13	79	Resolution granting right of way through military reserve, &c.	.....		
Do.....	July 3, 1866	14	367	Resolution for the protection of the interests of the United States in the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads, and providing that the common terminus of the road shall be at or near Ogden, Utah Territory, &c.	.....		
Do.....	July 26, 1866	14	56	Act fixing the point of junction of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads, &c.	.....		
Do.....	Apr. 10, 1869	16	121	Central Branch Union Pacific	.....		
Do.....	May 6, 1870	16	121	do	.....	10	
Do.....	July 1, 1862	12	489	do	.....	20	
Do.....	July 2, 1864	13	356	Kansas Pacific, formerly Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	.....	10	
Do.....	July 1, 1862	12	489	do	.....	10	
Do.....	July 2, 1864	13	356	do	.....	20	531,261.71
Do.....	July 2, 1861	14	79	Act requiring the company to designate general route before December 1, 1866.	.....		
Do.....	July 3, 1866	14	353	Resolution extending time for completion of road.	.....		
Do.....	May 7, 1866	15	324	Act extending the Union Pacific Railway, eastern division line of road, to Denver City, and authorizing transfer of lands by said company to the Denver Pacific Railroad Company, between Denver and Cheyenne.	.....		
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1869	15	348	Resolution authorizing the Union Pacific Railroad Company, eastern division, to change its name to Kansas Pacific.	.....		
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1869	15	348	Act making additions to the fifteenth section of the act approved July 2, 1864.	.....	20	49,811.59
Do.....	June 30, 1874	18	111	Central Pacific	.....		
Do.....	July 1, 1862	12	489	do	.....	10	
Do.....	July 2, 1864	13	356	do	.....	20	352,662.96
Do.....	July 1, 1862	12	489	do	.....	10	
Do.....	July 2, 1864	13	356	do	.....	20	2,689.09
Do.....	July 2, 1864	13	356	Central Pacific, successor by consolidation with Western Pacific.	.....		
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	594	Act ratifying the assignment made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company to the Western Pacific Railroad Company of that portion from San José to the City of Sacramento.	.....		
Do.....	July 13, 1866	14	79	Act authorizing location of road eastward.	.....		
Do.....	May 21, 1876	14	356	Resolution extending the time for completion of first section of twenty miles of Western Pacific Railroad upon certain conditions.	.....		
Do.....	May 6, 1870	16	121	Act fixing the point of junction of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads.	.....		

\* Includes 156,936.72 acres of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad, and 260,425.35 acres of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, situated in the "Osage ceded reservation," which amounts are a loss to the roads by the decision of the United States Supreme Court, at its October term, 1875.

No. 7.—Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations, &amp;c.—Continued.

States.	Date of laws.	Statutes.	Page.	Name of road.	Mile limits.	Number of acres certified or patented for the year ending June 30, 1877.	Number of acres certified or patented up to June 30, 1877.
Corporations.....	July 2, 1864	13	364	Burlington and Missouri River.....	20 sections per mile.	.....	2,374,090.77
Do.....	May 6, 1870	16	118	Act authorizing change of route and connection with the Union Pacific Railroad at or near Fort Kearney.	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	July 2, 1864	13	363	Sioux City and Pacific.....	10 States, 20, 30, and 40.	161.60	40,678.23
Do.....	July 2, 1864	13	365	Northern Pacific.....	Territories, 40, 50, and 60.	.....	743,493.44
Do.....	May 7, 1866	14	355	Resolution extending time for commencing and completing road.	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	July 1, 1868	15	255	Resolution extending time for commencing and completing road.	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 1, 1869	15	346	Resolution authorizing issue of bonds, &c.	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Apr. 10, 1869	16	57	Resolution authorizing the company to extend its branch line from Portland to Puget Sound, &c.	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	May 31, 1870	16	378	Resolution authorizing the issue of mortgage bonds, reversing locations of main and branch lines in Washington Territory, extending indemnity limits, &c.	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	July 15, 1870	16	305	Act requiring the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to pay the cost of surveying, &c.	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	July 13, 1866	14	94	*Placerville and Sacramento Valley.....	10 and 20	.....	.....
Do.....	Apr. 15, 1874	18	29	Act declaring the grant forfeited to the United States.	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	July 25, 1866	14	239	Oregon Branch of the Central Pacific.	20 and 30	45,841.05	539,900.28
Do.....	June 25, 1868	15	80	Act extending time for completion of road.	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Apr. 10, 1869	16	47	Act amendatory of the original act, and providing for the sale of the lands to actual settlers at a fixed price and limited quantity.	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	July 25, 1866	14	239	Oregon and California.....	20 and 30	86,632.71	323,148.68
Do.....	June 25, 1868	15	80	Act extending time for completion of road.	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Apr. 10, 1869	16	47	Act amendatory of the original act, and providing for the sale of the lands to actual settlers at a fixed price and limited quantity.	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	July 27, 1866	14	292	Atlantic and Pacific.....	States, 20 and 30; Territories, 40 and 50.	.....	504,536.60
Do.....	Apr. 20, 1871	17	19	Act authorizing the company to mortgage its road.	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	July 27, 1866	14	292	Southern Pacific.....	20 and 30	22,920.48	709,038.97
Do.....	July 25, 1868	15	157	Act to extend the time for the construction of the road, &c.	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1871	16	579	Branch Line Southern Pacific.....	20 and 30	.....	.....
Do.....	Mar. 2, 1867	14	548	*Stockton and Copperopolis.....	10 and 20	.....	41,178.23
Do.....	June 15, 1874	18	72	Act declaring the grant forfeited to the United States.	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	May 4, 1870	16	94	Oregon Central.....	20 and 25	.....	.....

Do.....	Mar. 3, 1871	16	573	Texas Pacific.....	California, 30 and 30; Territories, 40 and 50. 20 and 30	
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1871	16	579	New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburgh.....		
WAGON ROAD*.						
Wisconsin.....	Mar. 3, 1863	12	797	From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Mich., to Fort Howard, Green Bay, Wis.....	3 and 15	302, 930. 36
Do.....	June 8, 1868	15	67	Act extending time for completion of road to March 1, 1870.		
Do.....	May 6, 1870	16	121	Act extending time for completion of road to January 1, 1872.		
Do.....	June 23, 1864	13	183	Military road to Lake Superior, (from Wausau to State line, Wis).....	3 and 6	
Michigan.....	Mar. 3, 1863	12	797	From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Mich., to Fort Howard, Green Bay, Wis.....	3 and 15	221, 013. 35
Do.....	June 8, 1868	15	67	Act extending time for completion of road to March 1, 1870.		
Do.....	May 6, 1870	16	121	Act extending time for completion of road to January 1, 1872.		
Do.....	Apr. 24, 1872	17	56	Act extending time for completion of road to January 1, 1874.		
Do.....	June 20, 1864	13	140	No map filed; limitations of grant expired June 20, 1869.		
Oregon.....	July 2, 1864	13	355	Oregon Central military road.....	3	361, 327. 43
Do.....	Dec. 26, 1866	14	374	Act making provision for indemnity limits.....	6	
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1869	15	338	Act extending time for completion of road to July 2, 1872.		
Do.....	July 4, 1866	14	86	Corvallis and Aquina Bay.....	3	57, 506. 89
Do.....	July 5, 1866	14	89	Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain.....		107, 942. 28
Do.....	Feb. 27, 1867	14	409	Dalles military road.....		
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1869	15	340	Coos Bay military road.....		
					61, 543. 18	126, 910. 23
						91, 026. 10

\* Lands declared forfeited by Congress.



## No. 7.—Statement exhibiting land concessions, &amp;c.—Continued.

## RECAPITULATION.

States.	Number of acres certified or pat- ented for the year ending June 30, 1877.	Number of acres certified or pat- ented under the grant.
Illinois .....		2, 595, 053. 00
Mississippi .....		935, 158. 11
Alabama .....		2, 829, 545. 86
Florida .....		1, 760, 468. 39
Louisiana .....		1, 072, 405. 45
Arkansas .....	7, 636. 45	2, 376, 130. 63
Missouri .....		1, 828, 005. 02
Iowa .....	11, 646. 76	3, 940, 270. 75
Michigan .....	6, 456. 07	3, 228, 987. 09
Wisconsin .....	49, 129. 24	2, 672, 803. 56
Minnesota .....	39, 161. 35	6, 925, 351. 19
Kansas .....	4, 207. 85	3, 851, 536. 28
Corporations:		
Pacific railroads .....	118, 237. 72	34, 015, 715. 33
	582, 554. 04	8, 831, 687. 79
Wagon roads—Wisconsin .....	700, 791. 76	42, 847, 403. 12
Michigan .....		302, 930. 36
Oregon .....	61, 543. 18	221, 013. 35
		744, 712. 93
	762, 334. 94	44, 116, 059. 76
Deduct for lands reverted and declared forfeited by Congress .....		919, 193. 00
Total .....	762, 334. 94	43, 196, 866. 76

J. A. WILLIAMSON, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

*General Land Office, November 1, 1877.**Rights of way granted to railway companies in certain States and Territories.*

States and Territories.	Date of laws.	Statutes.	Page.	Name of railroad.
Iowa .....	June 4, 1872	17	220	Act granting right of way to the Davenport and Saint Paul Company.
Florida .....	June 4, 1872	17	224	Act granting right of way to the Great Southern Railway Company for 100 feet in width on each side of said road and branch.
Do .....	June 7, 1872	17	280	Act granting right of way to the Jacksonville and Saint Augustine Company for 100 feet in width on each side of road and any of its branches.
Do .....	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482	Act granting right of way to the West Florida and Mobile Railroad Company for 100 feet in width on each side of road.
Do .....	Mar. 3, 1875	18	509	Act granting right of way to the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Florida Railroad Company, &c.
Do .....	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482	Act granting right of way to the Atlantic, Gulf and Western India Transit Railroad Company, &c.
Alabama .....	June 8, 1872	17	340	Act granting right of way to the Pensacola and Louisville Company for 100 feet in width, &c.
California .....	June 20, 1874	18	130	Act granting right of way to the Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railroad for 100 feet in width, &c.
Do .....	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482	Act granting right of way to the Salmon Creek Railroad Company for 100 feet in width, &c.
Arkansas .....	June 23, 1874	18	274	Act granting right of way to the Arkansas Valley Railway Company for 100 feet in width, &c.
Oregon and Utah Territory.	Apr. 12, 1872 suppl act. Mar. 3, 1873	{ 17 17	{ 52 612	Act granting right of way to the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Company for 100 feet in width, &c.

*Rights of way granted to railway companies in certain States and Territories—Continued.*

States and Territories.	Date of laws.	Statutes.	Page.	Name of railroad.
Utah Territory .....	Dec. 15, 1870	16	395	Act granting right of way to the Utah Central Company for 200 feet in width, &c.
Do .....	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482	Act granting right of way to the Wasatch and Jordan Valley Company for 100 feet in width, &c.
Do .....	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482	Act granting right of way to the Southern Railroad Company for 100 feet in width, &c.
Do .....	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482	Act granting right of way to the San Pete Valley Company for 100 feet in width, &c.
Do .....	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482	Act granting right of way to the Utah Western Railroad Company for 100 feet in width, &c.
Do .....	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482	Act granting right of way to the Bingham Cañon and Camp Floyd Company for 100 feet in width &c.
Dakota Territory .....	Dec. 15, 1870	16	395	Act granting right of way to the Dakota Southern Company for 100 feet in width, &c.
Do .....	June 1, 1872	17	202	Act granting right of way to the Dakota Grand Trunk Company for 100 feet in width, &c.
Utah, Idaho, and Montana Territories.	June 1, 1872	17	212	Act granting right of way to the Utah, Idaho and Montana Company for 100 feet in width, &c.
Utah and Montana .....	Mar. 3, 1873	17	612	Act granting right of way to the Utah Northern Railroad Company for 100 feet in width, &c.
Wyoming Territory .....	Mar. 3, 1873	18	482	Act granting right of way to the Wyoming Central Company for 100 feet in width, &c.
Do .....	Mar. 3, 1873	18	482	Act granting right of way to the Evanston and Montana Company for 100 feet in width, &c.
Colorado .....	June 8, 1872	17	339	Act granting right of way to the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company for 100 feet in width, &c.
Do .....	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482	Act granting right of way to the Pueblo and Salt Lake Railway Company for 100 feet in width, &c.
Do .....	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482	Act granting right of way to the Colorado and New Mexico Railroad Company for 100 feet in width, &c.
Do .....	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482	Act granting right of way to the Denver and Middle Park Railway Company for 100 feet in width, &c.
Do .....	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482	Act granting right of way to the Spanish Range Railway Company for 100 feet in width, &c.
Do .....	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482	Act granting right of way to the Pueblo and Arkansas Valley Railroad Company for 100 feet in width, &c.
Do .....	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482	Act granting right of way to the Denver, South Park and Pacific Railroad Company for 100 feet in width, &c.
Do .....	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482	Act granting right of way to the Arkansas Valley and New Mexican Railway Company for 100 feet in width, &c.
Do .....	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482	Act granting right of way to the Cañon City and San Juan Railway Company for 100 feet in width, &c.
Do .....	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482	Act granting right of way to the Saint Vrain Railroad Company for 100 feet in width, &c.
Oregon .....	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482	Act granting right of way to the Port Orford and Roseburg Railroad Company for 100 feet in width, &c.
Minnesota .....	Mar. 3, 1875	18	482	Act granting right of way to the Worthington and Sioux Falls Railroad Company for 100 feet in width, &c.
Nevada and Oregon .....	Feb. 5, 1875	18	306	Act granting right of way and depot-grounds to the Oregon Central Railway Company.
Washington Territory.	Mar. 3, 1869	15	325	Act granting right of way to the Walla Walla and Columbia River Railroad Company for 100 feet in width, &c.
Do .....	Mar. 3, 1873	17	613	Act amendatory of the original.
New Mexico Territory.	June 8, 1872	17	343	Act granting right of way to the New Mexico and Gulf Railway Company for 100 feet in width, &c.

No. 8.—*Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States for canal purposes from the year 1827 to June 30, 1877*

States.	Date of laws.	Statutes.	Page.	Name of canal.	Total number of acres granted.
Indiana.....	Mar. 2, 1827	4	236	} Wabash and Erie Canal .....	1, 439, 279
Do.....	Feb. 27, 1841	5	414		
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1845	5	731	} .....do .....	266, 535
Ohio.....	Mar. 2, 1827	4	236		
Do.....	June 30, 1834	4	716	} .....do .....	333, 826
Do.....	May 24, 1828	4	305		
Do.....	Apr. 2, 1830	4	393	} Miami and Dayton .....	500, 000
Do.....	May 24, 1828	4	306		
Illinois.....	Mar. 2, 1827	4	234	Canal to connect the waters of the Illinois River with those of Lake Michigan.	290, 915
Wisconsin.....	June 18, 1838	5	245	Milwaukee and Rock River Canal .....	125, 431
Do.....	Apr. 10, 1866	14	39	Breakwater and harbor and ship canal.....	200, 000
Do.....	Mar. 7, 1874	18	20	Extending the time for completion of Green Bay and Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal.	
Michigan.....	Aug. 26, 1852	10	35	Saint Mary's Ship Canal.....	750, 000
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	519	Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal.	200, 000
Do.....	July 3, 1866	14	81	.....do .....	200, 000
Do.....	July 3, 1866	14	80	Lac La Belle Ship Canal .....	100, 000

RECAPITULATION.

Indiana.....	1, 439, 279
Ohio.....	1, 100, 361
Illinois.....	290, 915
Wisconsin.....	325, 431
Michigan.....	1, 250, 000
Total quantity of acres granted.....	4, 405, 986

J. A. WILLIAMSON, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
General Land Office, November 1, 1877.

## ATTACHMENT OF RAILROAD RIGHTS.

No. 9.—Table showing the time when the various railroad rights attach to the lands granted, so far as at present determined.

States.	Names of roads.	Dates.
Illinois .....	Illinois Central .....	September 20, 1850. (Grant fully adjusted.)
Mississippi .....	Mobile and Ohio River .....	September 20, 1850. (Grant fully adjusted.)
	Vicksburg and Meridian, formerly the Southern.	August 31, 1857. (Grant fully adjusted.)
Alabama .....	Gulf and Ship Island .....	* November, 1860.
	Mobile and Ohio River .....	September 20, 1850. (Grant fully adjusted.)
	Alabama and Florida .....	* August 30, 1856.
	Selma, Rome and Dalton, formerly Alabama and Tennessee.	May 20, 1857.
	Coosa and Tennessee .....	* December 27, 1858.
	Coosa and Chattanooga .....	* July 3, 1858.
	Mobile and Girard .....	* May 13, 1858.
	Alabama and Chattanooga, formerly the Northeastern and Southwestern, and Wills Valley.	* October 11, 1858.
	South and North Alabama, formerly the Tennessee and Alabama Central.	May 22, 1866, between Decatur and a junction with the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad, in township 22 south, range 2 west, and May 30, 1871, between that point and Montgomery.
Florida .....	Florida Railroad .....	* From survey in the field, which was between May 17, 1856, and January 10, 1857.
	Florida and Alabama .....	* From May 17 to 31, 1856.
	Pensacola and Georgia .....	* March 3, 1857, between Tallahassee and Alligator, in township 13 south, range 17 east, and from September 1 to October 23, 1857, between Tallahassee and Pensacola.
	Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central.	* February 17, 1857, in the granted, and September 7, 1857, in the indemnity limits.
Louisiana .....	Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas.	January 27, 1857.
	New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western.	† October 9, 1856, between New Orleans and Opelousas, and December 19, 1856, between Opelousas and the Texas boundary.
Arkansas .....	Little Rock and Fort Smith .....	August 13, 1855, and, under the reviving act, May 13, 1867.
	Cairo and Fulton .....	January 17, 1855, and, under the reviving act, July 28, 1866.
	Memphis and Little Rock .....	August 18, 1855, and, under the reviving act, May 13, 1867.
Missouri .....	Hannibal and Saint Joseph .....	March 8, 1853, in the granted, and June 16, 1853, in the indemnity limits. (Grant virtually adjusted.)
	Pacific and Southwestern Branch.	1853. (Grant fully adjusted.)
	Saint Louis and Iron Mountain Extension.	April 7, 1870.
Iowa .....	Burlington and Missouri River ...	March 24, 1857. See Supreme Court Reports, 9 Wallace, p. 89, Railroad Company vs. Fremont County.
	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.	Survey in the field, which was from October 21, 1856, to March 2, 1857.
	Cedar Rapids and Missouri River.	Survey in the field, which was from September 1, 1856, to July 12, 1857.
	Iowa Falls and Sioux City .....	Survey in the field, which was from May 30 to August 31, 1856.
	McGregor and Missouri River ...	* August 19, 1864, from McGregor to section 12, township 95 north, range 35 west.
		From that point to the southwest corner section 18, township 96 north, range 35 west, between November 30 and December 5, 1868, and from that point to a connection with the Saint Paul and Sioux City Road, between June 28 and 30, 1869, the dates of survey in the field.
	Sioux City and Saint Paul .....	Survey in the field, which was between September 27 and October 4, 1866.
Michigan .....	Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw ...	August 4, 1858.
	Flint and Pere Marquette .....	August 3, 1857.
	Grand Rapids and Indiana .....	November 17, 1857, between Grand Rapids and the Strait of Mackinac.
		March 15, 1866, between Grand Rapids and Fort Wayne, Indiana.
	Bay de Noquet and Marquette ...	December 1, 1857. (See Secretary's decision of April 12, 1859, Lester.)
	Houghton and Ontonagon, formerly Marquette and Ontonagon.	June 23, 1859.

\* Time taken as definite location from data on file in this office, subject, however, to correction upon receipt of evidence to the contrary.

† By the act of July 14, 1870, the lands granted west of Brashear City were declared forfeited to the government, and have since been restored to homestead entry, excepting those falling within the limits of the grant of March 3, 1871, to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad.



No. 9.—Table showing the time when the various railroad rights attach, &amp;c.—Continued.

States.	Names of roads.	Dates.
Wisconsin .....	Chicago and Northwestern, formerly Chicago, Saint Paul and Fond du Lac.	From Fond du Lac to the north boundary of the State. Survey in the field, which was between May 1, 1856, and October 16, 1857. September 7, 1869.
	Wisconsin Central, formerly Portage, Winnebago and Superior. West Wisconsin, formerly La Crosse and Milwaukee and Tomah and Saint Croix Roads. Madison and Portage .....	July 13, 1857, from Tomah to Lake Saint Croix. March 23, 1865, to additional grant under act May 5, 1864. June 16, 1857.
	Wisconsin Railroad Farm Mortgage Company. Saint Croix and Lake Superior and Branch to Bayfield.	July 13, 1857. November 2, 1857, entire main line, except between Prescott and the south line of township 34 north, which was from November 24 to December 8, 1857, survey in the field. Branch line from survey in the field, which was between May 3 and June 10, 1858. April 22, 1865, to additional grant under act of May 5, 1864.
Minnesota .....	Saint Paul and Pacific .....	November 9, 1857, within 6-mile limits, and January 16, 1858, between 6 and 15 mile limits of the main line and branch to Crow Wing, and March 3, 1865, to additional grant under that act.
	Saint Paul and Pacific, Saint Vincent Extension. Winona and Saint Peter .....	From survey in the field, which was between May 18 and September 21, 1871. July 17, 1857, from Winona to the west line of township 110, range 31 west, in the 6-mile limits, and March 22, 1858, between the 6 and 15 mile limits. From that point to the west line of township 108, range 37 west, survey in the field, which was in April, 1864. (See Secretary's decision of August 15, 1874.)
	Minnesota Central .....	January 19, 1867, from that point to the Big Sioux River, in Dakota Territory. To original grant from survey in the field, which was between June 8, and July 25, 1857, and to additional grant under act of March 3, 1865, date of act.
	Saint Paul and Sioux City .....	From Saint Paul to section 28, township 106 north, range 34 west, survey in the field, which was from June 8 to October 8, 1857, in the 6-mile limits, and March 22, 1858, between the 6 and 15 mile limits. From that point to section 30, township 104 north, range 39 west, from October 31 to November 8, 1858, within both 6 and 15 mile limits. From that point to the southern boundary of Minnesota, June 25, 1866. To the additional grant under the act of May 12, 1864, from date of act, where the road was already definitely located.
	Lake Superior and Mississippi. Hastings and Dakota .....	September 25, 1866. Survey in the field, which was from August 25 to October 26, 1866.
	Southern Minnesota .....	From the Mississippi River to Houston, survey in the field, which was from July 21 to August 5, 1857. From Houston to section 22, township 104 north, range 8 west, July 4, 1866. From that point to section 2, township 103 north, range 18 west, January 1, 1867. From that point to section 21, township 104 north, range 37 west, November 29, 1866. From that point to section 4, township 104 north, range 39 west, October 24, 1866. From that point to the western boundary of the State, from survey in the field, which was between October 18 and 26, 1870.
Kansas .....	Missouri, Kansas and Texas .....	From Junction City to Council Grove, from survey in the field, which was between September 5 and 21, 1866. From Council Grove to Emporia, August 10, 1866. From Emporia to the Osage lands, from survey in the field, which was between September 24 and 28, 1866. From the north boundary of the Osage lands to the southern boundary of Kansas, October 15, 1867.

No. 9.—Table showing the time when the various railroad rights attach, &amp;c.—Continued.

States.	Names of roads.	Dates.
Kansas .....	Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf.	February 11, 1868.
	Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston.	November 15, 1866, from Lawrence to the north boundary of the Osage lands.
		November 26, 1867, to the southern boundary of Kansas.
	Saint Joseph and Denver City...	March 21, 1870.
	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé...	From Atchison to Emporia, survey in the field, which was from November 28, 1865, to January 1, 1866.
		From Emporia to Wichita, survey in the field, which was from May 18 to July 13, 1869.
		From the sixth principal meridian near Newton to section 27, township 23 south, range 5 west, September 23, 1871.
		From that point west to section 33, township 22 south, range 6 west, October 8, 1870.
		From that point west to the mouth of Pawnee Creek, in township 22 south, range 16 west, survey in the field, which was from June 21 to December 1, 1870.
		From that point to the west line of range 27 west, March 22, 1872.
		From that point to the western boundary of the State, May 30, 1872.
	CORPORATIONS.	
	Union Pacific.....	First one hundred miles west from Omaha, October 19, 1864.
		Second one hundred miles, June 20, 1866.
		From the 200th to the 380th mile-post, November 23, 1866.
		From the 380th mile-post to Brown's Summit, (nearly to the 700th mile-post,) survey in the field, which was from April 1 to November 15, 1867.
		From Brown's Summit to Ogden, survey in the field, which was from May 1 to July 30, 1868.
		Withdrawal takes effect for the first hundred miles of road, within 15-mile limits, December 16, 1863, the date when the company filed their map of general route in the department, and between the 15 and 20 mile limits July 2, 1864, date of additional grant. Withdrawal takes effect from the 100th mile-post west from Omaha to Salt Lake City, June 28, 1865, the date when the map of general route was filed in the department. (See Secretary's decision of February 27, 1875.)
	Central Pacific.....	From Sacramento east to the south line of township 13 north, range 8 east, within ten miles of the road, June 1, 1863, and within twenty miles, July 2, 1864, date of act.
		* From that point to the east line of township 17 north, range 13 east, September 14, 1866.
		* From that point to the Big Bend of the Truckee River, in township 20 north, range 24 east, Nevada, October 25, 1867.
		From that Point to Humboldt Wells, December 18, 1866.
		From that point to Monument Point, (head of Salt Lake,) January 16, 1867.
		From that point to Ogden, July 18, 1868.
		First twenty miles northward from San José, October 3, 1866.
		From that point to Sacramento, from survey in the field, which was between January 28 and December 15, 1868.
California.....	Western Pacific .....	From the boundary line between Missouri and Kansas to section 17, township 11 south, range 18 east, Kansas, February 13, 1864.
		From that point to Fort Riley, from survey in the field, which was between February 13, 1864, and February 18, 1865.
		From Fort Riley to the 405th mile-post, (Sheridan, Kans.) March 3, 1869, date of act.
		From that point to Denver City, from survey in the field, beginning June 29, 1869, and ending April 25, 1870, at the 635th mile-post.

\* Time taken as definite location from data on file in this office, subject, however, to corrections upon receipt of evidence to the contrary.

No. 9.—Table showing the time when the various railroad rights attach, &amp;c.—Continued.

States.	Names of roads.	Dates.
CORPORATIONS—Continued.		
Colorado.....	Denver Pacific.....	March 3, 1869, date of act.
Kansas.....	Central Branch Union Pacific.....	January, 1864, within the 10-mile limits, and July 2, 1864, date of act, within the 20-mile limits.
Nebraska.....	Burlington and Missouri River ..	June 15, 1865.
	Sioux City and Pacific.....	November 9, 1866, in Nebraska, and in Iowa from survey in the field, which was between November 20 and December 7, 1866.
	Northern Pacific.....	From a junction with the Lake Superior and Mississippi Road, in Minnesota, to the Red River of the North, November 21, 1871.
		From the Red River of the North to the Missouri River, in Dakota Territory, May 26, 1873.
		From Kalama, Washington Territory, north to Tenino, sixty-five miles, September 13, 1873.
		From Tenino to Tacoma, on Puget Sound, May 14, 1874.
		According to a decision of the Secretary of the Interior, dated March 22, 1873, the first withdrawal of lands takes effect from the acceptance of the map of general route by the department, from which time settlement is excluded from the granted sections, and the alternate reserved sections are raised to \$2.50 per acre.
		The first map of general route through Minnesota and a portion of Washington Territory was accepted August 13, 1870. Subsequently amended in parts both in Minnesota and Washington Territory.
		The map of general route through Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and a portion of Washington Territories was accepted February 21, 1872.
		The map of general route of the branch line, in Washington Territory, was accepted August 15, 1873.
	Atlantic and Pacific.....	From Springfield, Mo., to the western boundary of the State, December 17, 1866.
		From that point to the mouth of Kingfisher Creek, in Indian Territory, December 2, 1871.
		From that point to the eastern boundary of New Mexico, February 7, 1872.
		From that point to the eastern boundary of California, March 12, 1872.
		From San Francisco to San Miguel, Cal., March 12, 1872.
		Through the county of Los Angeles and part of San Bernardino, Cal., March 12, 1872.
		From San Miguel Mission to the Los Angeles County line, August 15, 1872.
		From a point in township 7 north, range 7 east, S. B. M., San Bernardino County, to the Colorado River, August 15, 1872.
	Texas Pacific.....	Road not yet definitely located. Lands withdrawn upon a preliminary line, withdrawal taking effect from date of receipt of the order at the district land offices, which was as follows: New Mexico Territory, December 4, 1871; Arizona Territory, December 26, 1871; California, October 15, 1871.
	New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg.	Road not yet definitely located. Lands withdrawn upon a preliminary line, taking effect from date of receipt of the order at the district offices, which was as follows: Letter of November 29, 1871, received at New Orleans December 11, 1871; letter of November 29, 1871, received at Natchitoches December 20, 1871; letter of March 27, 1873, received at New Orleans April 3, 1873.
California.....	Placerville and Sacramento Valley	June 26, 1867. (Grant declared forfeited by act of April 15, 1874, and lands restored to market.)
	Stockton and Copperopolis.....	October 18, 1867. (Grant declared forfeited by act of June 15, 1874, and lands restored to market.)

No. 9.—Table showing the time when the various railroad rights attach, &amp;c.—Continued.

States.	Names of roads.	Dates.
CORPORATIONS—Continued.		
California.....	Oregon Branch of the Central Pacific, formerly California and Oregon.	From receipt of letters of withdrawal at the district land offices, which was as follows: Marysville, November 25, 1867; Sacramento, November 28, 1867; Humboldt, December 2, 1867; Shasta, September 6, 1871, (which latter date includes lands from township 32 north to north line township 46 north.)
	Southern Pacific, of California....	First withdrawal became effective January 3, 1867, date of filing the map of general route in the General Land Office. (See Secretary's decision of April 23, 1875, in case of Alfred Queen vs. Southern Pacific Railroad Company.) Withdrawal for branch line, under act of March 3, 1871, became effective April 3, 1871. Right of road attaches from the dates of filing the maps of definite location in the General Land Office.
Oregon .....	Oregon and California .....	From Portland, Oreg., south to township 10 south, range 2 west, February 16, 1870. From that point to the south line of township 13 south, April 28, 1870. From that point to the south line of township 27 south, April 25, 1870. From that point to near the south line of township 30 south, April 13, 1871.
	Oregon Central .....	From Portland, Oreg., to the Yamhill River, near McMinnville, and from a junction near Forest Grove toward Astoria, twenty miles, May 29, 1871. From Astoria to Castor Creek, in the direction of Portland, January 31, 1872.

J. A. WILLIAMSON,  
Commissioner.DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
General Land Office, November 1, 1877.

No. 10.—Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, by the General Land Office.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.
Salaries:			
Commissioner General Land Office, (Rev. Stat., p. 75, sec. 446,) and March 3, 1875, (18 Stat., p. 364, sec. 1.)	\$4,000 00	.....	\$4,000 00
Chief clerk, per act March 3, 1853, (10 Stat., p. 211, sec. 3,) and March 3, 1875, (18 Stat., p. 364, sec. 1.)	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00
Recorder, (Rev. Stat., p. 75, sec. 447,) per act March 3, 1875, (18 Stat., p. 364, sec. 1.)	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00
One clerk, at \$2,000, per act March 3, 1875, (18 Stat., p. 364, sec. 1.)	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00
Three principal clerks of public lands, of private land claims, and of surveys, at \$1,800, (Rev. Stat., p. 75, sec. 448, Rev. Stat., p. 76, sec. 449,) and March 3, 1875, (18 Stat., p. 364, sec. 1.)	5,400 00	.....	5,400 00
Six clerks of class four, per act March 3, 1853, (10 Stat., p. 211, sec. 3,) and March 3, 1875, (18 Stat., p. 364, sec. 1.)	10,800 00	.....	9,000 00
Twenty-six clerks of class three, per act March 3, 1853, (10 Stat., p. 211, sec. 3;) per act March 3, 1855, (10 Stat., p. 664, sec. 1;) per act July 20, 1868, (15 Stat., p. 100, sec. 1;) and March 3, 1875, (18 Stat., p. 364, sec. 1.)	41,600 00	.....	35,200 00
Forty-eight clerks of class two, per act March 3, 1853, (10 Stat., p. 211, sec. 3;) per act March 3, 1855, (10 Stat., p. 664, sec. 1;) per act July 20, 1868, (15 Stat., p. 100, sec. 1;) and March 3, 1875, (18 Stat., p. 364, sec. 1.)	67,200 00	.....	56,000 00
Ninety-six clerks of class one, per act March 3, 1853, (10 Stat., p. 211, sec. 3;) per act March, 1855, (10 Stat., p. 664, sec. 1;) per act July 20, 1868, (15 Stat., p. 100, sec. 1;) and March 3, 1875, (18 Stat., p. 364, sec. 1.)	115,200 00	.....	84,000 00



No. 10.—*Estimates of appropriations required, &c.*—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.
<b>Salaries—Continued.</b>			
Draughtsman, at \$1,600, and assistant draughtsman, at \$1,400, per act July 4, 1836, (5 Stat., p. 112, sec. 10;) per act April 22, 1854, (10 Stat., p. 276, sec. 1;) and March 3, 1875, (18 Stat., p. 364, sec. 1.)	\$3,000 00	.....	\$3,000 00
Two messengers, at \$840 each, and three assistant messengers, at \$720 each, per act July 4, 1836, (5 Stat., p. 112, sec. 10;) per act March 3, 1869, (15 Stat., p. 287, sec. 1;) and March 3, 1875, (18 Stat., p. 364, sec. 1.)	3,840 00	.....	3,840 00
Two packers, at \$720 each, per act July 4, 1836, (5 Stat., p. 112, sec. 10;) per act March 3, 1869, (15 Stat., p. 287;) and March 3, 1875, (18 Stat., p. 364, sec. 1.)	1,440 00	.....	1,440 00
Nine laborers, at \$720 each, per act March 3, 1869, (15 Stat., p. 291, sec. 1;) per act March 3, 1869, (15 Stat., p. 287, sec. 1;) and March 3, 1875, (18 Stat., p. 364, sec. 1.)	6,480 00	.....	5,760 00
	264,960 00	\$264,960 00	213,640 00

*Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to use any portion of the said appropriation for piecework or by the day, month, or year, at such rate or rates as he may deem just and fair, not exceeding a salary of \$1,200 per annum.

J. A. WILLIAMSON,  
*Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*General Land Office, September 26, 1877.*

No. 11.—*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, by the General Land Office.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.
<b>Contingent expenses:</b>			
Stationery, diagrams, parchment paper for land patents, furniture and repairs of the same, miscellaneous items, including two of the city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, for the actual expenses of clerks detailed to investigate fraudulent land entries, trespasses on the public lands, and cases of official misconduct, and for advertising and telegraphing, (17 Stat., p. 75, sec. 1; appropriated, 17 Stat., p. 364, sec. 1.)	.....	\$30,000 00	\$21,500 00
<b>Map:</b>			
For 3,600 copies (including paper) of the map of the United States prepared in this office, (18 Stat., p. 213, sec. 1; appropriated, 18 Stat., p. 374, sec. 1.)	.....	6,000 00	4,000 00
<b>Printing, binding, &amp;c.:</b>			
Land office reports, circulars, patents, tract books, indices, records, field notes, abstracts, and other miscellaneous printing and binding required for the use of the office, (17 Stat., p. 82, sec. 2; appropriated, 18 Stat., p. 204, sec. 1; 18 Stat., p. 371, sec. 1.)	.....	30,000 00	30,000 00
<b>Collecting revenue from sales of public lands:</b>			
Salaries and commissions of registers and receivers. (See detailed statement herewith.) (18 Stat., p. 213, sec. 1; appropriated, 18 Stat., p. 384, sec. 1.)	\$542,600 00	.....	380,000 00
<b>Incidental expenses of the several land offices, (18 Stat., p. 213, sec. 1; appropriated, 18 Stat., p. 384, sec. 1.)</b>	59,790 00	.....	40,175 00
<b>Expenses of depositing public moneys, (18 Stat., p. 213, sec. 1; appropriated, 17 Stat., p. 384, sec. 1.)</b>	13,000 00	.....	10,000 00
<b>For the protection of timber on the public lands, (17 Stat., p. 517, sec. 1; appropriated, 18 Stat., p. 384, sec. 1.)</b>	50,000 00	.....	5,000 00
		675,090 00	
<b>Total.....</b>		731,390 00	490,675 00

No. 12.—Detailed estimate of amount for salaries and commissions of registers and receivers and incidental expenses of the several land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879.

States and Territories.	Land offices.	Salaries and commissions.	Incidental expenses.	Total.
Missouri .....	Boonville .....	\$6,000	\$750	\$19,950
	Ironton .....	6,000	600	
	Springfield .....	6,000	600	
Alabama .....	Mobile .....	5,000	500	19,100
	Huntsville .....	6,000	600	
	Montgomery .....	6,000	1,000	
Mississippi .....	Jackson .....	6,000	600	6,600
Louisiana .....	New Orleans .....	6,000	600	16,800
	Natchitoches .....	4,000	600	
	Monroe .....	5,000	600	
Michigan .....	Detroit .....	5,000	800	31,200
	East Saginaw .....	6,000	600	
	Ionia .....	5,000	600	
	Marquette .....	6,000	600	
	Traverse City .....	6,000	600	
Arkansas .....	Dardanelle .....	6,000	600	26,840
	Little Rock .....	6,000	900	
	Camden .....	6,000	740	
	Harrison .....	6,000	600	
Florida .....	Gainesville .....	6,000	600	6,600
Iowa .....	Fort Des Moines .....	6,000	600	13,200
	Sioux City .....	6,000	600	
Nebraska .....	Norfolk .....	4,000	400	41,800
	Beatrice .....	6,000	600	
	Lincoln .....	6,000	600	
	Niobrara .....	4,000	400	
	Grand Island .....	6,000	600	
	Bloomington .....	6,000	600	
	North Platte .....	6,000	600	
Colorado .....	Pueblo .....	6,600	600	33,600
	Denver City .....	6,000	600	
	Fair Play .....	5,000	500	
	Del Norte .....	6,000	600	
	Central City .....	4,000	400	
	Lake City .....	3,000	300	
Utah Territory .....	Salt Lake City .....	6,000	600	6,600
Wyoming .....	Cheyenne .....	4,000	400	11,400
	Evanston .....	6,000	1,000	
Wisconsin .....	Menasha .....	6,000	600	39,600
	Falls Saint Croix .....	6,000	600	
	Wausau .....	6,000	600	
	La Crosse .....	6,000	600	
	Bayfield .....	6,000	600	
	Eau Claire .....	6,000	600	
California .....	San Francisco .....	6,000	900	68,100
	Marysville .....	6,000	900	
	Humboldt .....	6,000	900	
	Stockton .....	6,000	900	
	Visalia .....	6,000	600	
	Sacramento .....	6,000	900	
	Shasta .....	6,000	900	
	Los Angeles .....	6,000	600	
	Susanville .....	6,000	900	
	Independence .....	6,000	600	
Nevada .....	Carson City .....	5,000	500	11,000
	Eureka .....	5,000	500	
Washington .....	Olympia .....	6,000	600	26,800
	Vancouver .....	6,000	600	
	Walla Walla .....	6,000	600	
	Colfax .....	6,000	1,000	

## No. 12.—Detailed estimate of amount for salaries, &amp;c.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Land offices.	Salaries and commissions.	Incidental expenses.	Total.
Minnesota .....	Taylor's Falls .....	\$6,000	\$600	\$59,400
	Saint Cloud .....	6,000	600	
	Duluth .....	6,000	600	
	Fergus Falls .....	6,000	600	
	Worthington .....	6,000	600	
	New Ulm .....	6,000	600	
	Benson .....	6,000	600	
	Redwood Falls .....	6,000	600	
	Detroit .....	6,000	600	
Oregon .....	Oregon City .....	6,000	600	33,000
	Roseburg .....	6,000	600	
	Le Grande .....	6,000	600	
	Linkville .....	6,000	600	
	The Dalles .....	6,000	600	
Kansas .....	Topeka .....	6,000	900	53,100
	Salina .....	6,000	600	
	Independence .....	6,000	600	
	Wichita .....	6,000	600	
	Concordia .....	6,000	600	
	Kirwin .....	6,000	600	
	Larned .....	6,000	600	
	Hays City .....	6,000	600	
New Mexico .....	Santa Fé .....	4,000	600	11,000
	La Mesilla .....	6,000	400	
Dakota .....	Sioux Falls .....	6,000	600	34,100
	Springfield .....	4,000	400	
	Fargo .....	6,000	600	
	Yankton .....	6,000	600	
	Bismarck .....	6,000	600	
	Deadwood .....	3,000	300	
Idaho .....	Boise City .....	3,000	300	12,500
	Lewiston .....	2,000	200	
	Oneida .....	6,000	1,000	
Montana .....	Helena .....	5,000	500	12,100
	Bozeman .....	6,000	600	
Arizona .....	Prescott .....	3,000	400	8,000
	Florence .....	4,000	600	
Total .....		542,600	59,790	602,390

J. A. WILLIAMSON,  
Commissioner.DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
General Land Office, September 26, 1877.

No. 13.—*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, by the General Land Office.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, \$300,000.
<i>* Surveying the public lands.</i>		
In Louisiana:		
1. At rates not exceeding \$12 per linear mile for township and \$10 for section lines, (R. S., p. 441, secs. 2395, 2413; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 348, sec. 1.)	\$40,000	\$7,200
In Florida:		
2. At rates not exceeding \$12 per linear mile for standard, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines, (R. S., p. 441, secs. 2395, 2413; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 348, sec. 1.)	6,000	3,650
In Minnesota:		
3. At rates not exceeding \$15 per linear mile for standard, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines, (R. S., p. 441, secs. 2395, 2413; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 348, sec. 1.)	25,000	12,400
In Dakota:		
4. At rates not exceeding \$15 per linear mile for standard, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines, (R. S., p. 441, secs. 2395, 2413; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 348, sec. 1.)	50,000	17,700
In Montana:		
5. At rates not exceeding \$15 per linear mile for standard, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines; and for heavily timbered mountain lands, at augmented rates not exceeding \$18 for standard, \$16 for township, and \$14 for section lines, (R. S., p. 441, secs. 2395, 2413; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 348, sec. 1.)	30,000	17,700
In Nebraska:		
6. At rates not exceeding \$15 per linear mile for standard, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines, (R. S., p. 441, secs. 2395, 2413; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 348, sec. 1.)	30,000	14,400
In Colorado:		
7. At rates not exceeding \$15 per linear mile for standard, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines; and for heavily-timbered lands, at augmented rates, not exceeding \$18 for standard, \$16 for township, and \$14 per mile for section lines, (R. S., p. 441, secs. 2395, 2413; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 348, sec. 1.)	40,000	35,000
In Idaho:		
8. At rates not exceeding \$15 per linear mile for standard, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines; and for heavily timbered lands, at augmented rates, not exceeding \$18 per linear mile for standard, \$16 for township, and \$14 for section lines, (R. S., p. 441, secs. 2395, 2413; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 348, sec. 1.)	20,000	14,400
In New Mexico:		
9. At rates not exceeding \$15 per linear mile for standard, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines, (R. S., p. 441, secs. 2395, 2413; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 348, sec. 1.)	10,000	14,400
In California:		
10. At rates not exceeding \$15 per linear mile for standard, \$14 for township, and \$12 for section lines; and for heavily timbered mountain land, at augmented rates, not exceeding \$18 per linear mile for standard, \$16 for township, and \$14 for section lines, (R. S., p. 441, secs. 2395, 2413; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 348, sec. 1.)	40,000	17,700
In Oregon:		
11. At rates not exceeding \$15 per linear mile for standard, \$14 for township, and \$12 for section lines; and for heavily timbered lands lying west of the Cascade Mountains, at augmented rates, not exceeding \$18 per linear mile for standard, \$16 for township, and \$14 for section lines, (R. S., p. 441, secs. 2395, 2413; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 348, sec. 1.)	30,000	16,050
In Washington:		
12. At rates not exceeding \$15 per linear mile for standard, \$14 for township, and \$12 for section lines; and for heavily timbered lands lying west of the Cascade Mountains, at augmented rates, not exceeding \$18 per linear mile for standard, \$16 for township, and \$14 for section lines, (R. S., p. 441, secs. 2395, 2413; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 348, sec. 1.)	30,000	16,050
In Utah:		
13. At rates not exceeding \$15 per linear mile for standard, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines; and for heavily timbered mountain land, at augmented rates, not exceeding \$18 per linear mile for standard, \$16 for township, and \$14 for section lines, (R. S., p. 441, secs. 2395, 2413; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 348, sec. 1.)	20,000	16,050

\* Apportionment out of appropriations of \$300,000 for survey of public lands and private land claims during the year ending June 30, 1878.



*Estimates of appropriations required, &c.—Continued.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.
<i>In Nevada:</i>		
14. At rates not exceeding \$15 per linear mile for standard, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines, (R. S., p. 441, secs. 2395, 2413; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 348, sec. 1.)	\$20,000	\$16,050
<i>In Wyoming:</i>		
15. At rates not exceeding \$15 per linear mile for standard, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines; and for heavily timbered lands, at augmented rates, not exceeding \$18 per linear mile for standard, \$16 for township, and \$14 for section lines, (R. S., p. 441, secs. 2395, 2413; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 348, sec. 1.)	20,000	14,400
<i>In Arizona:</i>		
16. At rates not exceeding \$15 per linear mile for standard, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines, (R. S., p. 441, secs. 2395, 2413; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 348, sec. 1.)	10,000	8,850
<i>Surveying confirmed private land claims in California.</i>		
Surveying confirmed private land claims in California, at the rates prescribed by law, including office expenses incident to the service, (R. S., p. 392, sec. 2223; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 348, sec. 1.)	10,000	6,000
<i>Surveying private land claims in New Mexico.</i>		
Surveying private land claims in New Mexico, at a rate not exceeding \$16 per linear mile, (R. S., p. 392, sec. 2223; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 348, sec. 1.)	30,000	33,500
<i>Surveying private land claims in Colorado.</i>		
Surveying private land claims in Colorado, at a rate not exceeding \$16 per linear mile, (R. S., p. 392, sec. 2223; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 348, sec. 1.)	1,000	2,000
<i>Surveying private land claims in Arizona.</i>		
Surveying private land claims in Arizona, at a rate not exceeding \$16 per linear mile, (R. S., p. 392, sec. 2223; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 348, sec. 1.)	3,000	5,000
<i>Surveying private land claims in Florida.</i>		
17. Adjusting claims between the Watson & Orr and Whitner lines, extending from the confluence of the Flint and Chattahoochee Rivers to the source of Saint Mary's River, (March 13, 1860, 12 Stat., p. 11, sec. 1; April 9, 1872, 17 Stat., p. 52, sec. 1; submitted.)	5,000	.....
<i>Completion of surveys in States where surveyors general's offices have been closed.</i>		
18. Completing surveys in those States where the offices of surveyors general have been closed, (act of June 12, 1840, 2 Stat., p. 384, and act of January 22, 1853, 10 Stat., p. 152; R. S., p. 391, secs. 2218, 2219; submitted.)	5,000	.....
<i>Survey of boundary between Colorado and Utah.</i>		
19. Survey of the boundary line between Colorado and Utah, being so much of the 32d meridian of longitude west from Washington Observatory as lies between the 37th and 41st degrees of north latitude, at a rate not exceeding \$70 per linear mile; estimated distance 280 miles; (submitted.)	19,600	.....
<i>Survey of boundary between the Territories of Arizona and Utah.</i>		
20. For survey of the boundary between Arizona and Utah, being so much of the 37th parallel of north latitude as is included between the 32d and 37th meridians of longitude west from Washington Observatory, at a rate not exceeding \$70 per linear mile; estimated distance 277 miles; (submitted.)	19,390	.....
<i>Reconnaissance of surveying districts.</i>		
21. For preliminary examination of the surveying districts by surveyors general, to enable them to let contracts for the survey of public lands of the classes allowed by law; (submitted.)	10,000	.....

*Estimates of appropriations required, &c.—Continued.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations,	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1872; \$300,000.
<i>Examination of public surveys.</i>		
22. Occasional examinations of public surveys in the several surveying districts in order to test the accuracy of the work in the field, (R. S., p. 392, sec. 2223; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 348, sec. 1.)	15, 000	10, 000
<i>Unfinished records of surveyors general.</i>		
23. Completing unfinished records of surveys in Arkansas and Missouri; (submitted.)	5, 000	.....
<i>Appraisalment and sale of military reservations.</i>		
24. For the appraisalment of land and the buildings heretofore erected by the United States, and sale of the same to the highest bidder; (submitted.)	6, 000	.....
Total.....	549, 990	.....

## EXPLANATION OF THE FOREGOING ESTIMATES.

1. The \$40,000 is estimated for surveys and resurveys of public lands and private land claims, principally in the southwestern district, where the evidences of the original surveys of 60 years' standing have entirely disappeared, and the lands cannot be disposed of for want of proper and necessary metes and bounds.

2. The \$6,000 is submitted for completing the surveys of public lands in Florida, and for extending the subdivisional lines over the lands lying between the Watson and Orr and Whitner boundary lines of Georgia and Florida, under act of Congress of April 9, 1872, (17 Stat., p. 52.)

3. The \$25,000 is estimated for the continuation of the lines of public surveys in Minnesota containing settlements, or such as are calculated for immediate occupation by settlers; also for the survey of timber lands.

4. The \$50,000 is submitted for the surveys of public lands in Dakota Territory, required to satisfy and accommodate the demands and needs of the settlers seeking homes in the Territory, and miners in the Black Hills.

5. The \$30,000 is estimated for the survey of public lands required for settlement, and of timbered lands principally on mountain slopes, difficult of survey, but needed for bringing them into private ownership, and thereby preventing spoliation extensively being committed to the detriment of the public interests.

6. The \$30,000 is estimated for the survey of arable and timber lands.

7. The \$40,000 is submitted for the survey of arable, mineral, and timber lands.

8. The \$20,000 is submitted for continuing the surveys to accommodate actual settlers.

9. The \$10,000 is estimated for the survey of agricultural and timber lands needed for settlement.

10. The \$40,000 is submitted for survey of public lands, for which applications have been made by settlers, and of timber lands.

11. The \$30,000 is estimated for the extension of the lines of public surveys over settlements already made and awaiting the surveys; also for the survey of timber lands.

12. The \$30,000 is submitted for the survey of arable lands required for settlements and of timber lands.

13. The \$20,000 is estimated for the survey of agricultural, mineral, and timber lands.

14. The \$20,000 is submitted for the survey of arable and mineral lands; also for timber lands to accommodate actual settlers on the lands and the miners, and thereby protect the timber from spoliation and the government from loss in the disposal of lands denuded of timber.

15. The \$20,000 is estimated mainly for surveys within the limits of the Union Pacific Railroad grant; also for lands containing coal, and mineral lands in the Black Hills.

16. The \$10,000 is estimated for the extension of the lines of public surveys over settlements already made and over lands containing minerals and timber.

17. The \$5,000 is submitted to cover the expenses of a surveyor for the purpose of ascertaining the lands sold by the State of Georgia lying south of the Orr & Whitner line, and north of the Watson line, in order that the titles to the same may be adjudicated by the Secretary of the Interior when the possessory rights to the conflicting claims shall have been ascertained, and the requisite surveys of the same are made under act of Congress approved April 9, 1872.

18. The sum of \$5,000 is estimated to cover expenses of completing fragmentary surveys of public lands left unsurveyed at the time the offices of surveyors general in eleven surveying districts were closed, to be completed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office under the law.

19. The estimate of \$19,600 is necessary to separate the political jurisdiction, so that the respective inhabitants may know to which particular territory their rights of citizenship belong. The boundary is needed to close the lines of public surveys upon, projected from different bases and meridians; also to enable the local land officers to know that public lands disposed of by them are within their respective districts, and to afford facilities to settlers on surveyed and unsurveyed public lands to apply to the proper land officers to file declarations to enter lands.

20. The estimate of \$19,390 is required to separate the political jurisdiction of the Territories. The boundary line is necessary to close the lines of public surveys in Utah Territory, and also to use it as a base line to start the surveys of public lands in the San Juan River Valley, requiring separate base and meridian in the eastern portion of Utah.

21. The sum of \$10,000 is needed to cover expenses of the reconnaissances to be made by the surveyors general with the view of ascertaining, personally, such regions of their districts as are settled on by *bona fide* pre-emptors, miners, and other settlements or lands suitable for agricultural and timber purposes, so that they may avoid the expenditure of appropriations in surveys of sterile and waste lands, and subserve legitimate interests of the service.

22. \$15,000 is estimated to cover expenses of examiners, to be designated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office or surveyors general, to test the fidelity of the execution of the field work; also to enable the surveyors general to satisfy themselves of the correctness of the returns made of the field work, where doubts exist as to the faithful execution of the work, before approval of the same.

23. For preparing duplicate and triplicate township plats and transcripts of field notes of surveys for the General Land Office and registers of local land offices, left uncompleted at the time the respective offices of surveyors general were closed, and now placed in this office to be finished so that the original records may be turned over to the State authorities as the law requires.

24. The lines of the public surveys have already been extended over the reservations as provided by law, but there being no means at the disposal of the department to cover the expenses of the appraisal, advertisement, and sale, this estimate is submitted for that purpose.

J. A. WILLIAMSON, *Commissioner*.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE, September 26, 1877.

No. 14.—*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, by the General Land Office.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.
<b>PUBLIC LANDS.</b>			
<i>Office of surveyor general of Louisiana. a</i>			
Salaries:			
Surveyor general, per act March 3, 1877, (R. S., p. 390, sec. 2208; 19 Stat., p. 315, sec. 1.)	\$2,000	} \$20,000	} \$3,830
Clerks in his office, (R. S., p. 393, sec. 2226; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 315, sec. 1.)	18,000		
Contingent expenses:			
Fuel, books, stationery, messenger hire, and other incidental expenses, (R. S., p. 393, sec. 2227; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 349, sec. 1.)	-----	2,000	1,000
<i>Office of surveyor general of Florida. b</i>			
Salaries:			
Surveyor general, per act March 3, 1877, (R. S., p. 393, sec. 2208; 19 Stat., p. 315, sec. 1.)	2,000	} 6,200	} 3,800
Clerks in his office, (R. S., p. 393, sec. 2226; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 315, sec. 1.)	4,200		
Contingent expenses:			
Rent of office for surveyor general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, (R. S., p. 393, sec. 2227; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 349, sec. 1.)	-----	1,000	1,000
<i>Office of surveyor general of Minnesota. c</i>			
Salaries:			
Surveyor general, per act March 3, 1877, (R. S., p. 390, sec. 2208; 19 Stat., p. 315, sec. 1.)	2,000	} 9,500	} 7,000
Clerks in his office, (R. S., p. 393, sec. 2226; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 315, sec. 1.)	7,500		
Contingent expenses:			
Fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses, (R. S., p. 393, sec. 2227; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 349, sec. 1.)	-----	1,500	1,500
<i>Office of surveyor general of Dakota. d</i>			
Salaries:			
Surveyor general, per act March 3, 1877, (R. S., p. 390, sec. 2208; 19 Stat., p. 315, sec. 1.)	2,000	} 8,500	} 5,500
Clerks in his office, (R. S., p. 393, sec. 2226; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 315, sec. 1.)	6,500		
Contingent expenses:			
Rent of office of surveyor general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, (R. S., p. 393, sec. 2227; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 349, sec. 1.)	-----	2,500	1,500

No. 14.—*Estimates of appropriations required, &c.*—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations. <sup>1</sup>	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.
<i>Office of surveyor general of Colorado. e</i>			
Salaries:			
Surveyor general, per act March 3, 1877, (R. S., p. 391, sec. 2210; 19 Stat., p. 315, sec. 1.)	\$3,000	} \$10,200	\$5,500
Clerks in his office, (R. S., p. 393, sec. 2226; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 315, sec. 1.)	7,200		
Contingent expenses:			
Rent of office for surveyor general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, (R. S., p. 393, sec. 2227; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 349, sec. 1.)	-----	3,000	1,500
<i>Office of surveyor general of New Mexico. f</i>			
Salaries:			
Surveyor general, per act March 3, 1877, (R. S., p. 391, sec. 2210; 19 Stat., p. 315, sec. 1.)	3,000	} 13,600	7,500
Clerks in his office, (R. S., p. 393, sec. 2226; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 315, sec. 1.)	10,600		
Contingent expenses:			
Rent of office for surveyor general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, (R. S., p. 393, sec. 2227; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 349, sec. 1.)	-----	4,500	1,500
<i>Office of surveyor general of California. g</i>			
Salaries:			
Surveyor general, per act March 3, 1877, (R. S., p. 391, sec. 2210; 19 Stat., p. 315, sec. 1.)	3,000	} 23,000	12,750
Clerks in his office, (R. S., p. 393, sec. 2226; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 315, sec. 1.)	20,000		
Contingent expenses:			
Fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses, (R. S., p. 393, sec. 2227; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 349, sec. 1.)	-----	5,000	3,000
<i>Office of surveyor general of Idaho. h</i>			
Salaries:			
Surveyor general, per act March 3, 1877, (R. S., p. 391, sec. 2210; 19 Stat., p. 315, sec. 1.)	3,000	} 7,000	5,000
Clerks in his office, (R. S., p. 393, sec. 2226; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 315, sec. 1.)	4,000		
Contingent expenses:			
Rent of office for surveyor general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, (R. S., p. 393, sec. 2227; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 349, sec. 1.)	-----	2,000	1,500
<i>Office of surveyor general of Nevada. i</i>			
Salaries:			
Surveyor general, per act March 3, 1877, (R. S., p. 391, sec. 2210; 19 Stat., p. 315, sec. 1.)	3,000	} 9,300	5,500
Clerks in his office, (R. S., p. 393, sec. 2226; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 315, sec. 1.)	6,300		
Contingent expenses:			
Rent of office for surveyor general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, (R. S., p. 393, sec. 2227; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 349, sec. 1.)	-----	4,000	1,500
<i>Office of surveyor general of Oregon. j</i>			
Salaries:			
Surveyor general, per act March 3, 1877, (R. S., p. 390, sec. 2209; 19 Stat., p. 315, sec. 1.)	2,500	} 9,700	7,000
Clerks in his office, (R. S., p. 393, sec. 2226; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 315, sec. 1.)	7,200		
Contingent expenses:			
Fuel, books, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses, (R. S., p. 393, sec. 2227; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 349, sec. 1.)	-----	1,500	1,500
<i>Office of surveyor general of Washington. k</i>			
Salaries:			
Surveyor general, per act March 3, 1877, (R. S., p. 390, sec. 2209; 19 Stat., p. 315, sec. 1.)	2,500	} 9,700	6,500
Clerks in his office, (R. S., p. 393, sec. 2226; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 315, sec. 1.)	7,200		
Contingent expenses:			
Rent of office for surveyor general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, (R. S., p. 393, sec. 2227; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 349, sec. 1.)	-----	2,000	1,500



No. 14.—*Estimates of appropriations required, &c.*—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.
<i>Office of surveyor general of Nebraska and Iowa. l</i>			
Salaries:			
Surveyor general, per act March 3, 1877, (R. S., p. 390, sec. 2208; 19 Stat., p. 315, sec. 1.)	2,000	} 8,300	5,000
Clerks in his office, (R. S., p. 393, sec. 2226; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 315, sec. 1.)	6,300		
Contingent expenses:			
Rent of office for surveyor general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, (R. S., p. 393, sec. 2227; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 349, sec. 1.)	.....	3,000	1,500
<i>Office of surveyor general of Montana. m</i>			
Salaries:			
Surveyor general, per act March 3, 1877, (R. S., p. 391, sec. 2210; 19 Stat., p. 315, sec. 1.)	3,000	} 10,500	5,750
Clerks in his office, (R. S., p. 393, sec. 2226; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 315, sec. 1.)	7,500		
Contingent expenses:			
Rent of office for surveyor general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, (R. S., p. 393, sec. 2227; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 349, sec. 1.)	.....	4,000	1,500
<i>Office of surveyor general of Utah. n</i>			
Salaries:			
Surveyor general, per act March 3, 1877, (R. S., p. 391, sec. 2210; 19 Stat., p. 315, sec. 1.)	3,000	} 10,100	5,750
Clerks in his office, (R. S., p. 393, sec. 2226; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 315, sec. 1.)	7,100		
Contingent expenses:			
Rent of office for surveyor general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, (R. S., p. 393, sec. 2227; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 349, sec. 1.)	.....	2,500	1,500
<i>Office of surveyor general of Wyoming. o</i>			
Salaries:			
Surveyor general, per act March 3, 1877, (R. S., p. 391, sec. 2210; 19 Stat., p. 315, sec. 1.)	3,000	} 9,300	6,250
Clerks in his office, (R. S., p. 393, sec. 2226; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 315, sec. 1.)	6,300		
Contingent expenses:			
Rent of office for surveyor general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, (R. S., p. 393, sec. 2227; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 349, sec. 1.)	.....	2,500	1,500
<i>Office of surveyor general of Arizona. p</i>			
Salaries:			
Surveyor general, per act March 3, 1877, (R. S., p. 391, sec. 2210; 19 Stat., p. 315, sec. 1.)	3,000	} 8,500	5,750
Clerks in his office, (R. S., p. 393, sec. 2226; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 315, sec. 1.)	5,500		
Contingent expenses:			
Rent of office for surveyor general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, (R. S., p. 393, sec. 2227; appropriated, 19 Stat., p. 349, sec. 1.)	.....	2,500	1,500
Total.....	.....	216,900	

## NOTES.

a The \$18,000 is estimated for compensation of clerk hire, consisting of four regular clerks and draughtsmen, calling for \$6,000, and twelve \$1,000 clerks to bring up the arrears in office work of many year's standing, viz, to prepare duplicate patent plats of confirmed private land claims, of which there are about 6,000 entitled to patents, and which cannot be patented until such plats are made. Also to transcribe field notes of surveys of about 780 townships, for a long while in arrears, and requiring one month of time to copy the notes of six townships by one clerk. Very limited appropriations for office work in former years caused so extensive arrears.

b The \$4,200 for clerk hire is submitted, it being actually required to transact the current work and to bring up the arrears in office work retarded by former inadequate appropriations for the same; the arrears consist of 102 townships of descriptive notes of surveys for register's office, 76 index diagrams to original field notes, and 27 original township plats, and the completion of the condensed history of the private land claims of volume No. 4.

c The \$7,500 is estimated for clerk hire, to enable the surveyor general to employ six of them to attend properly to the current office work, as well as to the bringing up of the work remaining in arrears on account of heretofore restricted appropriations for the purpose. There are 23 townships,

No. 14.—*Estimates of appropriations required, &c.*—Continued.

the field notes of which must be transcribed, 128 to be recorded, 24 descriptive lists for the registers and for record, and 47 township plats to be constructed.

d The sum of \$6,500 is estimated for compensation of five employés in the surveyor general's office, consisting of a chief clerk, two draughtsmen, and two transcribing clerks, actually necessary to keep pace with the field work and avoid any arrears in the office work. The \$2,500 submitted for incidental expenses of the office is reported by the surveyor general as absolutely needed to maintain the office and pay of messenger. The reduced appropriation for the same objects for the present fiscal year is inadequate to cover the necessary expenses.

e The \$7,200 is estimated for the compensation of five clerks and draughtsmen in the surveyor general's office, to attend to the office-work consequent on surveys of public lands and mineral surveys, which latter are sensibly increasing in Colorado, and involve considerable labor in the preparation of the requisite work. Arrears of four years are reported by the surveyor general, and the fact that the appropriation for the current year has been reduced to less than one-half the amount estimated, the present estimate will be actually needed for the service.

f The \$10,600 is submitted for compensation of chief clerk and translator of Spanish language in the adjudication of private-land claims in New Mexico, \$2,000 per annum; two draughtsmen at \$1,500 each, and four clerks at \$1,400 each; this force is deemed necessary in view of the diminished appropriation for the like service of the current fiscal year, and also of the arrears existing in the preparation of diagrams of private land claims for the registers, showing the surveyed limits of the same. The \$4,500 estimated for incidental expenses are to cover a fire proof safe and renewal of furniture dilapidated by wear and tear of twenty years' use thereof, &c.

g The \$20,000, estimated for clerk hire in the office of the surveyor general of California, is to enable him to successfully cope with a very diversified office work called for by numerous acts of Congress. The maximum allowance by the organic law of \$11,000 per annum having been found inadequate for several years past, appropriations were made of larger sums for the service, but not sufficient for bringing up the great arrears in the preparation of descriptive notes for the local land-officers, as required by law. The \$5,000, submitted for incidental expenses of the office, is necessary to meet the pay of messenger, \$900 per annum, and other expenses, which, in consequence of the reduced appropriation for the present fiscal year, will demand entire supply of stationery, &c., for the year, and to purchase two fire-proof safes, furniture, &c., to replace old and worthless safes and furniture.

h The \$4,000, estimated for the compensation of clerks in the surveyor general's office, covers scarcely the pay of three clerks for the whole fiscal year, the third clerk receiving \$700 for a part of the year. The \$2,500, submitted for incidental expenses of the office, goes in payment of a messenger, \$600 per annum, and rent of the surveyor general's office, leaving the balance for stationery and other incidental expenses.

i The \$6,300 is estimated for clerk hire in the office of the surveyor general of Nevada, to cover the compensation of clerks and draughtsmen to attend to the service of the pressing public concerns, necessitated by the surveys of the agricultural, mineral, and other surveys; the extended mineral land surveys demanding considerable labor in order to expedite the returns of numerous surveyors. The \$4,000 here submitted for incidental expenses of the office of surveyor general are called for to meet the payment of \$1,200 for the rent of the office, compensation of messenger, \$700, and sundry other expenses actually needed for the efficient discharge of duties devolved on the surveyor general of Nevada, and to supply furniture destroyed by fire.

j The \$7,200 is submitted for the compensation of five clerks in the surveyor general's office, at usual rates per annum, actually needed to attend to the current official business, and to bring up the accumulated arrears in office work since 1862, especially in regard to the swamp-land business, and the transcription of donation claim field notes of survey, the original being in dilapidated condition.

k The \$7,200 are submitted for the compensation of clerks in the office of surveyor general of Washington Territory, required for the purpose, not only to expedite the current office work, but to bring up considerable arrears in the transcription of the field notes of former surveys of the public lands and donation claims, and recording the same as required by law, the accumulation of this kind of work having taken place during ten years in consequence of insufficient means provided for that purpose. As the original field notes are in a very dilapidated condition, further delay in transcribing them in proper books will cause great loss, and embarrass not only the public interest, but those of individual owners of lands.

l The \$6,300, estimated for clerk hire is to cover the pay of five clerks actually needed for the transaction of the ordinary business of the office, and which amount is allowed by law. The \$3,000 submitted for incidental expenses is to cover binding of the original field notes of surveys of past years, pay of messenger, and rent of the office, &c.

m The \$7,500 is estimated for the pay of clerks in the surveyor general's office. To transact the official business consequent on the survey of agricultural and mineral lands in Montana, especially the latter surveys being on an increase, will demand constant work in the examination of complicated claims, protraction of numerous plats, recording the same, transcribing field notes, and other duties devolving on the clerks, too numerous to state. The \$4,000 is submitted for binding the original field notes of surveys, backing with cloth township plats, additional furniture, pay of messenger, and rent of office. All these are much needed and will absorb the amount.

n The \$7,100 is submitted for the compensation of clerks in the office of surveyor general of Utah, indispensably needed, to attend to extensive surveys of mineral claims, preparation of maps and field notes of the thirty-one mining districts, and to transact the usual regular business in the office, which will have been delayed on account of small appropriation made for the service during the present fiscal year.

o The \$5,300 is submitted for compensation of four clerks in the office of surveyor general of Wyoming Territory, required to transact the official business devolving on it, and to bring up the arrears, consisting of the preparation of descriptive lists of corner boundaries of public lands, quality of soil and timber of 118 townships, requiring 236 lists for the local land offices, and for the record in surveyor general's office.

p The \$5,500 is estimated for clerk hire in the office of surveyor general of Arizona Territory. This amount is actually required to pay clerks in his office, including one versed in the English and Spanish languages, to assist in the duties of examining and reporting upon titles to private land claims, the duty devolved on the surveyor general by the proviso to the appropriation act of July 15, 1870, (Statutes, vol. 16, p. 304.) The surveyor general reports the living in Arizona as being 25 per cent. higher than in any other surveying district.

J. A. WILLIAMSON,  
Commissioner.

No. 15.—*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, and 1878 by the General Land Office.*

[See Revised Statutes, title 41, page 725, sections 3660 to 3671, and Statutes, pamphlet edition, chapter 129, page 370, section 3, act of March 3, 1875.]

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.		Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
<i>Surveying public lands. a</i>				
Arizona:				
Solomon W. Foreman, deputy surveyor, under contract August 1, 1871, per act March 3, 1871, (16 Stat., p. 502, sec. 1.)	.....		\$75 11	\$20,000
Theodore F. White, deputy surveyor, under contract May 13, 1873, per act March 3, 1873, (17 Stat., p. 516, sec. 1.)	.....		45 94	20,000
Theodore F. White, deputy surveyor, under contract September 23, 1874, per act June 23, 1874, (18 Stat., p. 212, sec. 1.)	.....		81 84	20,000
Theodore F. White, deputy surveyor, under contract June 25, 1875, per act March 3, 1875, (18 Stat., p. 383, sec. 1.)	.....	\$67 53	.....	.....
Theodore F. White, deputy surveyor, under contract December 6, 1875, per act March 3, 1875, (18 Stat., p. 383, sec. 1.)	.....	213 27	280 80	20,000
California:				
Joseph J. Cloud, deputy surveyor, under contract April 6, 1871, per act July 15, 1870, (16 Stat., p. 304, sec. 1.)	.....		9 39	50,000
J. R. Glover, deputy surveyor, under contract September 16, 1875, per act March 3, 1875, (18 Stat., p. 383, sec. 1.)	.....	388 21	.....	.....
F. T. Perris, deputy surveyor, under contract January 31, 1876, per act March 3, 1875, (18 Stat., p. 383, sec. 1.)	.....	268 66	.....	.....
John Gilchrist, deputy surveyor, under contract January 21, 1876, per act March 3, 1875, (18 Stat., p. 383, sec. 1.)	.....	535 94	.....	.....
John A. Benson, deputy surveyor, under contract December 13, 1875, per act March 3, 1875, (18 Stat., p. 383, sec. 1.)	.....	491 60	.....	.....
D. D. Brown, deputy surveyor, under contract July 19, 1875, per act March 3, 1875, (18 Stat., p. 383, sec. 1.)	.....	282 64	.....	.....
S. W. Brunt, deputy surveyor, under contract June 10, 1875, per act March 3, 1875, (18 Stat., p. 383, sec. 1.)	.....	2,205 11	.....	.....
William Minto, deputy surveyor, under contract June 26, 1875, per act March 3, 1875, (18 Stat., p. 383, sec. 1.)	.....	2,266 85	6,439 01	70,000
Florida:				
John A. Henderson, deputy surveyor, under contract December 23, 1875, per act March 3, 1875, (18 Stat., p. 383, sec. 1.)	.....		302 63	10,000
Louisiana:				
Pierre A. Thibodeaux, deputy surveyor, under contract July 17, 1875, per act March 3, 1875, (18 Stat., p. 383, sec. 1.)	.....		57 50	15,000
Oregon:				
William E. Smith, deputy surveyor, under contract May 4, 1871, per act March 3, 1871, (16 Stat., p. 502, sec. 1.)	.....		70 55	50,000
S. Corwin and J. C. Handley, deputy surveyors, under contract February 26, 1873, per act June 10, 1872, (17 Stat., p. 358, sec. 1.)	.....		263 52	70,000
Jasper W. Wilkins, deputy surveyor, under contract June 21, 1873, per act March 3, 1873, (17 Stat., p. 516, sec. 1.)	.....	65 86	.....	.....
Jasen Owen, deputy surveyor, under contract July 1, 1873, per act March 3, 1873, (17 Stat., p. 516, sec. 1.)	.....	55 83	.....	.....
John D. Crawford, deputy surveyor, under contract July 9, 1873, per act March 3, 1873, (17 Stat., p. 516, sec. 1.)	.....	181 54	.....	.....
William H. Byars, deputy surveyor, under contract July 14, 1873, per act March 3, 1873, (17 Stat., p. 516, sec. 1.)	.....	12 13	.....	.....
L. F. Bannin and N. O. Walden, deputy surveyors, under contract July 15, 1873, per act March 3, 1873, (17 Stat., p. 516, sec. 1.)	.....	80 11	395 47	70,000
J. H. Evans and J. G. Gray, deputy surveyors, under contract July 6, 1874, per act June 23, 1874, (18 Stat., p. 213, sec. 1.)	.....		15 12	60,000
<i>Survey of public lands. b</i>				
New Mexico:				
William H. McBroom, deputy surveyor, under contract September 27, 1876, per act July 31, 1876, (19 Stat., p. 120, sec. 1.)	.....	104 45	.....	.....
Arizona:				
Theodore F. White, deputy surveyor, under contract December 7, 1876, per act July 31, 1876, (19 Stat., p. 120, sec. 1.)	.....	113 54	.....	.....
Nevada:				
G. W. Garside, deputy surveyor, under contract November 11, 1876, per act July 31, 1876, (19 Stat., p. 120, sec. 1.)	.....	256 31	474 30	300,000
<i>Surveying private land claims. c</i>				
New Mexico:				
Sawyer and McBroom, deputy surveyors under contract April 15, 1876, per act March 3, 1875, (18 Stat., p. 384, sec. 1.)	.....		472 83	10,000

No. 15.—*Estimates of appropriations required, &c.*—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year for which the appropriation is required.
<i>Survey of boundaries of Indian reservations. d</i>			
California: John A. Benson, deputy surveyor, under contract November 14, 1876, (submitted.)	-----	\$913 46	-----
<i>Incidental expenses. e</i>			
Office of surveyor general of Idaho: To pay L. F. Cartée, surveyor general of Idaho, for expenses incurred in investigating certain surveys, under instructions from the General Land Office, dated November 19, 1868, being a deficiency for the fiscal year 1871 and prior years, per act July 15, 1870, (16 Stat., p. 293, sec. 1.)	-----	299 94	\$2, 000
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Office of surveyor general of Colorado: <i>f</i> Clerks in his office, per act March 3, 1877, (19 Stat., p. 315, sec. 1.)	-----	2, 500 00	3, 000
Office of surveyor general of Arizona: <i>f</i> Clerks in his office, per act March 3, 1877, (19 Stat., p. 315, sec. 1.)	-----	2, 500 00	3, 000
<i>Contingent expenses.</i>			
Office of surveyor general of Colorado: <i>f</i> For rent of office, fuel, books, stationery, and other necessities, per act March 3, 1877, (19 Stat., p. 349, sec. 1.)	-----	1, 000 00	1, 500
Office of surveyor general of Arizona: <i>f</i> For rent of office, fuel, books, stationery, and other necessities, per act of March 3, 1877, (19 Stat., p. 349, sec. 1.)	-----	1, 000 00	1, 500
Office of surveyor general of Nevada: <i>g</i> For salary of messenger in surveyor general's office from July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877, per act July 31, 1876, (19 Stat., p. 122, sec. 1.)	\$480 00	-----	-----
For amount due A. L. Bancroft & Co. for stationery, per act July 31, 1876, (19 Stat., p. 122, sec. 1.)	68 75	548 75	1, 500
<i>Surveying public lands. h</i>			
Louisiana: S. P. Henry, deputy surveyor, contract dated January 21, 1875, per act June 23, 1874, (18 Stat., p. 212, sec. 1.)	-----	750 00	15, 000
<i>Salaries. i</i>			
Office of surveyor general of New Mexico: For salaries of clerks in his office, per act March 3, 1877, (19 Stat., p. 315, sec. 1.)	-----	3, 000 00	5, 000
Total .....	-----	21, 496 16	

*a* The foregoing estimates are submitted in order to liquidate balances due to the deputy surveyors for surveys executed under their respective contracts entered into with the respective surveyors general of the United States and Territories. The deficiencies were caused by said surveyors general underestimating the cost of the work embraced in the contracts; but as the surveys have been approved and are available to the government in the disposal of the lands thus surveyed, the respective sums are submitted.

*b* The foregoing estimates are for deficiencies arising under limited contracts, the amounts submitted being in excess of the respective contracts, caused by the respective surveyors general underestimating the cost of the work. The lands surveyed were included in the contracts, and the surveys have been approved and made available in the disposal of the lands so surveyed; the respective sums are submitted.

*c* Sawyer and McBroom's contract was limited to the sum of \$9,900. The surveys executed by them under their contract amounted to \$10,372.83, exceeding the limit by \$472.83. The private land claims surveyed were authorized by their contract, and the surveys having been approved this item is submitted.

*d* The above contract was for the surveying of the outboundaries of the Round Valley Indian reservation in California, for which no appropriation is applicable. It was necessary, however, to have the boundaries of this Indian reservation surveyed in order to make the adjacent public lands available and to keep white settlers from intruding on the reservation.

*e* The sum of \$299.94 is submitted to refund the expenses incurred in investigating certain surveys in the field, under instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated November 19, 1868, the contingent fund of the surveyor general's office not admitting at the time of liquidating the amount due him. This estimate was formerly submitted for appropriation, but not eventuating in any



provision for the purpose, and the claim being a just one and of long standing, is herewith submitted again with recommendation that it receive favorable action.

f The above estimated deficiencies arise from the fact that Congress has imposed upon the United States surveyors general the duty of examining and reporting upon the validity of title to private land claims in Arizona and Colorado. The estimated amount for clerk hire being for the pay of a competent clerk in each office, versed in the English and Spanish languages, to act as translators, and the deficiencies in contingent expenses arise also under the duties of the United States surveyors general in examining and adjudicating private land claims. These estimates are necessary for the public service unless Congress should, as recommended by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, devolve said duties upon a board of commissioners to be authorized to act for that purpose.

g The foregoing deficiency in the salary of messenger in the surveyor general's office arises from the fact that the appropriation of \$1,500, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, was insufficient to pay the salary of the messenger and defray the other necessary incidental expenses of the office. The messenger was retained in the service by the surveyor general during the period specified, and being entitled to his pay for said services, the above estimate is submitted. The estimate of \$63.75 is for stationery purchased by the surveyor general during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877. The appropriation for that year having been exhausted the amount is submitted for appropriation.

h It is estimated that the surveys under the above contract will amount to \$750. An unexpended balance of \$417.21 of the appropriation to which it is properly chargeable was carried to surplus fund July 12, 1877, but being insufficient to defray the estimated cost of the surveys under the above contract, the amount is submitted as a deficiency.

i The above estimate is submitted for salaries of two draughtsmen and two copyists for six months in the office of the surveyor general of New Mexico. The sum of \$33,500 having been apportioned to New Mexico for the survey of private land claims from the appropriation of \$300,000 of March 3, 1877, for the survey of public and private lands, the appropriation of \$5,000 of March 3, 1877, for salaries of clerks in said office will not be sufficient to pay the salaries of the clerks necessary to perform the work arising under the above large apportionment and keep up the current business of the office. The services of the present force of clerks will be required to perform the work arising under the survey of public lands.

J. A. WILLIAMSON,  
*Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*General Land Office, September 26, 1877.*

No. 16.—*Estimates of balances of appropriations carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of the fifth section of the act of June 20, 1874, required to be reappropriated for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, by the General Land Office.*

[See Revised Statutes, title 41, page 725, sections 3660 and 3671, and Statutes, 18, chapter 129, page 37 section 3, act of March 3, 1875.]

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount carried to the surplus fund July 1, 1876.
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Surveying public lands.*</i></p> <p>Louisiana: George O. Elms, deputy surveyor, contract dated June 20, 1874, per act March 3, 1873, (17 Stat., p. 515, sec. 1.)</p>	\$216 25	\$14,312 20

\* The unexpended balance of \$14,312.20 of the appropriation to which the foregoing amount was chargeable was carried to surplus fund July 12, 1876. The amount found to be due the deputy surveyor is therefore submitted for reappropriation.

J. A. WILLIAMSON,  
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
General Land Office, September 26, 1877.

No. 17.—*Historical and statistical table of the United States and Territories, showing the area of each in square miles and in acres; the date of organization of Territories; date of admission of new States into the Union; and the population of each State and Territory at the taking of last census in 1870.\**

Civil divisions.	Act organiz- ing Terri- tory.	United States Statutes.		Act-admitting State.	United States Statutes.		Area of the States and Territories.		N <sup>u</sup> mber of acres surveyed up to June 30, 1877.	Area remaining unsurveyed on the 30th June, 1877.	Population in 1870.
		Vol.	Page.		Vol.	Page.	In square miles.	In acres.			
THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES.											
New Hampshire.....							9,280	5,939,200			318,300
Massachusetts.....							7,800	4,992,000			1,457,351
Rhode Island.....							1,306	835,840			217,353
Connecticut.....							4,750	3,040,000			537,454
New York.....							47,000	30,080,000			4,382,759
New Jersey.....							8,320	5,324,800			906,096
Pennsylvania.....							46,000	29,440,000			3,521,951
Delaware.....							2,120	1,356,800			125,015
Maryland.....							11,124	7,119,360			780,894
Virginia.....							38,348	24,542,720			1,225,163
North Carolina.....							50,704	32,450,560			1,071,361
South Carolina.....							34,000	21,760,000			705,606
Georgia.....							58,000	37,120,000			1,184,109
STATES ADMITTED.											
Kentucky.....				Feb. 4, 1791	1	189	37,680	24,115,200			1,321,011
Vermont.....				Feb. 18, 1791	1	191	10,212	6,535,680			330,551
Tennessee.....				June 1, 1796	1	491	45,600	29,184,000			1,258,520
Maine.....				Mar. 3, 1820	3	544	35,000	22,400,000			626,915
Texas.....				Dec. 29, 1845	9	108	274,356	175,587,840			818,579
West Virginia.....				Dec. 31, 1862	12	633	23,000	14,720,000			442,014
PUBLIC LAND STATES AND TERRITORIES.											
<i>States.</i>											
Ohio.....	Mar. 3, 1805	2	331	Apr. 30, 1802	2	173	39,964	25,576,960	25,576,960		2,665,960
Louisiana.....	May 7, 1800	2	58	Apr. 8, 1812	2	701	41,346	26,461,440	25,232,044	1,229,396	736,915
Indiana.....	Apr. 7, 1798	1	549	Dec. 11, 1816	3	399	33,809	21,637,760	21,637,760		1,680,637
Mississippi.....	Feb. 3, 1809	2	371	Dec. 10, 1817	3	472	47,156	30,179,840	30,179,840		2,539,891
Illinois.....	Mar. 3, 1817	3	514	Dec. 3, 1818	3	536	55,410	35,462,400	35,462,400		996,992
Alabama.....	Mar. 3, 1817	3	371	Dec. 14, 1819	3	608	50,722	32,462,080	32,462,080		1,721,295
Missouri.....	June 4, 1812	2	743	Mar. 2, 1824	3	645	65,350	41,824,000	41,824,000		484,471
Arkansas.....	Mar. 2, 1819	3	493	June 15, 1836	5	50	52,198	33,406,720	33,406,720		1,184,059
Michigan.....	Jan. 11, 1805	2	309	Jan. 26, 1837	5	144	56,451	36,125,640	36,125,640		1,187,748
Florida.....	Mar. 30, 1822	3	654	Mar. 3, 1845	5	742	59,268	37,931,520	30,103,708	7,827,812	1,194,020
Iowa.....	June 12, 1838	5	235	Mar. 3, 1845	5	742	55,045	35,228,800	35,228,800		1,054,970
Wisconsin.....	Apr. 20, 1836	5	10	Mar. 3, 1847	9	178	53,924	34,511,360	34,511,360		

	Mar. 3, 1849	Sept. 9, 1850	9	452	157,801	100,992,640	44,972,249	56,090,391	560,247
Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,531	33,459,840	38,765,710	14,694,130	439,706
Oregon.....	Aug. 14, 1848	Feb. 14, 1859	11	166	95,274	60,975,360	19,923,816	41,051,544	90,923
Kansas.....	May 30, 1854	Jan. 29, 1861	12	126	80,891	51,770,240	51,770,240	364,339	364,339
Nevada.....	Mar. 2, 1861	Mar. 21, 1864	13	30	112,090	71,737,600	11,254,087	60,463,513	42,491
Nebraska.....	May 30, 1854	Feb. 9, 1867	14	391	75,995	45,630,800	39,234,402	9,402,398	122,993
Colorado.....	Feb. 28, 1861	.....	.....	.....	104,500	66,880,000	20,999,922	45,880,078	39,864
Colorado.....	Mar. 3, 1875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yonking.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	July 25, 1868	.....	15	178	97,883	62,645,120	7,731,061	54,914,059	9,118
Utah.....	Sept. 9, 1850	.....	9	446	121,201	77,568,640	7,930,750	69,647,890	91,874
Washington.....	Sept. 9, 1850	.....	9	453	84,476	54,064,640	8,374,534	45,690,106	86,786
Dakota.....	Mar. 2, 1853	.....	10	172	69,994	44,796,160	12,598,568	32,237,592	23,955
Arizona.....	Mar. 2, 1861	.....	12	239	150,932	96,596,480	20,520,214	76,076,266	14,181
Idaho.....	Feb. 24, 1863	.....	12	664	113,916	72,906,240	4,666,883	68,239,357	9,658
Montana.....	Mar. 3, 1863	.....	12	808	86,294	55,228,160	6,193,013	49,035,147	14,999
Alaska.....	May 26, 1864	.....	13	85	143,776	92,015,640	9,918,986	82,097,654	20,595
Alaska.....	July 27, 1868	.....	15	240	577,390	369,529,600	.....	369,529,600	(f)
Indian Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,991	44,154,240	27,003,990	17,150,250	(f)
District of Columbia.....	July 16, 1790	.....	1	130	60	38,400	.....	.....	131,700
District of Columbia.....	Mar. 3, 1791	.....	1	214	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,580,238	2,291,352,320	713,572,737	1,101,197,183	38,558,371

\* Boundaries.—Commencing at 54° 40' north latitude, ascending Portland Channel to the mountains, following their summits to 141° west longitude; thence north on this line to the Arctic Ocean, forming the eastern boundary. Starting from the Arctic Ocean west, the line descends Behring Strait, between the two islands of Krusenstern and Kotmanoff, to the parallel of 65° 30', and proceeds due north, without limitation, into the same Arctic Ocean. Beginning again at the same initial point, on the parallel of 65° 30', thence in a course southwest, through Behring Strait, between the island of Saint Lawrence and Cape Chukotski, to 172° west longitude, and thence southwesterly, through Behring Sea, between the islands of Alton and Copper, to the meridian of 193° west longitude, leaving the prolonged group of the Aleutian Islands in the possessions now transferred to the United States, and making the western boundary of our country the dividing line between Asia and America.

† No census taken.

## NOTES.

The land surface of the United States, 3,580,238 square miles, when increased by the water surface of the great lakes and rivers, gives a total area to the United States of about 4,000,000 square miles.

The areas of the thirteen original States, and of States admitted as well as of States and Territories over which the public surveys have not yet been completed, are taken from geographical authorities.

The population of the United States, as shown by the ninth census, taken, in accordance with Constitutional requirements, in 1870, was 38,558,371, to which if added the number of "Indians not taxed," would give a true population of 38,925,508. The present population (1877) is estimated at 46,000,000.

Colorado.—Duly admitted as a State into the Union by proclamation of the President August 1, 1876. (Statutes at Large, pamphlet 1875-'76, page 7.) Colorado.—The act of 1868 merely extends the laws of the United States relating to customs, commerce, and navigation over this Territory ceded by Russia, giving to the courts of California and Oregon jurisdiction of offenses under this act. The public land system has not yet been extended over the Territory of Alaska.

Indian Territory.—This Territory is attached to the western judicial district of the United States; is situated on the left bank of the Potomac River between two small tributaries—Washington City, in the District of Columbia, and the one on the west called Rock Creek, the latter separating it from Georgetown, which is also embraced within the limits of the District of Columbia, which is under the direct control of Congress. This territory, which formerly embraced the city of Alexandria, was ceded by the States of Maryland and Virginia to the general government. By act of July 9, 1846, the cession of Virginia was retroceded.

J. A. WILLIAMSON, *Commissioner*.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE, November 1, 1877.





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REPORTS

OF THE

UNITED STATES SURVEYORS GENERAL

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1877.

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*A.—Report of the surveyor general of Louisiana.*

## OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF LOUISIANA,

*New Orleans, La., August 28, 1877.*

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to submit to you my annual report for this surveying district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, with the usual tabular statements of field and office work, to wit:

A.—Being statement of surveying contracts entered into by the surveyor general of Louisiana on account of appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1874.

B.—Being statement of surveying contracts entered into by the surveyor general of Louisiana on account of the appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1875.

C.—Being statement of surveying contracts entered into by the surveyor general of Louisiana on account of appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1876.

D.—Being statement of surveying contracts entered into by the surveyor general of Louisiana on account of appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1877.

E.—Being estimate of funds for surveying service in Louisiana, for salary of surveyor general and his clerks, and for contingent expenses in his office for the year ending June 30, 1879.

The above estimates and statements show in brief the work of the office in surveying, platting, and returning work in the field for the last four years, and the wants of the public service in this district for the coming fiscal year, and to them I invite your attention.

## RESTORATION OF THE PUBLIC LANDS TO MARKET.

It is a subject of regret that so much delay has occurred in carrying into effect the act of Congress of 22d June, 1876, for the public offerings of land in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas. One cause of the delay, as understood in this State, was the want of clerk force in the bureau necessary to prepare the lists of lands to be offered, and the difficulties of preparing accurate lists at all after so many years of interruption to the land system in the South, and the irregularity and carelessness with which the land offices have been conducted since its re-establishment.

As all tracts covered by homestead entries must be reserved from public offering, and thereafter from private entry, and as the number of fraudulent or abandoned homestead entries in Louisiana is very large, I have believed it my duty to call your attention to the facts, and to make such suggestions as I think would remedy or lessen the evil, so far, at least, as it affects the pine timber lands in the southwestern district.

In my annual report, for 1874, (Bureau Report for 1874, p. 74,) I stated statistically some of the evil results of the homestead system in this State. Obtaining my information from the records of the consolidated land office in this city I showed that of the 4,040 homestead entries then made in this land district there had then ripened into title but 91; that there had been relinquishments in 200 entries, and cancellations in 500 more, and that but a small part of the entries, then seven years old, had been proved up and had received final certificates. The just inference was that about 75 per cent., at least, of all homestead entries in Louisiana had been fraudulently conceived, or had been abandoned.

I have not obtained from the register and receiver statistics to date of this report, but I have no reason to believe they would show any improvement as compared with the foregoing. On the contrary, if I may credit the sources of information occasionally open to me, the class of pretended entries has increased, at least upon the valuable timber lands in the southwestern district, which have recently attracted so much attention on account of your efforts to stay the enormous depredations upon them. A great number of persons have affected to believe that after homestead entries, with or without settlement, they were at liberty to cut and remove all the timber from the land, and they have lived up to their faith. Indeed, in Calcasieu Parish this right to strip the timber from homestead lands was so generally conceded, and so respected by all, that it came to be an object of barter and sale, and hundreds of men, mostly poor and ignorant, make no concealment of the sales they have made and prices they have received for the privilege of cutting all valuable pine from their respective tracts. The State has a homestead system similar to and borrowed from the Federal system.

And in consequence of the low, flat character of the lands in that part of the State, and the probability that many of the early surveys were made in very wet seasons, many tracts of valuable pine lands have passed to the State under the swamp land act of 1849. These tracts, too, are legitimate prey for the spoiler, and not unfrequently the same person obtains homestead entries on 160 acres of State land covered with valuable pine, and 160 acres of United States land of the same character, and lives on neither, but perhaps miles away. He then goes to the owners of the mills below

him on the stream or streams his homesteads are on or near, obtains his advances in money and provisions, engages to cut and float so many logs, as the case may be, returns to his cabin, cuts and hauls his logs, and when the winter rains swell the streams sufficiently, he starts them afloat, each one with his brand upon it, and at the boom, many miles below, he gathers up all that come through, usually about 90 per cent., forms rafts of them, and then delivers them at the mills from which he received his advances.

Since the recent seizures, most of this has been suspended—I fear not discontinued. And it has been brought to my notice by some of my deputies that the class of men who have been checked at it by the presence of your agent and the measures he has taken, are now preparing for future operations by making fraudulent or fictitious homestead entries upon the best timbered lands, hoping thereby to tie them up and keep them out of market till a time shall have arrived more favorable for their purposes.

My deputies who have been engaged in that quarter report that few of the tracts covered by homestead entries have settlements upon them or bear any evidences of improvement at all, most of them near the larger streams having been more or less denuded of the pine timber.

I have read with pleasure your excellent recommendations in the report of the bureau for 1876, page 8, for the enactment of a law by Congress to enable you to protect the pine-bearing lands of the United States. Such a system as you recommend is so obviously necessary in Louisiana that one would suppose it only needed to be called to the attention of the national legislature to secure its prompt adoption. But experience shows that needed reforms are often slow of adoption, and hence I would suggest that before the anticipated public sales take place in this State, some other means be resorted to to enable the government to sell the pine lands. At present the lands which would be purchased for their timber, either at public sale or subsequent private entry, are those within one and two miles of streams or lakes which afford water sufficient for floating purposes; but it is just these lands that the false homestead entries have heretofore been made upon, and will probably continue to be made upon, for the motives I have mentioned. And should the public offerings take place before examinations are effected such lands cannot be offered, of course, and those who honestly seek to purchase and who naturally desire the best lands, will be denied the right in favor of what all men know to be a shallow fraud.

I would recommend that as you decide to employ the sum allotted for surveys in Louisiana in further resurveys in the pine region of the Calcasieu country, the land office here be required to furnish my deputies with abstracts of all homestead entries in their respective townships to be placed under contract, and that each deputy be required to examine each tract sufficiently to enable him to make a sworn report as to the actual condition in which he finds the land.

If such report showed nonsettlement or abandonment, the entries could be canceled, or, if you saw proper, the supposed settler could be notified by notice in some newspaper to show cause, by a certain time, why his entry should not be canceled.

As to entries in townships not necessary to be resurveyed, or which cannot be put under contract this year, I should be authorized to appoint and send out a deputy in whom I have confidence, furnishing him with the proper abstracts from the local land office, and requiring him to make similar examinations and reports. Such reports would be valuable evidence in the legal proceedings to be had here next winter for the confiscation of the timber seized by your agent in Calcasieu Parish, and which I suppose are likely to turn upon the fact whether or not the depredations were committed on public or private lands.

#### UNCONFIRMED PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS IN LOUISIANA.

This subject still attracts attention, and I think it my duty again to briefly allude to it, in order that through you Congress may be informed correctly upon the subject. In this connection I cannot do better than recall your attention to what I had the honor to lay before you in my report for 1874, published in the bureau report for that year, pages 76, 77, 78, and 79. Nothing has occurred to induce me to modify or abandon any of the reasons then advanced in favor of a general act of Congress which, *proprio vigore*, would forever quiet this class of claims and relieve the Land Department and Congress of a fruitful source of annoyance and labor.

Practically, the United States can make no disposition of the lands covered by these claims. And they would not if they could.

They embrace but about 80,000 acres in all, excluding of course the Houmas and a few other large grants. In nearly every case are embraced in the limits of valuable plantations or farms, have been long since surveyed and represented upon the usual township maps, and hence are susceptible of being readily described in any bill which might be passed for their confirmation, by their proper designation as to section, town-



ship, range, and area. Should policy, prudence, or other consideration oppose such wholesale divestiture of right by Congressional action, whereby it might be feared a dangerous precedent might be established, then I would recommend an act similar to the Missouri act of June 12th, 1866. The objects of that act were confined to lots or other lands within the city of Saint Louis, of which prior confirmations, relinquishments, or recognitions of title by the United States were predicable. The evil to be remedied was the difficulty proprietors met in showing documentary and other evidence of title or boundaries against the United States, and the act liberally allowed the United States district court at Saint Louis, with right of appeal to the circuit court, to adjudicate the question of prior confirmation, recognition, or relinquishment, with boundaries, and to afford appropriate evidence of the facts found in a proper decree.

The parallelism between the case of the Saint Louis lot owners and the occupants of the unconfirmed claims in Louisiana is closer than at first glance it might appear; for although antecedent title against the sovereign was pleadable in favor of the former, and founded the right to a decree declaratory of its existence and limits, and the theory of the latter is that no proof of title can be shown against that sovereign, yet in point of practice we know that examination and research develop such title in many cases, and that in all the sovereign impliedly admits its existence by non-claim and indifference. Indeed, if the strict principles of law applicable to royal lands in England, immemorially enjoyed and occupied in opposition to the Crown, should by our courts be applied to the class of lands under consideration, it may safely be assumed that the ancient and continued occupation and enjoyment of these lands in a public and unequivocal manner, with the full knowledge and sufferance of the sovereign, would afford judicial proof of the existence of grants good against the United States but lost through lapse of time. Hence it would not be stretching the Missouri precedent very far to apply it to the lands in Louisiana immemorially possessed by her citizens, who are unable to exhibit their grants and boundaries. Although I favor, for reasons stated in my report for 1874, an act of relinquishment which will require no expensive legal or other proceedings on the part of its beneficiaries, yet if such an act would be unwise, one similar to the Missouri act would be the next best thing, and against it certainly no objections could be urged. Congress should pass one or the other of these acts at once, because the present anomalous condition of these lands exposes their possessors to vexatious annoyances and suspicions, and in some cases to depreciation in value of plantations consisting in whole or part of such claims.

I again desire to invite your attention to the necessity of an appropriation to enable me to bring up, while yet it is practicable, the long suspended work of this office, and to which I and my predecessors have so often called attention that it is becoming an oft told tale, and I fear wearisome.

There are about 784 townships in the State, the surveys of which are complete, and the original notes of which are on file in this office. Those are among the early surveys. Contrary to law, the copies of these notes have never been made and sent to the bureau for safe custody. Should an accident happen to the records here, by which they should be stolen or destroyed, every vestige of a record showing the surveys in those townships would be swept away, and no power on earth could restore them or duplicate them.

During the war these records were taken possession of by the authorities of the Confederate States, removed from place to place, and many of them lost, stolen, or destroyed. Since the war, the custom house, where they now seem to be secure, was often in the midst of riot and danger, and once was in the theater of battle; where shot and shell and bullets did their bloody work. In 1865 the entire records of the United States land office for the old southeastern district of Louisiana, located in this city, were destroyed by fire, and irreparable loss inflicted on many of the property holders in this section of the State, whose claims and evidences of title were recorded among them. In course of time the custom and the policy of the law will require that this office be closed and its records transferred to the State.

Perhaps the liability of the records to destruction will then be greater than now. In view of all this, I should now be copying these notes and sending the copies to the seat of National Government, as the law directs, and as wisdom and prudence dictate.

Then, too, before patents can issue according to law, this office must prepare and furnish to the local land offices patent plats in about 6,170 private land claims heretofore duly surveyed, and now represented upon the township plats.

It is the duty of the government to issue these patents, and the law requires the plat to be annexed to the patent as a part of it. All this work, so long neglected, should now be brought up.

Special attention has been called to the subject in the reports from this office for 1871 and 1873, and to which I respectfully refer you.

There are a few of the leading heads of work in arrear in this office, none of which is of modern origin. It is all left to this office as a legacy of the early surveyors gen-

eral and their clerks. Much more work could be stated of a miscellaneous nature now sadly in arrear, which should be brought up, but I cannot enter upon any of it. I have for this current year but \$2,000 for clerk hire, and I shall endeavor to retain the two efficient gentlemen I have had so long, but it will only be at beggarly salaries no just government would expect its servants to work for, and which, indeed, competent men would not work for but as an escape from the hard fate which the poverty of the times has visited upon this part of our country. My own salary has been cut down from \$2,000, allowed since the office was created in 1831, to \$1,800, and I submit as gracefully as I may, no alternative being left me.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BREWSTER,  
*Surveyor General Louisiana.*

Hon. J. A. WILLIAMSON,  
*Commissioner of the General Land Office.*

A.—Statement of surveying contracts entered into by the surveyor general of Louisiana on account of the appropriation of \$18,000 for fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Date of contract and instructions.	Name of deputy surveyor.	Locality of work.	District.	Estimated liability.	Amount paid.	Remarks.
July 24, 1873	William H. Robinson	Accounted for in previous report	.....	.....	\$164 09	Work completed; returns made and approved, map and transcript forwarded.
Oct. 23, 1873	W. H. R. Hangen	Townships 15 and 16 south, range 24 east, townships 16 south, range 25 east.	Southeastern	\$1,500 00	1,424 10	Contract expired and no returns made; canceled.
Dec. 10, 1873	John P. Parsons	Townships 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 south, ranges 1 and 2 west.	Southwestern	2,500 00	.....	Completed and approved; transcript transmitted.
June 20, 1874	George O. Elms	Townships 10 and 11 south, ranges 2 and 3 west. Sabine reservation and townships 9 and 10 south, range 13 west.	.....do..... .....do.....	3,000 00 1,000 00	2,269 70 170 62	Sabine reservation returned and transmitted with the account, amounting to \$670.62, of which \$500 were paid from appropriation of \$20,000 for useless reservation; surveys in townships 9 and 10 south, range 13 west, returned and approved, maps and transcript transmitted; his account for \$216.25 was found correct, but could not be paid because the unexpended balance of the appropriation of March 3, 1873, to which it is chargeable, was, on July 12, 1876, carried to the surplus fund of the Treasury; said amount found to be due to Mr. Elms will be included in an estimate to be submitted for reappropriation by Congress. — (See Commissioner's letter of July 17, 1877.)
Total appropriation as per act of March 3, 1873				18,000 00	4,019 51	
Balance unexpended				.....	13,980 49	
Total				18,000 00	18,000 00	

O. H. BREWSTER,  
Surveyor General, Louisiana.

OFFICE OF SURVEYOR GENERAL, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA,  
New Orleans, August 23, 1877.

B.—Statement of surveying contracts entered into by the surveyor general of Louisiana on account of the appropriation of \$15,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, approved by act of Congress of June 23, 1874.

PUBLIC LANDS.

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No.	Date of contract.	Name of deputy surveyor.	Locality of work.	District.	Estimated liability.	Amount paid.	Remarks.
1	July 11, 1874	John P. Parsons	Township 10 south, range 1 west; township 7 south, ranges 4, 5, and 6 west.	Southwestern	\$2,500 00	\$2,903 17	Surveys completed; notes approved; maps and transcript transmitted.
2	Dec. 17, 1874	Jas. L. Bradford	Triangulation to connect township lines across Atchafalaya River, township 6 south, range 5 east; township 7 south, range 5 east.	do	3,500 00	3,485 75	Work completed on Atchafalaya; also in township 6 south, range 5 east, and fractional township 7 south, range 5 east; notes returned and approved; maps and transcript of notes transmitted.
3	Dec. 21, 1874	John Deegan	Lake Terre Noire, township 9 north, range 7 west.	Northwestern	250 00	193 07	Work completed and approved; maps and transcript transmitted.
4	Jan. 21, 1875	S. P. Henry	Township 14 south, range 6 west; township 14 south, range 7 west.	Southwestern	750 00	.....	Work completed in the field; notes will be returned in sixty days, for which an extension was granted.
5	Jan. 26, 1875	Thos. Jeff. Allison	Township 14 south, range 8 east; township 13 south, range 7 east.	do	1,000 00	1,000 20	Work completed in township 14 south, range 8 east; notes approved; maps and transcript transmitted.
6	March 5, 1875	John J. Byles	Connections around the La Nana grant and Ormigas.	Northwestern	1,500 00	1,504 60	Work completed and approved; maps and transcript transmitted.
7	April 8, 1875	Jas. L. Bradford	Townships 22, 23, 24 south, ranges 33 and 34 east, South Pass.	Southeastern	1,300 00	1,300 00	Notes returned and approved; maps and transcript transmitted.
Total					15,000 00	10,387 79	
Appropriation as per act of Congress approved June 23, 1874					15,000 00	.....	
Balance unexpended					.....	4,612 21	
Total					15,000 00	15,000 00	

O. H. BREWSTER,  
Surveyor General, Louisiana.

OFFICE OF SURVEYOR GENERAL, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA,  
New Orleans, August 28, 1877.



C. —Statement of surveying contracts entered into by the surveyor general of Louisiana on account of the appropriation of \$15,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, approved by act of Congress of March 3, 1875.

No.	Date of contract.	Name of deputy surveyor.	Locality of work.	District.	Estimated liability.	Amount paid.	Amount paid under deposit.	Remarks.
1	June 19, 1875	John P. Parsons and Arthur Gascon.	Township 7 south, range 3 west; townships 8 and 9 south, ranges 3, 4, 5, and 6 west	Southwestern.	\$5,000 00	\$5,259 72	.....	Surveys completed and approved; maps and transcript transmitted.
2	July 17, 1875	P. A. Thibodeaux...	Township 18 south, ranges 21 and 22 east, and township 19 south, range 22 east.	Southeastern..	300 00	230 15	.....	Work completed as far as practicable in township 18 south, range 21 east; maps and transcript transmitted.
3	July 26, 1875	James L. Bradford..	Township 4 south, ranges 1 and 2 east; township 4 south, ranges 1, 2, and 3 west, and townships 5 and 6 south, range 4 west.	Southwestern.	5,000 00	5,071 99	.....	Work completed (except township 4 south, range 2 east) and approved; maps and transcript submitted.
4	Aug. 11, 1875	.....do .....	Small island in Atchafalaya Bay....	Southwestern.	.....	.....	\$180 00	Work completed; plats and transcript transmitted; paid by individuals.
5	Oct. 16, 1875	Henry A. Peeler....	Township 10 north, range 5 east ....	North of Red River.	1,000 00	.....	.....	Deputy surveyor was relieved of this contract on his own application on the 13th of May, 1876; (contract canceled.)
6	Feb. 6, 1876	John P. Parsons and Arthur Gascon.	Townships 10, 11, and 12 south, range 1 east, and township 11 south, range 2 east.	Southwestern	2,500 00	2,407 86	.....	Survey completed as far as to cover townships 10, 11 and 12 south, range 1 east; notes approved; maps and transcript transmitted.
7	May 15, 1876	James L. Bradford..	Townships 5 and 6 south, range 1 west, and township 5 south, ranges 2 and 3 west.	Southwestern	1,940 28	1,940 28	.....	Work completed and approved; maps and transcript transmitted.
Excess on contract No. 1 .....					15,740 28	.....	.....	
Excess on contract No. 3 .....					259 72	.....	.....	
Less contract No. 5 .....					71 99	.....	.....	
To reduction on contract No. 2 .....					16,071 99	.....	.....	
To reduction on contract No. 6 .....					1,000 00	.....	.....	
					15,071 99	.....	.....	
					71 99	.....	.....	
Total .....					15,000 00	.....	.....	
Appropriation as per act of March 3, 1875.....					.....	15,000 00	.....	
Total .....					.....	.....	15,000 00	

OFFICE OF SURVEYOR GENERAL, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA,  
New Orleans, August 25, 1877.

O. H. BREWSTER,  
Surveyor General, Louisiana.

D.—Statement of surveying contracts entered into by the surveyor general of Louisiana on account of the appropriation of \$7,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

No.	Date of contract.	Name of deputy surveyor.	Locality of work.	District.	Estimated liability.	Amount paid.	Remarks.
1	Oct. 19, 1876	James L. Bradford and John Kap.	Townships 1 and 2 north, ranges 2 and 3 west; townships 2 and 3 south, range 1 west; townships 1, 2, and 3 south, range 2 west; township 1 south, range 4 west; townships 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 south, ranges 5 and 6 west, and township 6 south, range 6 west.	Southwestern.	\$6,850 00	\$1,462 38	The base-line and guide-meridian completed, also township 1 north, range 2 west, notes approved; maps and transcript transmitted; time for completing the surveys was extended to August 25, 1877; surveyors returned from the field and will return their notes shortly.
2	Jan. 25, 1877	John P. Parsons	Township 8 south, ranges 2, 3, and 4 east.	Southeastern.	150 00	168 09	Surveys completed in township 8 south, ranges 2 and 3 east; notes approved; maps and transcript transmitted.
Balance unexpended applicable to the above contract No. 1					.....	1,630 47	
Appropriation, (act of Congress July 31, 1876)					.....	5,369 53	
Total					.....	7,000 00	
					.....	7,000 00	

OFFICE OF SURVEYOR GENERAL, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA,  
New Orleans, August 28, 1877.

O. H. BREWSTER,  
Surveyor General of Louisiana.

E.—*Estimate of funds to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, for surveying in Louisiana, for compensation of surveyor general and his clerks, and for contingent expenses in his office.*

Proposed surveys and resurveys:

\$34,800 is estimated for completing the resurveys of the public lands in the southwestern district, where on account of the great lapse of time since the original surveys were made, or are supposed to have been made, viz: 1807, the old lines and corners are generally totally obliterated in the field, and the disposition of land prevented by the inability of settlers and others to describe the land desired to be entered. The number of townships falling under this head in that district is 44; and their resurvey is believed to be necessary to enable the officers of the government to check the destruction of timber now going on so extensively, by enabling them to identify the lands despoiled, and thus pave the way to the punishment of the offenders. This estimate is based on the rate of \$12 per mile for townshiplines, and \$10 for section lines; for less than which sums able and faithful surveyors cannot be obtained for Louisiana surveying..	\$34,800	
\$7,850 is estimated for the much-needed resurvey of a few townships in the southeastern district, on the Mississippi River above New Orleans, and as far up as Donaldsonville, and for the location of private land claims on the same, and on the bayou Lafourche.....	7,850	
\$14,000 is estimated, at rates as above stated, for resurveys in the pine timber lands of the southwestern district, for the original townships and sectional surveys in the southwestern district, of the strip of country situated on the Gulf coast and south of the limit of the old surveys of 1807 and 1830. The township lines should be extended across this region to the Gulf and the lands found valuable on the ridges, bayous, and lakes within it, should be surveyed under the radiating lot system. These surveys are demanded by the wants of large numbers of settlers cultivating much of this land, and by the general interest of the government and the State of Louisiana..	14,000	
\$1,800 is estimated to finish the original survey of the public lands on the southeast pass of the Mississippi and on the bayou Balize, contracted for by Deputy J. L. Bradford in his contract No. 7, of April 8, 1875, but work not executed then for lack of funds.....	1,800	
\$6,000 is estimated as necessary to survey originally islands in the several districts, to traverse a part of the Sabine River, and connect the township and section lines thereon, to locate private claims in the several districts, and to finish the survey of the rich and heavily-settled townships 4 south, ranges 1 and 2 east, southwestern district, contracted to be surveyed by Deputy J. L. Bradford in his contract No. 3, of July 26, 1875, but left unfinished by reason of insufficiency of existing appropriation.....	6,000	
<i>Salaries.</i>		\$64,450
Surveyor general.....	2,000	
One chief clerk.....	1,800	2,000
One clerk and draughtsman.....	1,800	
One assistant draughtsman.....	1,200	
		4,800
Fourteen clerks for office work in arrear, to prepare plats and field notes, at \$1,000 each.....	14,000	
		14,000
<i>Contingent expenses.</i>		
Stationery, binding, messenger hire, and all other incidental expenses..	2,000	
		2,000
Total estimate of appropriation required.....		87,250

OFFICE OF SURVEYOR GENERAL,  
DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA,  
New Orleans, July 11, 1877.

O. H. BREWSTER,  
Surveyor General, Louisiana.

B.—*Report of the surveyor general of Florida.*

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
DISTRICT OF FLORIDA,  
*Tallahassee, Fla., September 1, 1877.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of surveying operations in my district for the year ending June 30, 1877, together with tabular statements of the field and office work as follows:

- A. Map of the district showing progress of surveys.
- B. Showing contracts made during the year.
- C. Showing present condition of contracts not closed at date of last annual report.
- D. List of township plats furnished the local land office.
- E. Statement of special deposits.
- F. Estimates of appropriations required for next fiscal year.

I have made contract with Charles F. Smith, an experienced surveyor, to finish up the work on the Gulf coast to and including Charlotte Harbor. When this and the resurvey of the Georgia boundary is finished, the work in the field in this district will be exhausted unless it be thought desirable to extend the surveys southward from their present terminus on the Gulf coast. It is true, that these lands are mostly of the character donated to the State as swamp lands, but there is no provision of law for their conveyance to the State until surveyed,

The acts donating these lands to the State contemplate their survey, and the State has a right to expect it.

The estimate herewith for surveys is intended for the extension of the surveys southward from their present terminus. Some of these lands are the most valuable of any in the State.

The State is enjoying a season of remarkable prosperity, in striking contrast to the depression in other parts of the country.

The records of the State and local land offices show a large and continually increasing tide of immigration, and we are favored with a climate and soil which will render its present prosperity permanent.

The free-school system is carefully sustained. The financial condition of the State is excellent, and law and order as vigorously enforced and maintained as in any State in the Union.

The recent enactments opening the public lands to pre-emption, and other entries as recommended in the last report from this office, will prove of much benefit to the State and people.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

LE ROY D. BALL,  
*Surveyor General.*

Hon. J. A. WILLIAMSON,  
*Commissioner General Land Office,  
Washington, D. C.*



B.—*Report of surveying operations in the district of Florida, showing contracts entered into during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.*

Names of deputies.	No. of contract.	Date.	Locality of work.	Time allowed.	When re- turned.	Remarks.
Edw. E. Ropes .....	24	Dec. 11, 1876	Islands in Denter's Lake, township 16 south, range 29 east.	June 10, 1877, extended to November 1, 1877.	.....	Not returned.
D. D. Rogers .....	26	May 8, 1877	Island in Halifax River, in sections 8 and 17, township 15 south, range 33 east.	July 1, 1877 .....	July 1, 1877	Not forwarded.
Charles F. Smith .....	27	June 22, 1877	Unsurveyed lands and islands on the Gulf coast, from township 6 south, range 5 east, to and including Charlotte Harbor; also subdivisions of township 26 south, range 20 east, and township 39 south, range 23 east; east of Pease Creek.	April 1, 1878 .....	.....	Not returned.

LE ROY D. BALL, Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Tallahassee, Fla., September 1, 1877.

C.—*Statement showing present condition of contracts not closed at date of last annual report.*

Name of deputy.	No. of contract.	Date.	Location of work.	Time allowed.	When re- turned.	Remarks.
John P. Apthorp .....	20	May 20, 1875	Islands on the Gulf coast, from township 26 south to Casey's Key.	May 1, 1876 .....	Apr. 26, 1876	Part of the work forwarded; balance not yet ready.
John A. Henderson .....	21	Dec. 23, 1875	Islands on the Gulf coast, from township 50 south, range 25 east, southward; also mainland, from same point southward and westward.	June 30, 1876 .....	May 5, 1876	Work forwarded April 27, 1877.
Walter Gwynn .....	22	Jan. 31, 1876	Island in Lake Jessup, in township 20 south, range 31 east.	Extended to August 15, 1876.	Aug. 13, 1876	Work not forwarded.

LE ROY D. BALL, Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Tallahassee, Fla., September 1, 1877.

## D.—List of township plats furnished the local land office.

Townships south.	Ranges east.	No. of townships.	When furnished.	Remarks.
51.....	26 and 27.....	2	Nov. 11, 1876	Survey of John A. Henderson.
52 and 53.....	26.....	2	Jan. 6, 1877	Do.
35 and 36.....	17.....	2	Mar. 17, 1877	Survey of John P. Apthorp.
33, 34, and 35.....	16.....	3	Mar. 17, 1877	Do.
52.....	25.....	1	Apr. 12, 1877	Survey of John A. Henderson.
53.....	27.....	1	Apr. 12, 1877	Do.
26, 29, and 30.....	14.....	3	Aug. 4, 1877	Survey of John P. Apthorp.
26, 27, 29, 30, and 32.....	15.....	5	Aug. 4, 1877	Do.
32.....	16.....	1	Aug. 4, 1877	Do.
20.....	25.....	1	June 19, 1877	Islands in Lake Harris; survey of W. J. McEaddy.
Total.....	.....	21		

LE ROY D. BALL,  
*Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Tallahassee, Fla., September 1, 1877.*

## E.—Statement of special deposits for the survey of public lands in the district of Florida during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Names of depositors.	Dates of deposit.	With whom deposited.	Amount deposited.		For survey of—	Name of deputy.	Remarks.
			Field-work.	Office-work.			
Dillard & Underhill.....	Oct. 5, 1876	U. S. assistant treasurer, Washington.....	\$75 00	\$25 00	Island in Lake Dexter.....	B. E. Ropes.....	Not returned.
D. R. Rogers.....	Dec. 20, 1876	U. S. assistant treasurer, New York.....	10 00	5 00	Island in Halifax River.....	D. D. Rogers.....	Not forwarded.
Charles D. Taylor.....	Apr. 21, 1877	U. S. assistant treasurer, Washington.....	50 00	15 00	Dewees grant.....	A. C. Hughey.....	Contract disapproved by Commissioner of General Land Office.
William E. Bird.....	May 11, 1877	.....do.....	10 00	5 00	Island in Saint John's River.....	Charles F. Hopkins.....	Not returned.

LE ROY D. BALL,  
*Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Tallahassee, Fla., September 1, 1877.*

F.—*Estimate of appropriations required for surveying service in the district of Florida, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879.*

For salary of surveyor general.....	\$2,000
For salary of chief clerk.....	1,600
For salary of draughtsman.....	1,400
For salary of transcribing clerk.....	1,200
For rent and contingent expenses.....	1,000
For surveying the public lands.....	10,000
Total .....	17,200

LE ROY D. BALL,  
*Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Tallahassee, Fla., September 1, 1877.

### C.—*Report of the surveyor general of Minnesota.*

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Saint Paul, Minn., August 31, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, in duplicate, my annual report, showing the progress of the public surveys in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

The accompanying tables will exhibit generally the progress and present condition of the field and office work to this date.

The miscellaneous business of the office necessarily involves a large amount of work of which no detailed statement can be given.

Owing to the limited appropriation for clerk hire, but little has been done during the last year toward bringing forward the arrears of office work. I desire to repeat the recommendations made in my estimates forwarded July 14, relative to the running of certain meridian and standard or correction lines. The proper connection of surveys in different parts of the State seems to demand the establishment of those lines. The surveys in this district have now reached the headwaters of the Mississippi River, and most of the unsurveyed timber region is tributary to streams running north. I learn from parties residing along our northern border, that a large amount of wood and timber is annually taken from the public lands for the use of steamboats and for milling purposes across the line. I would therefore respectfully recommend that surveys be carried on along the international line as far west as the Little Fork River, with a view of bringing those lands into market. These lands are principally valuable for the timber, and I would suggest that Congress be requested to so modify the law for the disposal of timber lands, that they may be subject to private sale or entry immediately after survey, at an appraised valuation, or under such regulations and restrictions as Congress and the department may deem proper. The government would thus receive the price of the lands, and be saved all expense of preventing waste or trespass; while the lands being in the hands of a large number of individuals, the burden of protection from theft or fire would be upon them, and by concert of action could be accomplished at small expense to each. The country north of Lake Superior is attracting much attention on account of its mineral resources, and I am confident the extension of surveys in that direction would bring the government quick and ample returns. In view of the character of the unsurveyed portion of Minnesota, and the distance which men and supplies have to be transported, involving a large expense of time and money, I deem the rates set forth in my estimates of July 14, to be as low as good and faithful work can be afforded.

The several statements and estimates accompanying this report are as follows:

A. Statement showing completion of survey of the Leech Lake Indian reservation, under contract of June 24, 1875.

B. Statement of contracts entered into on account of the \$13,500 assigned to Minnesota, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, from the appropriation of \$300,000, act of July 31, 1876.

C. Statement of contracts entered into on account of the \$12,400 assigned to Minnesota for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, from the appropriation of \$300,000, act of March 3, 1877.

D. Statement of original, Commissioner's, and registers' plats made, and date of transmission to the General and local land offices.

E. Statement of townships surveyed in Minnesota since last annual report, showing area and number of miles, including meanders in each; also number of miles of standard and meridian and township lines, and total number of acres surveyed in the State.

F. Estimates of appropriations required for continuing the public surveys in Minnesota, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879.

G. Statement of the incidental expenses of the office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

H. Map of the district of Minnesota, showing the progress of public surveys to date.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. BAKER,  
*Surveyor General.*

Hon. J. A. WILLIAMSON,

*Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.*



A.—Statement of contract entered into by the surveyor general of Minnesota, on account of the \$16,000 assigned by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, of the appropriation of March 3, 1875, for completing the survey of the Leech Lake Indian Reservation.

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Description of work.	Amount assigned.	Amount paid.	Condition of work.	Remarks.
Benjamin C. Baldwin ...	June 24, 1875	Subdivision of township 56 north, of range 27 west, fourth principal meridian; subdivision of townships 144, 145, 146, and 147 north, of ranges 25 and 26 west; township 148 north, of ranges 29, 20, 27, and 28 west; townships 146 and 147 north, of range 29 west; townships 143, 144, and 146 north, of ranges 30 and 31 west; township 145 north, of range 31 west, fifth principal meridian. (Correction of certain township lines authorized by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, by letter dated September 27, 1875.)	\$16,000 00	\$15,982 19	Survey completed and approved; plats and field notes, in duplicate, transmitted.	This survey was returned in last report, except township 146, range 25, and townships 145, 146 and 147, range 26, and correction of township lines.

J. H. BAKER, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Saint Paul, Minn., August 31, 1877.

B.—Statement of surveying contracts entered into by the surveyor general of Minnesota, on account of the \$13,500 assigned to Minnesota, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877. Appropriation of \$300,000, act of July 31, 1876.

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Description of work.	Estimated liability.	Amount paid.	Condition of work.	Remarks.
Henry S. Howe .....	Sept. 11, 1876	Township lines between townships 149 and 150 north, of ranges 40, 41, 42, and 43 west; between townships 150 and 151 north, of ranges 41, 42, and 43 west; between townships 151 and 152 north, of ranges 42 and 43 west; range lines between ranges 39 and 40 west, of township 149 north; between ranges 40 and 41 west, of townships 149 and 150 north; between ranges 41 and 42 west, of townships 149, 150, and 151 north; between ranges 42 and 43 west, of townships 149, 150, 151, and 152 north; subdivisions of township 149 north, of range 40 west; townships 149 and 150 north, of range 41 west; townships 149, 150, 151 and 152 north, of range 42 west; townships 149, 150, 151, and 152 north, of range 43 west; fifth principal meridian.	\$5, 000 00	\$4, 734 94	Survey completed and approved; plats and field notes transmitted.	
Kindred and Thurston..	Sept. 23, 1876	The fourth principal meridian, from the ninth correction line north to the international boundary; township lines between townships 63 and 64 north, of range 3 east; range lines between ranges 3 and 4 east, of township 64 north; between ranges 1 and 2, 2 and 3, 3 and 4 west, of township 65 north; subdivision of township 65 north, of range 1 east; townships 64 and 65 north, of range 3 east; township 65 north, of ranges 1, 2, and 3 west, fourth principal meridian.	2, 700 00		Survey completed and notes returned to this office; plats and field notes of townships 64 and 65 north, range 3 east, fourth principal meridian, transmitted. Balance not yet completed.	
Eli W. Griffin .....	Sept. 23, 1876	Township lines between townships 154 and 155 north, of ranges 44 and 45 west; between townships 155 and 156 north, of range 45 west; range lines between ranges 43 and 44 west, of township 154 north; between ranges 44 and 45 west, of townships 154 and 155 north; subdivision of township 154 north, of range 44 west; townships 154 and 155 north, of range 45 west, fifth principal meridian.	1, 425 00	1, 333 28	Survey completed and approved; plats and field notes transmitted.	
Andrew Rinker .....	Oct. 21, 1876	Meanders of an island in Cedar Lake, in section 32, township 29 north, of range 24 west, fourth principal meridian.	8 00	8 00	Survey completed and approved; diagram and field notes transmitted.	Paid out of special deposit made by Byron Sutherland.
P. M. Quist .....	Oct. 30, 1876	Meanders of an island in Lake Fanny, in section 16, township 118 north, of range 34 west, fifth principal meridian.	10 00	10 00	Survey completed and approved; diagram and field notes transmitted.	Paid out of special deposit made by J. F. Holm.
Kindred and Hamilton...	Dec. 23, 1876	The 14th standard parallel, from the 6th guide meridian, due east, 18 miles; township lines between townships 157 and 158, 158 and 159, 159 and 160 north, of ranges 43, 44, and 45 west; range lines between ranges 42 and 43, 43 and 44, 44 and 45 west, of townships 157, 158, and 159 north. Subdivision of townships 157, 158, and 159 north, of ranges 43, 44, and 45 west, fifth principal meridian.	4, 200 00	4, 184 43	Survey completed and approved; plats and field notes transmitted.	

## B.—Statement of surveying contracts entered into by the surveyor general of Minnesota, &amp;c.—Continued.

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Description of work.	Estimated liability.	Amount paid.	Condition of work.	Remarks.
William A. Kindred ....	June 4, 1877	Subdivision of township 64 north, of range 2 east, fourth principal meridian.	600 00		Survey completed and notes returned to this office. Plats not yet completed.	

J. H. BAKER, Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Saint Paul, Minn., August 31, 1877.*

C.—Statement of contracts entered into by the surveyor general of Minnesota, on account of the \$12,400 assigned to Minnesota, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878. Appropriation of \$300,000, act of March 3, 1877.

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Description of work.	Estimated liability.	Amount paid.	Condition of work.	Remarks.
Stutz and Hamilton....	July 5, 1877	The ninth correction line from the corner to township 65 north, of ranges 3 and 4 west, due west 24 miles, or to its intersection with the international boundary at or near Knife Lake; township lines between townships 65 and 66 north, of ranges 4, 5 and 6 west; range lines between ranges 4 and 5, 5 and 6 west of townships 65 and 66 north; between ranges 6 and 7, 7 and 8 west, of township 65 north; unless said last-named line is the international boundary; subdivision of township 65 north, of ranges 4, 5, 6 and 7 west; township 66 north, of ranges 4, 5 and 6 west, fourth principal meridian.	\$5,800 00	.....	Deputies now in the field.	
Eli W. Griffin.....	July 6, 1877	Township line between townships 155 and 156 north, of range 44 west; range line between ranges 43 and 44 west, of township 155 north; subdivision of township 155 north, of range 44 west, fifth principal meridian.	450 00	.....	Deputy now in the field.	
Henry S. and Frank D. Howe.	July 10, 1877	The fifteenth standard parallel from the sixth guide meridian, due east, 18 miles; township lines between townships 161 and 162 north, of ranges 43, 44, and 45 west; between townships 162 and 163 north, of ranges 44 and 45 west; range lines between ranges 42 and 43, 43 and 44, 44 and 45 west, of townships 160 and 161 north; between ranges 43 and 44, 44 and 45 west, of township 162 north; subdivision of townships 160 and 161 north, of ranges 43, 44, and 45 west; township 162 north, of ranges 44 and 45 west, fifth principal meridian.	4,900 00	.....	Deputies now in the field.	
Ashbel Ingerson.....	July 12, 1877	Township line between townships 155 and 156 north, of range 43 west; range lines between ranges 42, and 43, 43 and 44, 44 and 45 west, of township 156 north; subdivision of township 156 north, of ranges 43, 44, and 45 west, fifth principal meridian.	1,250 00	.....	Deputy now in the field.	

J. H. BAKER,  
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, SAINT PAUL, MINN., August 31, 1877.



D.—Statement of original, Commissioner's, and register's plats made, and date of transmission to the General and local land offices, since the date of last annual report.

Township.	Range.	Land district.	Original.	Commissioner's.	Date of transmission.	Register's.	Date of transmission.	Total.	Remarks.
<i>E. of 4th p. m.</i>									
65	1	Duluth	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Plats not completed.
64	2	do.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Do.
64	3	do.	1	1	Mar. 7, 1877	1	June 28, 1877	3	
65	3	do.	1	1	Mar. 7, 1877	1	June 28, 1877	3	
<i>W. of 4th p. m.</i>									
65	1	Duluth	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Plats not completed.
65	2	do.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Do.
65	3	do.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Do.
56	27	Saint Cloud	-----	-----	-----	1	Oct. 25, 1876	1	Part Indian reservation.
<i>W. of 5th p. m.</i>									
145	25	Saint Cloud	-----	-----	-----	1	Oct. 25, 1876	1	Part Indian reservation.
146	25	do.	1	2	Sept. 21, 1876	1	Oct. 25, 1876	4	Do.
147	25	do.	-----	-----	-----	1	Oct. 25, 1876	1	Do.
144	26	do.	-----	-----	-----	1	Oct. 25, 1876	1	Do.
145	26	-----	1	2	Sept. 21, 1876	-----	-----	3	Indian reservation.
146	26	-----	1	2	Sept. 21, 1876	-----	-----	3	Do.
147	26	-----	1	2	Oct. 12, 1876	-----	-----	3	Do.
149	40	Detroit	1	1	Feb. 16, 1877	1	Aug. 14, 1877	3	
149	41	do.	1	1	Jan. 25, 1877	1	Aug. 14, 1877	3	
150	41	do.	1	1	Jan. 25, 1877	1	Aug. 14, 1877	3	
149	42	do.	1	1	Feb. 16, 1877	1	Aug. 14, 1877	3	
150	42	do.	1	1	Jan. 25, 1877	1	Aug. 14, 1877	3	
151	42	do.	1	1	May 4, 1877	1	Aug. 14, 1877	3	
149	43	do.	1	1	Apr. 3, 1877	1	Aug. 14, 1877	3	
150	43	do.	1	1	Jan. 5, 1877	1	Aug. 14, 1877	3	
151	43	do.	1	1	Apr. 3, 1877	1	Aug. 14, 1877	3	
152	43	do.	1	1	May 4, 1877	1	Aug. 14, 1877	3	
157	43	do.	1	1	May 25, 1877	1	Aug. 14, 1877	3	
158	43	do.	1	1	May 25, 1877	1	Aug. 14, 1877	3	
159	43	do.	1	1	June 4, 1877	1	Aug. 14, 1877	3	
154	44	do.	1	1	Mar. 2, 1877	1	Aug. 14, 1877	3	
157	44	do.	1	1	June 4, 1877	1	Aug. 14, 1877	3	
158	44	do.	1	1	July 6, 1877	1	Aug. 14, 1877	3	
159	44	do.	1	1	July 6, 1877	1	Aug. 14, 1877	3	
154	45	do.	1	1	Jan. 11, 1877	1	Aug. 14, 1877	3	
155	45	do.	1	1	Mar. 2, 1877	1	Aug. 14, 1877	3	
157	45	do.	1	1	July 6, 1877	1	Aug. 14, 1877	3	
158	45	do.	1	1	July 6, 1877	1	Aug. 14, 1877	3	
159	45	do.	1	1	July 6, 1877	1	Aug. 14, 1877	3	
Total			28	32	-----	29	-----	89	

J. H. BAKER,  
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Saint Paul, Minn., August 31, 1877.

E.—Statement of townships surveyed in Minnesota since last annual report, showing area and number of miles surveyed, including meanders, in each.

## EAST OF THE FOURTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

Number.	Township.	Range.	Area.		Number of miles surveyed.	Remarks.
			Public lands.	Indian reservation.		
1.....	65	1	.....	.....	<i>Miles. chs. lks.</i>	Plats not completed. Do.
2.....	64	2	.....	.....	.....	
3.....	64	3	19,420.01	.....	96 34 87	
4.....	65	3	5,054.30	.....	34 11 39	

## WEST OF THE FOURTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

5.....	65	1	.....	.....	.....	Plats not completed. Do. Do.
6.....	65	2	.....	.....	.....	
7.....	65	3	.....	.....	.....	

## WEST OF THE FIFTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN.

8.....	146	25	4,849.20	18,226.23	61 35 06	
9.....	145	26	.....	17,232.35	73 57 86	
10.....	146	26	.....	22,281.19	65 71 61	
11.....	147	26	.....	16,829.08	75 18 62	
12.....	149	40	22,202.49	.....	71 04 96	
13.....	149	41	22,826.18	.....	62 54 57	
14.....	150	41	23,033.42	.....	60 03 26	
15.....	149	42	22,735.37	.....	62 69 23	
16.....	150	42	23,006.90	.....	59 78 18	
17.....	151	42	22,979.69	.....	59 73 59	
18.....	149	43	22,679.05	.....	63 64 62	
19.....	150	43	23,004.50	.....	59 78 00	
20.....	151	43	22,745.76	.....	72 69 18	
21.....	152	43	22,585.59	.....	82 73 26	
22.....	157	43	22,977.00	.....	59 73 71	
23.....	158	43	22,920.20	.....	59 63 41	
24.....	159	43	22,903.82	.....	59 60 94	
25.....	154	44	23,117.34	.....	60 08 19	
26.....	157	44	23,065.64	.....	60 01 57	
27.....	158	44	22,956.03	.....	59 68 37	
28.....	139	44	22,909.64	.....	59 62 94	
29.....	154	45	23,026.18	.....	60 00 53	
30.....	155	45	23,074.69	.....	60 04 99	
31.....	137	45	23,044.12	.....	59 79 56	
32.....	158	45	22,940.13	.....	59 65 61	
33.....	159	45	22,453.55	.....	62 66 30	
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,784 74 38	
Meridian and standard lines.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00 00	
Township lines.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360 59 05	
Grand total.....	.....	.....	532,510.80	74,568.85	2,163 53 43	

## RECAPITULATION.

Number of acres surveyed since last report.....	607,079.65
Number of acres previously reported.....	38,675,338.35
Total number of acres surveyed to date.....	39,282,418.00

J. H. BAKER,  
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Saint Paul, Minn., August 31, 1877.

*F.—Estimate of appropriations required for continuing the public surveys in Minnesota for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879.*

*For field work.*

For meridian and standard lines, 242 miles, at \$15 per mile .....	\$3,630 00
For township lines, 700 miles, at \$12 per mile .....	8,400 00
For subdividing 30 townships, estimated 2,200 miles, at \$10 per mile .....	22,000 00
Total for field work .....	34,030 00

*Salaries.*

For salary of surveyor general .....	\$2,000 00
For salary of chief clerk .....	1,500 00
For salaries of three draughtsmen .....	3,600 00
For salaries of three transcribing clerks .....	3,400 00
Total for salaries .....	10,500 00

*Incidentals.*

For pay of messenger, books, printing, binding, and other necessary expenses .....	\$1,500 00
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J. H. BAKER,  
*Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Saint Paul, Minn., August 31, 1877.*

*G.—Statement of the incidental expenses of the office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.*

For the quarter ending September 30, 1876 .....	\$190 55
For the quarter ending December 31, 1876 .....	196 81
For the quarter ending March 31, 1877 .....	208 46
For the quarter ending June 30, 1877 .....	548 95
Total .....	1,144 77

J. H. BAKER,  
*Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Saint Paul, Minn., August 31, 1877.*

*D.—Report of the surveyor general of Dakota.*

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF DAKOTA,  
*Yankton, August 10, 1877.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of surveying operations in this surveying district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, compiled from the archives of this office, my charge of the affairs of the district covering but a few weeks of the close of the fiscal year.

**FIELD WORK.**

Surveys to the full amount of the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, were contracted for and executed, amounting to 23 miles 77 chains and 55 links of township lines, 3,897 miles 1 chain and 77 links of subdivisional lines, and 55 miles 49 chains and 84 links of meander lines, comprising an area of 1,488,003.83 acres, and making a total of 17,800,644.09 acres of surveyed land in the Territory to this date, exclusive of Indian and military reservations.

**OFFICE WORK.**

Field notes have been transcribed and plats and diagrams made of the surveys described in Schedule F, and duplicates of field notes, plats, and diagrams transmitted to the General Land Office. Triplicate plats and descriptive lists of the surveys executed during the year have been transmitted to the proper local land offices. The original field notes of the surveys of the year have been securely bound and indexed, and are

kept in convenient and portable cases. There has also been constructed a large contract and index diagram of the Territory, showing each separate subdivisional contract, in colors, and giving an index to all the standard and township line field notes.

In addition to the above the regular routine work of the office has been as thoroughly kept up as the force at command would allow.

The rapid development of the territory, ceded to the government by the agreement of February 23, 1877, known as the Black Hills, will greatly increase the office work in this district during the present fiscal year.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

In conclusion, I beg to refer you to my annual estimate for work in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879. Every day emphasizes the statements made therein in support of those estimates. The fruits of the harvest are now generally secure, and are beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. The substantial development of the Black Hills is proceeding rapidly, as is evinced by the increasing demands for mineral surveys in that section. The climatic changes incident to the rapid settlement of the country are marked and favorable, there having been a most equable distribution of rain in sufficient quantity for agricultural purposes. These facts, it is believed, will greatly increase the tide of immigration now coming to the Territory, and increase the necessity for surveys in this district.

Very respectfully,

HENRY ESPERSEN,  
*United States Surveyor General.*

Hon. J. A. WILLIAMSON,  
*Commissioner, General Land Office, Washington, D. C.*

## ESTIMATES.

A.—*Estimate of appropriations required for continuing the public surveys in Dakota, for salary of surveyor general and pay of clerks in his office, as per act of Congress March 2, 1861, and for the incidental expenses of the office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879.*

## SURVEYS.

For surveying standard lines .....	\$8,000
For surveying township lines .....	12,000
For surveying and subdividing townships .....	30,000
Total for surveys.....	50,000
For salary of surveyor general .....	\$2,000
For pay of clerks in his office .....	6,500
For rent of office, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses.....	2,500

HENRY ESPERSEN,  
*United States Surveyor General.*

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Yankton, D. T., July 7, 1877.*



B.—Statement showing the extent and cost of surveys executed in Dakota during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Number of contract.	Date of contract.	Name of deputy surveyor.	Character and locality of surveys, all west of the fifth principal meridian and north of base-line.	Township lines. <i>Miles. chs. lks.</i>	Section lines and mean- ders. <i>Miles. chs. lks.</i>	Cost of surveys.	Remarks.
153	Sept. 6, 1876	Thomas F. Marshall .....	Subdivision of townships 114 and 115, range 55, and townships 114, 115, and 116, range 56.	.....	300 44 43	\$1,800 00	Survey completed; plats and field notes transmitted, and account audited and closed.
154	Sept. 6, 1876	Edward D. Palmer .....	Subdivision of townships 139 and 140, ranges 56 and 57; township 141, ranges 54, 55, and 56, and township 142, range 54.	.....	481 79 89	2,880 00	Do.
155	Sept. 6, 1876	Charles H. Bates .....	Subdivision of townships 114, 115, 116, and 117, range 57, and townships 115 and 116, range 58.	.....	366 49 15	2,160 00	Do.
156	Sept. 6, 1876	James C. Blanding .....	Subdivision of townships 118, 119, and 120, range 57, and townships 117, 118, 119, and 120, range 58.	.....	439 00 53	2,520 00	Do.
157	Sept. 6, 1876	Joseph Allen .....	Subdivision of townships 143 and 144, ranges 53 and 54, and townships 142 and 143, ranges 55 and 56.	.....	479 29 16	2,876 19	Do.
158	Sept. 6, 1876	Edwin H. Van Antwerp .....	Subdivision of township 117, range 59; townships 115, 116, 117, and 118, range 60, and townships 115 and 116, range 61.	.....	421 29 01	2,520 00	Do.
159	Sept. 6, 1876	George G. Beardsley .....	Subdivision of township 136, ranges 54, 55, and 56; townships 137, 138, 139, and 140, range 60, and township 137, range 61.	.....	503 29 11	2,880 00	Do.
160	Sept. 7, 1876	Horace J. Austin .....	Subdivision of townships 119 and 120, range 56; townships 118, 119, and 120, range 59, and township 119, range 60.	.....	365 49 22	2,160 00	Do.
161	Sept. 8, 1876	Richard O. Chaney .....	Subdivision of township 145, ranges 52 and 53; townships 145, 146, and 147, range 54, and townships 146, 147, and 148, range 55.	.....	484 66 87	2,880 00	Do.
162	Sept. 16, 1876	Edward F. Higbee .....	The north and west exterior boundaries and the subdivision of township 149, ranges 53 and 54.	23 77 55	119 74 24	880 00	Do.
Total .....				23 77 55	3,952 51 61	23,496 19	

## C.—Statement of the condition of appropriation for survey of public lands in Dakota for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

DR.		CR.				
Date of account.	No. of contract.	Contractors.	Amount.	Date.	Appropriation.	Amount.
1876.				1876.	By amount assigned to the district of Dakota by the Secretary of the Interior, under date of August 23, 1876.	\$23,500 00
Nov. 6	153	Thomas F. Marshall .....	\$1,800 00	July 31		
Nov. 6	162	Edward F. Higbee .....	820 00			
Nov. 9	158	Edwin H. Van Antwerp .....	2,520 00			
Nov. 14	155	Charles H. Bates .....	2,160 00			
Nov. 18	160	Horace J. Austin .....	2,160 00			
Nov. 25	154	Edward D. Palmer .....	2,880 00			
Nov. 29	156	James C. Blanding .....	2,520 00			
Dec. 2	161	Richard O. Chaney .....	2,880 00			
Dec. 7	157	Joseph Allen .....	2,876 19			
Dec. 30	159	George G. Beardsley .....	2,880 00			
1877.		To balance .....	3 81			
June 30		Total .....	23,500 00			

HENRY ESPERSEN,  
United States Surveyor General.



F.—A list of townships surveyed, with area of each, from July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877, showing date of transmission of plats to local land offices.

Number.	Township north.	Range west.	Area.	Plats and descriptive lists, when transmitted.	Land district.
			<i>Acres.</i>		
1	145	52	22,965.09	Jan. 5, 1877	Fargo, Dak.
2	143	53	22,930.14	Jan. 5, 1877	Do.
3	144	53	22,507.03	Jan. 5, 1877	Do.
4	145	53	23,014.47	Jan. 5, 1877	Do.
5	149	53	23,075.12	Jan. 5, 1877	Do.
6	136	54	22,760.32	Jan. 5, 1877	Do.
7	141	54	23,056.66	Jan. 5, 1877	Do.
8	142	54	22,993.20	Jan. 5, 1877	Do.
9	143	54	23,024.45	Jan. 5, 1877	Do.
10	144	54	22,562.25	Jan. 5, 1877	Do.
11	145	54	23,023.45	Jan. 5, 1877	Do.
12	146	54	22,986.39	Jan. 5, 1877	Do.
13	147	54	22,965.09	Jan. 5, 1877	Do.
14	149	54	22,963.24	Jan. 5, 1877	Do.
15	114	55	22,999.47	Dec. 18, 1876	Yankton, Dak.
16	115	55	23,029.98	Dec. 18, 1876	Do.
17	136	55	22,853.35	Jan. 5, 1877	Fargo, Dak.
18	141	55	23,078.59	Jan. 5, 1877	Do.
19	142	55	23,004.90	Jan. 5, 1877	Do.
20	143	55	22,389.68	Jan. 5, 1877	Do.
21	146	55	22,992.28	Jan. 5, 1877	Do.
22	147	55	22,631.72	Jan. 5, 1877	Do.
23	148	55	22,667.56	Jan. 5, 1877	Do.
24	114	56	23,074.52	Dec. 18, 1876	Yankton, Dak.
25	115	56	23,101.36	Dec. 18, 1876	Do.
26	116	56	23,195.35	Dec. 18, 1876	Do.
27	119	56	22,919.11	Dec. 18, 1876	Do.
28	120	56	23,293.47	Dec. 18, 1876	Do.
29	136	56	22,797.77	Jan. 5, 1877	Fargo, Dak.
30	139	56	22,914.64	Jan. 5, 1877	Do.
31	140	56	23,058.23	Jan. 5, 1877	Do.
32	141	56	23,000.96	Jan. 5, 1877	Do.
33	142	56	23,063.25	Jan. 5, 1877	Do.
34	143	56	23,152.59	Jan. 5, 1877	Do.
35	114	57	22,597.51	Dec. 18, 1876	Yankton, Dak.
36	115	57	22,891.35	Dec. 18, 1876	Do.
37	116	57	22,603.71	Dec. 18, 1876	Do.
38	117	57	22,964.81	Dec. 18, 1876	Do.
39	118	57	23,039.07	Dec. 18, 1876	Do.
40	119	57	22,991.63	Dec. 18, 1876	Do.
41	120	57	22,896.28	Dec. 18, 1876	Do.
42	139	57	22,872.79	Jan. 5, 1877	Fargo, Dak.
43	140	57	22,128.11	Jan. 5, 1877	Do.
44	115	58	22,961.99	Dec. 16, 1876	Springfield, Dak.
45	116	58	22,690.90	Dec. 16, 1876	Do.
46	117	58	23,068.21	Dec. 16, 1876	Do.
47	118	58	22,812.22	Dec. 16, 1876	Do.
48	119	58	23,083.24	Dec. 16, 1876	Do.
49	120	58	23,355.48	Dec. 16, 1876	Do.
50	117	59	22,947.24	Dec. 16, 1876	Do.
51	118	59	22,816.36	Dec. 16, 1876	Do.
52	119	59	22,545.65	Dec. 16, 1876	Do.
53	120	59	22,330.11	Dec. 16, 1876	Do.
54	115	60	23,005.84	Dec. 16, 1876	Do.
55	116	60	22,857.15	Dec. 16, 1876	Do.
56	117	60	23,000.24	Dec. 16, 1876	Do.
57	118	60	22,970.64	Dec. 16, 1876	Do.
58	119	60	22,969.32	Dec. 16, 1876	Do.
59	137	60	23,072.92	Jan. 5, 1877	Fargo, Dak.
60	138	60	22,921.81	Jan. 5, 1877	Do.
61	139	60	22,533.07	Jan. 5, 1877	Do.
62	140	60	20,879.28	Jan. 5, 1877	Do.
63	115	61	22,947.60	Dec. 16, 1876	Springfield, Dak.
64	116	61	23,131.54	Dec. 16, 1876	Do.
65	137	61	23,052.08	Jan. 5, 1877	Fargo, Dak.

## RECAPITULATION.

Total number of acres surveyed in fiscal year ending June 30, 1877 .....	1,488,003.83
Eight hundred townships previously reported .....	16,312,660.26
Total number of acres surveyed .....	17,800,664.09

HENRY ESPERSEN,  
United States Surveyor General.



*E.—Report of the surveyor-general of Nebraska.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Plattsmouth, Nebr., August 31, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with your circular letter "E" of April 3, 1877, I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of this office (in duplicate) for fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

## SURVEYS.

The surveys contracted for out of apportionment made to this district of general appropriation, approved July 31, 1876, have been completed; also survey of Fort Kearney military reservation, payable out of appropriation made for that purpose, approved July 21, 1876.

## OFFICE WORK.

The field notes of 72 miles of standard and 535 miles 53 chains and 20 links of exterior township lines have been examined and approved, and diagrams (in duplicate) and transcripts of field notes made and transmitted to the department.

The field notes of 3,371 miles 53 chains and 23 links of subdivision lines have been examined and approved, transcripts thereof and transcript plats (in triplicate) made and transmitted to the department.

Descriptive lists and plats of 56 townships have also been transmitted to the proper local land office.

The field notes of the survey of the Fort Kearney military reservation, contract No. 105 of Messrs. Dake & Murphy, have not yet been submitted by the deputies for examination and approval, but are nearly completed.

The usual miscellaneous work of the office has been done during the year.

## PROPOSED SURVEYS.

The estimates for the surveying service in this district for fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, were made and transmitted July 31, 1877, in compliance with your instructions of April 3, 1877.

The proposed surveys include a large portion of the country watered by the Niobrara River and its tributaries, and embrace lands valuable for agricultural and grazing purposes; also, from the best information that can be obtained, lands bearing timber of commercial value; being properly classed under the first, second, and third classes of lands authorized to be surveyed, as designated in your letter "E" of August 23, 1876.

In consequence of the large deposits of grasshopper eggs, made in this and neighboring States last fall, the apprehension was general, in the early part of this season, of further devastation from this destructive pest; but such fears have not been realized. The "hoppers" hatched in countless myriads, but died or disappeared, doing comparatively little damage anywhere, and our crops already harvested exceed those of any former year, while the prospect for a corn crop is excellent, and the average planted much larger than ever before.

The results of this year will, it is believed, more than counterbalance the injury our State has suffered from the disasters resulting from grasshopper raids in the past, and the tide of immigration that has already commenced to flow into the State gives the assurance of a new era of prosperity and material advancement.

In conclusion I have the honor to call your attention to the following tables accompanying this report:

A.—Statement of the condition of the public surveys under appropriations for fiscal year 1877 and deficiency in survey of Indian reservations for fiscal year 1874.

B.—Statement showing contracts entered into and condition of public surveys under appropriation for survey of Fort Kearney military reservation and under appropriation for fiscal year 1878.

C.—Statement showing the amount expended for salaries of surveyor general and clerks during fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

D.—Statement showing the amount expended for rent of office and other incidental expenses during fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

E.—Statement showing the description of land, area, and number of miles, for which duplicate plats and transcripts of field notes have been transmitted to the department, and triplicate plats and descriptive lists have been furnished to the local land office during fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

F.—Statement showing the description and number of township plats and descriptive lists furnished the local land offices during fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

G.—Estimate of sums required for the extension of the public surveys in Nebraska for fiscal year ending June 30, 1879.

H.—Estimate of sums required for office expenses for fiscal year ending June 30, 1879.

I.—Statement showing the names, duties, nativity, whence appointed, term of service, and rate of compensation per annum of persons employed in the surveyor general's office of the district of Nebraska and Iowa during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

K.—Diagram showing surveys completed to June 30, 1877, and those under contract, for fiscal year 1878.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JNO. R. CLARK,

*Surveyor General Nebraska and Iowa.*

Hon. J. A. WILLIAMSON,

*Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.*

A.—Statement showing condition of public surveys under appropriation for field work during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, and deficiency survey of Indian reservations for fiscal year 1874.

Name of contractor.	No. of contract.	Date.	Amount and locality.	Character of work and number of miles.			Cost per mile.	Total cost.	Amount of ap- propriation.	Condition of work.
				Standard.	Township.	Section.				
Stephenson, McElroy & Wells.	103	1876. Sept. 6	<i>All north of base line and west of sixth principal meridian, Nebraska.</i> Townships 19 and 20, range 36; and townships 17 to 20, ranges 37 to 40, inclusive. Townships 19 and 20, range 36; and townships 17 to 20, inclusive, range 37; townships 17 to 20, inclusive, range 38; and townships 17 to 20, range 39; townships 17 to 20, range 40, inclusive. Fifth guide meridian west, between fifth and sixth standard parallel north.	<i>M. chs. lks.</i> .....	<i>M. chs. lks.</i> 162 63 33	<i>M. chs. lks.</i> .....	7	.....	.....	Survey completed and ap- proved and maps and transcripts transmitted.
				.....	.....	1, 085 74 20	6	\$7, 655 11	.....	
Cunningham, Dorrington, Cunningham, Fairfield, & La Muñyon.	104	Sept. 6	Sixth standard parallel north, be- tween fourth and fifth guide mer- idian west. Townships 25 and 26, ranges 30 to 32, inclusive; and townships 21 to 24, ranges 33 to 40, inclusive. Townships 25 and 26, range 30; townships 25 and 26, range 31; and townships 25 and 26, range 32; townships 21 to 24, inclusive, range 33; townships 21 to 24, in- clusive, range 34; townships 21 to 24, in- clusive, range 35; townships 21 to 24, inclusive, range 36; town- ships 21 to 24, inclusive, range 37; townships 21 to 24, inclusive, range 38; townships 21 to 24, inclusive, range 39; and townships 21 to 24, inclusive, range 40.	24 00 00	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	Do.
				48 00 00	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	
				372 69 87	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	
				.....	.....	2, 285 59 08	6	17, 044 53	.....	
White & Hall, (deficiency account.)	78	1873. July 3	Retracing base line through Otoe and Missouri Indian reservation.	15 34 57	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	

Extortors and subdivisions into 40-acre tracts of townships 1 and 2, ranges 4 and 5; and township 2, range 6, all north of base line and east of sixth principal meridian in Nebraska;	39 71 06	9		
And township 1 south, ranges 4, 5, and 6 east, in Kansas.		8	559 29 79	
Total amount.....				
By payment of account rendered January 31, 1874.....				
Balance due.....			2, 019 15	
Total number of miles, (surveys fiscal year 1877).....	72 00 00			
	535 53 20		3, 371 53 28	
By apportionment out of appropriation for surveys for fiscal year 1877.....				\$25, 000 00
By appropriation approved July 21, 1876, for the survey of Fort Kearney military reservation.....				3, 000 00
By special deposit by Union Pacific and Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Companies for field work.....				250 87
By appropriation "for amount due White and Hull for survey of Otoe Indian reservation under contract of July 3, 1873, being deficiency for fiscal year 1877.....				2, 019 15
To unexpended balance of appropriation for fiscal year 1877.....				300 36
To unexpended balance of special deposit of Union Pacific and Burlington and Missouri River Companies for field work.....				230 87
To unexpended appropriation for survey of Fort Kearney military reservation.....				3, 000 00
Total.....			30, 270 02	30, 270 02





*C.—Statement showing the amounts expended for salaries of surveyor general and clerks during fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.*

By appropriation for compensation of surveyor general for fiscal year 1877..	\$2,000 00
By appropriation for salary of clerks for fiscal year 1877 .....	3,600 00
By appropriation for salaries, in addition to the regular appropriation .....	330 16
By special deposit made by Union Pacific Railroad Company for office work August 11, 1876, certificate of deposit No. 2120, Omaha National Bank .....	10 23
By balance of special deposits for office work of Union Pacific Railroad Company and Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, in Nebraska, from former years .....	9,794 07
Sept. 30, 1876. To first quarter, ending September 30, 1876 .....	\$1,332 32
Dec. 31, 1876. To second quarter, ending December 31, 1876 .....	1,425 00
Mar. 31, 1877. To third quarter, ending March 31, 1877 .....	1,425 00
June 30, 1877. To fourth quarter, ending June 30, 1877 .....	1,425 00
June 30, 1877. To balance of appropriation unexpended .....	322 84
June 30, 1877. To balance of special deposit unexpended .....	9,804 30

Total ..... 15,734 46

*D.—Statement showing the amount expended for rent of office and other incidental expenses, and condition of account during fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.*

By appropriation for rent of office and other incidental expenses for fiscal year 1877 .....	\$1,500 00
By appropriation to supply deficiency for fiscal year 1877 .....	200 00
Sept. 30, 1876. To first quarter, ending September 30, 1876 .....	\$480 48
Dec. 31, 1876. To second quarter, ending December 31, 1876 .....	348 75
Mar. 31, 1877. To third quarter, ending March 31, 1877 .....	451 09
June 30, 1877. To fourth quarter, ending June 30, 1877 .....	418 22
June 30, 1877. To balance of appropriation unexpended .....	1 46

Total ..... 1,700 00

*E.—Statement showing the description of land, area and number of miles, for which duplicate plats and transcripts of field notes have been transmitted to the department, and triplicate plats and descriptive lists have been furnished to the Land Office, during fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.*

Number of township.	Description.		Number of acres.	Amount of survey.			Number of township.	Description.		Number of acres.	Amount of survey.		
	Township north.	Range west.		Miles.	Chains.	Links.		Township north.	Range west.		Miles.	Chains.	Links.
1	25	30	23,021.97	59	79	52	29	21	37	23,066.02	60	05	48
2	26	30	23,011.83	59	63	30	30	22	37	23,096.26	60	07	64
3	35	31	23,089.67	60	05	96	31	23	37	23,053.70	60	02	54
4	26	31	23,057.68	60	04	99	32	24	37	23,016.02	60	60	46
5	25	32	23,067.71	60	04	22	33	17	38	23,035.60	60	03	41
6	26	32	23,065.50	60	05	62	34	18	38	23,025.13	60	.....	74
7	21	33	23,043.04	60	02	33	35	19	38	22,987.10	59	77	47
8	22	33	23,043.14	60	02	01	36	20	38	23,178.95	60	64	.....
9	23	33	23,090.58	60	05	73	37	21	38	23,034.52	60	01	43
10	24	33	23,096.77	60	10	29	38	22	38	23,042.28	60	02	52
11	21	34	23,034.50	60	03	42	39	23	38	23,018.74	59	77	31
12	22	34	23,056.65	60	04	14	40	24	38	22,982.92	60	74	39
13	23	34	23,068.10	60	01	49	41	17	39	23,106.85	60	09	33
14	24	34	23,054.18	60	13	80	42	18	39	23,123.26	60	09	30
15	21	35	23,068.99	60	07	45	43	19	39	23,162.79	60	15	44
16	22	35	23,017.45	59	78	84	44	20	39	23,348.75	61	15	14
17	23	35	23,029.53	60	.....	37	45	21	39	23,064.20	60	04	15
18	24	35	22,995.37	60	24	46	46	22	39	23,064.04	60	03	41
19	19	36	23,027.85	60	02	42	47	23	39	23,059.59	60	02	68
20	20	36	23,322.80	60	52	52	48	24	39	22,999.41	61	06	23
21	21	36	23,098.88	60	09	12	49	17	40	23,042.53	60	02	44
22	22	36	23,088.72	60	06	08	50	18	40	23,114.16	60	07	44
23	23	36	23,091.37	60	05	64	51	19	40	23,229.94	60	21	86
24	24	36	23,033.48	60	45	43	52	20	40	23,412.77	61	37	28
25	17	37	23,116.91	60	08	93	53	21	40	22,969.60	59	74	51
26	18	37	23,097.15	60	06	97	54	22	40	22,966.03	59	73	82
27	19	37	23,057.18	60	06	13	55	23	40	22,951.91	59	72	26
28	20	37	23,206.88	60	53	38	56	24	40	22,930.06	61	06	04

F.—Statement showing the description and number of township maps and descriptive lists furnished the Western land office during fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Townships and ranges all north of base line and west of 6th principal meridian, State of Nebraska.	When transmitted.	Number.
To Register Western Land District:		
Townships 21 to 24, ranges 33 to 40, inclusive; townships 17 to 20, ranges 37 to 40, inclusive; townships 25 and 26, ranges 30, 31, and 32 .....	Apr. 14, 1877	-----
Townships 19 and 20, range 36 .....	May 3, 1877	-----
Total number of plats .....		56
Descriptive lists .....	May 3, 1877	56

G—Estimate of sums required for the extension of public surveys in the State of Nebraska for fiscal year ending June 30, 1879.

	Number in miles.	Rate per mile.	Amount.
<i>Standard lines.</i>			
Fifth, sixth, and seventh guide meridians from the sixth standard parallel to north boundary of State; the seventh and eighth standard parallels from the fourth guide meridian to west boundary of State..	495	\$15 00	\$7,425 00
<i>Exterior lines.</i>			
Townships 21 to 24, ranges 41 to 48, both inclusive; townships 27 to 32, ranges 30 to 32, both inclusive; and townships 25 to 32, ranges 33 to 58, both inclusive .....	3,030	12 00	36,360 00
<i>Subdivision lines.</i>			
Seventy-five townships within above exterior lines coming under some one or more of the four classes of lands authorized to be surveyed in letter "E" of the honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated August 23, 1876, to be selected after survey of standard and exterior lines .....	4,500	10 00	45,000 00
Total .....			88,785 00

JNO. R. CLARK,  
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
District of Nebraska and Iowa, Plattsmouth, Nebr., July 31, 1877.

H.—Estimate of sums required for office expenses for fiscal year ending June 30, 1879.

Salary of surveyor general .....	\$3,000 00
Salary of chief clerk .....	1,600 00
Salary of principal draughtsman .....	1,300 00
Salary of two assistants, at \$1,200 each .....	2,400 00
Salary of three copyists, at \$1,100 each .....	3,300 00
Office rent, fuel, stationery, and binding .....	3,000 00
Total .....	14,600 00

JNO. R. CLARK,  
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA AND IOWA,  
Plattsmouth, Nebr., July 31, 1877.

I.—Statement showing the names, duties, nativity, whence appointed, term of service, and rate of compensation per annum, of persons employed in the surveyor general's office of Nebraska and Iowa during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Name.	Duty.	Nativity.	Whence appointed.	Term of service.	Salary per annum.
John R. Clark.....	Surveyor general ...	Ohio .....	Nebraska.	Entire year .....	\$2,000 00
Alexander Schlegel.	Chief clerk .....	Switzerland..	..do .....	{ Aug. 1 to Aug. 31, both inclusive.	1,600 00
Thomas Pollock....	.....do .....	Pennsylvania.	..do .....	{ Sept. 1 to Apr. 17, both inclusive.	1,500 00
Herman Smith....	{ Principal draughts- man. Accountant.....	{ Germany .....	..do .....	{ Apr. 18 to June 30, both inclusive.	1,500 00
				{ Aug. 1 to Aug. 31, both inclusive.	1,300 00
				{ Sept. 1 to June 30, both inclusive.	1,200 00
Thomas Pollock....	Transcribing clerk..	Pennsylvania.	..do .....	{ Aug. 1 to Aug. 31, both inclusive.	1,200 00
				{ Sept. 1 to Apr. 17, both inclusive.	1,000 00
James Pettee .....	.....do .....	Massachusetts	..do .....	{ Aug. 1 to Aug. 31, both inclusive.	1,100 00
				{ Apr. 18 to June 30, both inclusive.	1,000 00
Edwin A. Kirkpatrick.	.....do .....	Iowa.....	..do .....	{ Aug. 1 to Aug. 31, both inclusive.	1,000 00
P. P. Cass.....	Messenger .....	Ohio .....	..do .....	Entire year .....	720 00

### F.—Report of the surveyor general of Wyoming.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, CHEYENNE, WYO.,

August 10, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of April 3, 1877, I have the honor to submit herewith, in duplicate, my annual report of the surveying operations of the Wyoming district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877:

#### PROGRESS OF THE PUBLIC SURVEYS OF WYOMING TERRITORY.

The exterior township lines of twenty-eight different townships have been surveyed and established, the total length of which is two hundred and fifty-four miles seventy-five chains and twenty-five links; and fifteen townships, three of which are made fractional by the military reservations of Fort Laramie and Fort Steele, containing three hundred and thirty-six thousand four hundred and  $\frac{2}{100}$  acres, have been subdivided into sections, amounting, in length of lines, to eight hundred and eighty-two miles seventy-eight chains and sixty-five links; a detailed statement of which is given herewith in tabular form.

The most eastern of these surveys are adjoining Fort Laramie military reservation, and south and west of that point, on Laramie River and some of its southern tributaries, and embrace lands on which settlements are already located, timber of good quality is found, and on some of which a heavy growth of grass and facilities for irrigation are reported by the surveyor. Some portions of this region, however, especially the timbered lands, are rendered broken by the intrusion of the eastern slope of the Black Hills Range of Wyoming.

The middle portions of these recent surveys are adjoining and in the vicinity of Fort Steele and Rawlins, and are within the limits of the Union Pacific Railroad land grant. They comprise large bodies of coal lands, as reported in the field notes, and that mineral seems to constitute the principal value of these lands, the soil being generally inferior.

The most western surveys, mainly exterior township lines, and also within the limits of the Union Pacific Railroad land grant, in the vicinity of Rock Springs and Green River City, are watered by some of the eastern tributaries of Green River, and also comprise large tracts of coal lands, on which several mines have been successfully worked, that near Rock Springs yielding a valuable article of coal. An appended table gives the area of these coal lands, as reported in each township subdivided, and makes an addition to the area of this class of mineral lands previously surveyed of twenty-four thousand five hundred and fifty-four and  $\frac{3}{100}$  acres. The agricultural lands embraced in these surveys will probably be found to be more profitable for the raising of cattle and sheep than for farming purposes, as the dry and moderate climate is known to be very favorable to stock raising, without the usual expense and labor of accumulating hay in large quantities for winter feed, and the erection of barns and sheds.



The surveys have, by these late additions, been rendered continuous, through the southern portion of this Territory, from the east to the west boundary, and mainly within the Union Pacific Railroad grant.

All of these new surveys are delineated on the accompanying map in red ink, and the position of the railroad, stations, streams, and other topography, corrected to conform to the field notes; and the locality of Salt Wells, Point of Rocks, and Bitter Creek Stations, and the Hallville and other coal mines, is indicated thereon.

#### SURVEYS OF MINERAL LAND CLAIMS.

The first survey of the Centennial soda mine, No. 37, suspended at my last report on account of inaccuracies, was, at the request of claimants, resurveyed August 26, 1876, and shows a conflict with soda mining claim No. 40, in Natrona mining district, Carbon County, of 10.15 acres.

Three copper mining claims have also been surveyed in the Earnest mining district, Carbon County, and they are situated between the Grand Encampment and the North Platte Rivers, about forty-five miles south-southeast from Fort Steele and ten miles north of the south boundary of Wyoming. Being on unsurveyed lands, these three mineral surveys are made with reference to a common locating monument, previously established for that purpose. Specimens of the ore obtained from these mines indicate valuable deposits.

#### CANCELED CONTRACT, SMALL APPROPRIATION, AND PAY PER MILE.

Contract numbered 86, dated July 28, 1875, and awarded to John B. Thomas, United States deputy surveyor, was, by his request, and with the consent of his sureties and that of the department, canceled August 28, 1876, and the unexpended balance of the appropriation of March 3, 1875, out of which this contract was payable, viz, \$2,975.13, reverted to the United States Treasury.

The surveys of 1876 were greatly reduced by the lateness of the season in which surveys can be made, and the limited amount appropriated for that purpose. Two months of good weather were found to be insufficient for the completion of surveys in remote portions of the Territory and in a mountainous region difficult of accurate measurement; and though one contract was, with great risk, completed amid the early snows, on two others the deputies were compelled to abandon the field and request an extension of time to the end of the fiscal year, which was conceded to them.

It is unfortunate for a corps of honest and faithful surveyors, whose toilsome profession is poorly remunerative at best, to have the price per mile so much reduced at a period when the larger portion of the Wyoming plains are surveyed, and the mountainous and timbered lands are just being commenced; and it is apprehended that there will be a difficulty in the retaining of this class of deputies, under compensation that leaves so little margin for profit. To insure good work, liberal pay is much more indispensable at the present stage of the public surveys of this district than ever before.

#### AREA OF SURVEYS.

Of the estimated total area of Wyoming, viz, 62,645,120 acres, the regular public surveys in sections comprise 7,533,400 acres, the subdivisions within the Shoshone Indian reservation 172,102 acres, mining claims 521 acres, and coal reservation 99 acres; amounting, in the aggregate, to 7,706,178 acres which have been surveyed previously to June 30, 1877.

#### BOUNDARY SURVEYS.

The survey of the north half of the eastern boundary of Wyoming from the forty-third degree of north latitude, or northwest corner of Nebraska, to the northeast corner of this Territory, at latitude 45° north, was recommended in my last report, and is now being established, under the instructions of the General Land Office; and the marking out of this line will soon decide important questions of civil and municipal jurisdiction, and form a basis for the surveys of mining claims in Crook County, which, with the county of Pease, has been lately defined as to boundaries; and their limits are delineated on the accompanying map. Some of the mining towns of the Black Hills gold region are sufficiently near to the territorial boundary to manifest a deep interest in this survey.

#### PROPOSED SURVEYS.

The accompanying estimates for the extension of the public surveys in Wyoming during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, are intended for the grazing and agricultural lands near Fort Laramie, which are now being settled, and as a hay reservation was lately eliminated from the military reservation; for extending the contiguous surveys across the North Platte River, as soon as officially notified of the extinguishment of the Indian title in the Sioux reservation lately effected by treaty; for the completion of such surveys within the limits of the Union Pacific Railroad land grant as comprise coal, settlements, water, and timber, and for the survey of valuable timber and mineral lands in and near the Medicine Bow Mountains, as desired by the settlers in the region of Laramie City.

## LAND DISTRICT BOUNDARY.

As the line of ranges 93 and 94 west will, on account of offsets west for convergency, nearest coincide with the line of longitude  $31^{\circ}$  west of Washington, which is made the boundary line between the Cheyenne and Evanston land offices, and as longitude  $31^{\circ}$  west is not surveyed, it is respectfully suggested, in order to avoid the expense of making a double set of plats and descriptive lists for any townships that may be divided by this line of longitude, that the line of ranges 93 and 94 west of the sixth principal meridian be adopted as the dividing line in the distribution of plats and lists.

## OFFICE WORK.

Of the aforesaid recent surveys contracted for by this office, and payable out of the appropriation of July 31, 1876, of \$16,500, made for surveys during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, the original field notes of the exterior and subdivision lines having been returned by the deputies, were carefully and critically examined, and, after all necessary corrections and explanations were made, these notes were approved upon intrinsic evidence of correctness.

The original plats of these township lines and subdivisions have been constructed on the required scale from the notes and placed on file, and a copy of each plat has been made and compared, and transmitted to the General Land Office. Copies of all the plats of subdivisions have also been made, compared, and transmitted to the proper local land office, and a list of these register's plats has been added to the schedule posted in this office.

The original field notes of all the aforesaid surveys have been transcribed, compared, prefaced with title pages and index diagrams, and, with the plats and surveyors' accounts, transmitted to the General Land Office.

Two hundred and sixty-six lists, descriptive of the corners, soil, timber, &c., of one hundred and thirty-three townships and fractional townships, including the subdivisions of 1876, have been compiled, carefully compared with the original field notes, certified, and transmitted to the proper local land offices and the register's receipt for the same placed on file. The descriptive lists of all the subdivisions in Wyoming have therefore been completed within the last eighteen months, as none had been delivered to the register previously.

The original field notes of the resurvey of the Centennial soda mining claim, in the valley of the Sweetwater, and of the three surveys of copper mining claims above mentioned, have been examined and approved, plats in quadruplicate and transcripts of each survey made, and two copies of the plats of each survey, with a transcript of the original field notes, furnished to the claimants, one plat of each survey transmitted to the local land office, and the original plats and field notes filed in this office.

A larger clerical force will probably be soon required to perform the increased office work on mining claims. Many of the Black Hills mines will doubtless be found to be in Wyoming. In the Sweetwater mines a shaft 150 feet deep employs twelve miners, and the quartz is said to yield \$100 per ton. In another shaft an eight inch steam pump clears the mine of water, which is utilized by ten gulch miners in the same vicinity. A ditch of 1,000 inches flow will soon supply several hundred miners in the dry gulches, and 150 men are at work in the placer mines, while an equal number are mining in quartz. Placer miners sometimes earn \$10 per day.

Late discoveries in the placer and quartz mines of the Big Horn Mountains have proven still richer, and warrant the purchase of stamp mills to be transported a great distance over the plains.

Applications for surveys of mines are frequently more urgent than the regular surveys, and require prompt official action.

## MISCELLANEOUS OFFICE WORK.

The binding of the field notes of the late surveys has been deferred until the contracts of 1876, on which an extension of time was given, are completed and approved. Much of the time employed in the regular office work is required in preparing contracts and bonds in quadruplicate, special instructions to deputies, with two copies and a record of the same, surveyors' diagrams of the exterior boundaries of the surveys contracted for, surveyors' and quarterly accounts, and the record of same; estimates of the cost of survey and office work on lands inuring to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, requiring various and careful calculations; computations of fractional areas in subdivisions, official correspondence with the department and with United States deputy surveyors, and record of the same; the general and miscellaneous letters and office work; the additions and corrections on the commissioner's map of Wyoming, and the annual report in duplicate and recording it, all of which require accuracy and diligence.

## OFFICE ROOMS.

The transfer of this office to the present new, neatly finished, and commodious apartments may be considered a prudent move, as it secures greater immunity from fire, and the four large rooms, opening into each other and into a common hall, afford a much better light for fine drawing. The lease, at \$500 per annum, to the end of 1879, is at a lower rate than that of other and smaller rooms on the same floor.

## CLERKS.

The limited number of clerks reported in the accompanying table is owing to the deficiency in the amount appropriated for their salaries in 1876, thereby causing the loss to this office of a very efficient and experienced draughtsman, and imposing a double duty on the remaining clerical force, and the necessity of working long beyond office hours to avoid delay in the adjustment of the surveyors' accounts, which could not be accomplished without the accompanying plats and transcripts.

## CONTRACTS OF 1877.

Out of the estimated balance of the appropriation of July 31, 1876, a contract has been issued for the extension of the twelfth guide meridian west to the south boundary of the Shoshone Indian reservation; the seventh standard parallel north, 48 miles west from said guide; the eighth standard parallel north, 36 miles west from the same guide; the survey of the exterior lines of thirty townships, and the subdivision of four of them, containing, as supposed, the greatest number of settlers, they having petitioned for the survey of these lands.

This work is undertaken in compliance with the recommendation of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, August 23, 1876, and given in his notice of the aforesaid appropriation.

The deputy in charge of this survey reports rougher ground and fewer settlements than was anticipated; and the price per mile will but little more than pay the cost of travel and field work in this remote region.

At the close of this report, and of the fiscal year 1876-77, with the exception of twelve miles in the Wind River Mountains, which were too precipitous to survey, the aforesaid standard lines are completed, and the township lines are now being established.

Of the unfinished surveys of 1876, on which an extension of time was granted, contract No. 88, of September 11, 1876, is completed, and No. 89, of September 19, 1876, nearly so, the country being very mountainous.

## ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.

A. Statement showing the contracts entered into and the condition of the public surveys under the appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

B. Statement showing the townships, ranges, areas, and amounts of surveys for which duplicate plats and transcripts of the field notes have been transmitted to the General Land Office, triplicate plats and descriptive lists furnished the local land offices, and original plats and field notes filed in this office.

C. Statement of the townships, ranges, and areas of coal lands surveyed in Wyoming Territory from June 30, 1876, to June 30, 1877, as shown on the original plats on file in this office.

D. Statement showing the number, title, area, and claimants of mining claims in mineral districts Nos. 1 and 2, Natrona and Earnest mining districts, Carbon County, Wyoming, surveyed by William Harden and William B. Yerby, United States deputy mineral surveyors, \$25 being deposited on each claim for office work.

E. Statement showing the description and number of township plats and descriptive lists furnished the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

F. Statement of amounts deposited by individuals for office work on mining claims and by the Union Pacific Railroad Company for cost of survey and office work on lands inuring to said company, showing the balance unexpended and available for the surveying service in Wyoming Territory.

G. Statement showing the amount paid to surveyor general and the clerks in his office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

H. Statement of amounts paid for rent of office, fuel, &c., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

I. Estimate of the appropriation required for the extension of the public surveys in Wyoming Territory during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879.

K. Statement showing the names, duties, nativity, whence appointed, residence, date of appointment, and rate of compensation per annum of persons employed in the surveyor general's office of Wyoming Territory at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

L. Table, prepared by Asa C. Dobbins, esq., observer in charge of the United States Signal Service Office at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, showing the monthly mean temperature from June 30, 1876, to June 30, 1877.

M. Table prepared by Asa C. Dobbins, esq., observer in charge of the United States Signal Service Office at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, showing the daily temperature of the months of January and February, 1877, from observations at 5 a. m., 2 p. m., and 9 p. m.

N. Statement of the number of cars of live stock shipped on the Union Pacific Railroad, in Wyoming Territory, from June 30, 1876, to June 30, 1877, as reported by W. P. Davis, esq., division superintendent.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDW. C. DAVID, *Surveyor General.*

Hon. J. A. WILLIAMSON,

*Commissioner General Land Office, Washington City, D. C.*



A.—Statement showing the contracts entered into and the condition of the public surveys under the appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

No. of contract.	Date.	Names of contractors or deputy surveyors.	Character, number of township, and range of surveys north of base line and west of sixth principal meridian.	Sums paid for surveys.	Condition of field and office work.
86	1875. July 28	John B. Thomas ....	Subdivisions and township lines on balance of appropriation of 1875.	\$2,975 13	Canceled.
87	1876. Sept. 7	William B. Yerby...	Subdivision of township 20, range 84; townships 19 and 20, range 85; townships 19 and 20, range 86; township 19, range 87; townships 19 and 20, range 88.	2,872 93	Completed.
88	Sept. 11	Richard Blackstone.	West boundary of township 20, ranges 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, and 103; west and north boundaries of townships 17, 18, and 19, ranges 99, 100, 101, and 102; and north boundaries of townships 17, 18, and 19, range 103; and subdivisions of townships 17 and 18, range 104; township 17, range 105, and townships 17 and 18, range 106, partly surveyed.	2,499 33	Unfinished.
89	Sept. 19	Alfred M. Rogers ...	North and west boundaries of township 25, range 69; townships 21, 22, 23, and 25, range 70; townships 21, 22, and 23, range 71; north boundaries of townships 21, 22, and 23, range 72; and west boundaries of township 24, ranges 70 and 71; and subdivisions of townships 22 and 25, range 65; township 25, range 69, and townships 21, 22, and 25, range 70, partly surveyed.	1,768 30	Do.
90	1877. Apr. 2	William B. Yerby...	Twelfth guide meridian west, from fifth standard parallel north to Shoshone Indian reservation and convergency on sixth, seventh, and eighth standard parallels north; seventh standard parallel north, from twelfth to thirteenth guide meridian west; eighth standard parallel north, from twelfth guide meridian west to line of ranges 102 and 103; exteriors of townships 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, ranges 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102; and subdivisions of townships 32 and 33, range 99; and townships 33, ranges 100 and 101.	.....	Do.
91	May 23	Richard Blackstone.	Subdivisions of townships 17, 18, and 19, range 103, and township 18, ranges 99 and 100.	.....	Do.
Appropriation of July 31, 1876 .....					\$16,500 00
Amount paid on contracts 87, 88, and 89 .....				7,140 56	
Estimated cost of balance of contracts 88 and 89 .....				1,951 37	
Estimated cost of contracts 90 and 91 .....				6,750 00	
Balance unexpended but liable for extension of contract 90 .....				658 07	
Total .....				16,500 00	16,500 00

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Cheyenne, Wyo., August 10, 1877.

EDW. C. DAVID, *Surveyor General.*



B.—Statement showing the townships, ranges, areas, and amounts of surveys for which duplicate plats and transcripts of the field notes have been transmitted to the General Land Office, triplicate plats and descriptive lists furnished the local land offices, and the original plats and field notes filed in this office.

Number of township.	Townships north.	Ranges west.	Area, acres.	Subdivisions.		
				Miles.	Chains.	Links.
1.....	22	65	22, 816. 20	59	49	21
2.....	25	65	19, 857. 61	51	2	80
3.....	21	70	23, 076. 26	60	9	02
4.....	22	70	23, 067. 71	59	71	45
5.....	20	84	22, 067. 39	58	74	63
6.....	19	85	22, 983. 62	59	74	66
7.....	20	85	21, 030. 40	57	16	13
8.....	19	86	22, 967. 59	59	71	98
9.....	20	86	22, 117. 58	58	64	10
10.....	19	87	22, 908. 62	59	67	.....
11.....	19	88	22, 648. 73	59	36	06
12.....	20	88	21, 678. 38	58	13	52
13.....	17	104	23, 073. 76	60	3	34
14.....	18	104	23, 074. 13	60	4	45
15.....	17	105	23, 032. 22	60	.....	30
Total .....	.....	.....	336, 400. 20	882	78	65

## RECAPITULATION.

	Townships.	Acres.
Total number of townships subdivided in 1876 .....	15	336, 400. 20
Total number of townships subdivided previously .....	347	7, 197, 055. 88
Total number of townships subdivided to June 30, 1877 .....	362	7, 533, 456. 08

Total amount of subdivisions in 1876 is 882 miles 78 chains and 65 links.

EDW. C. DAVID, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Cheyenne, Wyo., August 10, 1877.

C.—Statement of the townships, ranges, and areas of coal lands surveyed in Wyoming Territory from June 30, 1876, to June 30, 1877, as shown on the original plats on file in this office.

	Acres.
Township 20 north, range 84 west of the sixth principal meridian .....	7, 233. 27
Township 17 north, range 104 west of the sixth principal meridian .....	3, 868. 60
Township 17 north, range 105 west of the sixth principal meridian .....	13, 452. 52
Total area of coal lands surveyed in 1876 .....	24, 554. 39
Total area of coal lands surveyed previous to 1876 .....	210, 815. 49
Aggregate of coal lands surveyed to date .....	235, 369. 88

EDW. C. DAVID,  
*Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Cheyenne, Wyo., August 10, 1877.

D.—Statement showing the number, title, area, and claimants of mining claims in mineral districts Nos. 1 and 2, Natrona and Earnest mining districts, Carbon County, Wyoming, surveyed by William Hardin and William B. Yerby, United States deputy mineral surveyors, \$25 being deposited on each claim for office work.

Number.	Title.	Acres.	Claimants.
37	Centennial.....	19.55	L. Shaffer, James France <i>et al.</i> , No. 2, Natrona mining district.
38	Rattlesnake .....	20.66	George R. Graff, district No. 1, Earnest mining district.
39	Savage .....	20.66	William Savage, district No. 1, Earnest mining district.
40	Copperhead.....	20.66	Edwin W. Bennett, district No. 1, Earnest mining district.
	Total .....	81.53	

EDW. C. DAVID,  
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Cheyenne, Wyo., August 10, 1877.

E.—Statement showing the description and number of township plats and descriptive lists furnished the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

[Numbering north of base line and west of sixth principal meridian.]

Townships.	Range.	No. of maps.	Date of sending.	Townships.	Range.	No. of maps.	Date of sending.
22 and 25.....	65	2	Mar. 1, 1877	19 and 20.....	88	2	Mar. 1, 1877
21 and 22.....	70	2	Mar. 1, 1877	17 and 18.....	104	2	Mar. 1, 1877
20.....	84	1	Mar. 1, 1877	17.....	105	1	Mar. 1, 1877
19 and 20.....	85	2	Mar. 1, 1877	Total .....		15	
19 and 20.....	86	2	Mar. 1, 1877				
19.....	87	1	Mar. 1, 1877				

Also plats of mining claims numbered 37, 38, 39, and 40, in Natrona and Earnest mining districts, Carbon County, Wyoming, sent August 29 and September 6, 1876, being four plats. Total number of plats furnished and received for, 19.

#### DESCRIPTIVE LISTS FURNISHED.

Townships.	Range.	Number of townships.	Number of lists.	Townships.	Range.	Number of townships.	Number of lists.
23 and 24.....	69	2	4	17 and 18.....	112	2	4
19 and 20.....	70	2	4	Total, (sent February 10, 1877).....		21	42
16, 17, and 20.....	71	3	6	22 and 25.....	65	2	4
15 to 19, inclusive.....	72	5	10	21 and 22.....	70	2	4
19 to 23, inclusive.....	73	5	10	20.....	84	1	2
19 to 22, inclusive.....	74	4	8	19 and 20.....	85	2	4
19, 20, and 21.....	75	3	6	19 and 20.....	86	2	4
22.....	76	1	2	19.....	87	1	2
18 to 21, and 23, inclusive.....	77	5	10	19 and 20.....	88	2	4
19, 20, and 23.....	78	3	6	17 and 18.....	104	2	4
21, 22, and 23.....	79	3	6	17.....	105	1	2
22 and 23.....	80	2	4	Total, (sent March 17, 1877).....		15	30
21 and 22.....	81	2	4	19 and 20.....	112	2	4
21 and 22.....	82	2	4	12 to 20, inclusive.....	113	9	18
21 and 22.....	83	2	4	12 to 20, inclusive.....	114	9	18
17 and 18.....	84	2	4	12 to 20, inclusive.....	115	9	18
18.....	85	1	2	12 to 20, inclusive.....	116	9	18
Total, (sent September 30, 1876).....		47	94	13 to 16, inclusive.....	117	4	8
18 and 21.....	86	2	4	12 and 14 to 16, inclusive.....	118	4	8
18, 21, and 22.....	87	3	6	12, 13, 15, and 16.....	119	4	8
18, 21, and 22.....	88	3	6	Total, (sent June 30, 1877).....		50	100
19.....	105	1	2				
17, 18, and 19.....	109	3	6				
17, 18, 19, and 20.....	110	4	8				
17, 18, and 19.....	111	3	6				

The last mentioned 100 lists were sent to register land office at Evanston, Wyo.

Total number of descriptive lists furnished and received for, 266.

EDW. C. DAVID, Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Cheyenne, Wyo., August 10, 1877.

F.—Statement of amounts deposited by individuals for office-work on mining claims and by the Union Pacific Railroad Company for cost of survey and office work on lands inuring to said company, showing the balances unexpended and available for the surveying service in Wyoming Territory.

Total sum of all special deposits for office work to June 30, 1877 .....	\$1,062 29
Total sum expended for office work to June 30, 1877 .....	251 46

Balance unexpended for office work and available to June 30, 1877 .....	810 83....
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Total sum of deposits by the Union Pacific Railroad Company for cost of survey of lands inuring to said company to June 30, 1877 .....	2,621 59
Total sum expended for surveys to June 30, 1877 .....	1,595 00

Balance unexpended for surveys and available to June 30, 1877 .....	1,026 59
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EDW. C. DAVID,  
*Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Cheyenne, Wyo., August 10, 1877.*

G.—Statement showing the amount paid to surveyor general and the clerks in his office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

1876.

July 31. By appropriation for compensation of surveyor general for fiscal year ending June 30, 1877 .....	\$3,000 00
July 31. By appropriation for salary of clerks for fiscal year ending June 30, 1877 .....	4,000 00
Aug. 15. By additional appropriation for salaries of clerks .....	330 16
Aug. 15. By balance unexpended of special deposits for office work .....	810 83
Sept. 30. To amount for first quarter ending September 30, 1876. \$1,800 00 .....	
Dec. 31. To amount for second quarter ending December 31, 1876 .....	1,880 55
1877.	
Mar. 31. To amount for third quarter ending March 31, 1877 ....	2,150 00
June 30. To amount for fourth quarter ending June 30, 1877 ....	1,550 00
June 30. To balance unexpended of special deposits for office work .....	760 44

Total .....	8,140 99	8,140 99
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EDW. C. DAVID,  
*Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Cheyenne, Wyo., August 10, 1877.*

H.—Statement of amounts paid for rent of office, fuel, &c., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

1876.

July 31. By appropriation for rent of office, fuel, &c., for the fiscal year ...	\$1,500 00
Sept. 30. To amount for first quarter ending September 30, 1876. \$257 21 .....	
Dec. 31. To amount for second quarter ending December 31, 1876 .....	197 82
1877.	
Mar. 31. To amount for third quarter ending March 31, 1877 ....	231 98
June 30. To amount for fourth quarter ending June 30, 1877 ....	219 71
June 30. To balance reverting to United States Treasury .....	593 28

Total .....	1,500 00	1,500 00
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EDW. C. DAVID,  
*Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Cheyenne, Wyo., August 10, 1877.*

I.—*Estimate of the appropriation required for the extension of the public surveys in Wyoming Territory during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879.*

For extending surveys of standard lines, 288 miles, at \$10 per mile..	\$2, 880	
For extending surveys of township lines, 1,248 miles, at \$7 per mile..	8, 736	
For subdividing 128 townships, 7,680 miles, at \$6 per mile.....	46, 080	
		\$57, 696
For salary of surveyor general.....	3, 000	
For salary of chief clerk .....	1, 800	
For salary of principal draughtsman.....	1, 500	
For salary of assistant draughtsman .....	1, 400	
For salaries of two transcribing clerks .....	2, 800	
For rent, fuel, stationery, messenger, and incidental expenses.....	2, 500	
		13, 000
Total for field and office work.....		70, 696

EDW. C. DAVID,  
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Cheyenne, Wyo., August 10, 1877.

K.—*Statement showing the names, duties, nativity, whence appointed, residence, date of appointment, and rate of compensation per annum of persons employed in the surveyor general's office of Wyoming Territory at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.*

Name.	Duty.	Nativity.	Whence appointed.	Residence.	Date of appointment.	Salary.
Edward C. David ..	Surveyor general ....	N. Hamp.	Iowa .....	Wyoming.	Aug. 23, 1875	\$3, 000
Alfred L. Brown ..	Chief clerk .....	Virginia ..	Nebraska ..	do .....	Sept. 23, 1875	1, 800
William W. Smith.	Transcribing clerk...	Georgia...	Iowa .....	do .....	Sept. 23, 1875	1, 400

The principal and assistant draughtsman and one transcribing clerk have been discontinued on account of deficiency in the appropriation.

EDW. C. DAVID,  
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Cheyenne, Wyo., August 10, 1877.

L.—*Table prepared by Asa C. Dobbins, esq., observer in charge of the United States signal service office at Cheyenne, Wyo., showing the monthly mean temperature from June 30, 1876, to June 30, 1877.*

Date.	Mean barometer, corrected for temperature and elevation.	Mean temperature, 3 daily observations.	Prevailing winds, from what direction.	Total number of miles traveled by wind.	Amount of rain fall, in inches and decimals.	Number of days on which rain or snow fell.
1876.						
July .....	30. 035	72. 3	S.	8, 486	0. 79	5
August .....	30. 027	66. 5	N. W.	7, 870	0. 26	9
September .....	30. 052	57. 3	N.	6, 455	. 00	2
October .....	29. 944	46. 9	N. W.	8, 885	. 00	3
November .....	29. 953	32. 9	N. W.	9, 340	0. 32	6
December .....	29. 894	23. 4	N. W.	9, 534	0. 21	9
1877.						
January .....	29. 898	25. 0	W.	10, 052	0. 20	7
February .....	30. 007	31. 6	N. W.	7, 059	0. 14	6
March .....	29. 834	35. 9	W.	10, 262	0. 98	11
April .....	29. 858	38. 2	W.	9, 047	1. 11	15
May .....	29. 824	50. 8	S.	8, 199	2. 24	16
June .....	29. 959	59. 0	S.	8, 540	1. 27	6
Total of miles traveled by the wind .....				103, 729		

EDW. C. DAVID,  
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Cheyenne, Wyo., August 10, 1877.



M.—Table prepared by Asa C. Dobbins, esq., observer in charge of the United States signal service office at Cheyenne, Wyo., showing the daily temperature of the months of January and February, 1877, from observations at 5 a. m., 2 p. m., and 9 p. m.

Day of month.	Temperature for January, 1877.			Day of month.	Temperature for February, 1877.		
	5 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.		5 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.
1.....	0	0	0	1.....	0	0	0
2.....	27	35	24	2.....	27	46	33
3.....	20	28	19	3.....	33	42	32
4.....	22	35	31	4.....	27	42	29
5.....	34	37	32	5.....	26	34	24
6.....	28	41	39	6.....	19	39	25
7.....	33	42	37	7.....	19	42	26
8.....	9	8	1	8.....	25	36	26
9.....	10	34	31	9.....	18	39	26
10.....	38	30	39	10.....	28	51	27
11.....	38	46	38	11.....	33	53	29
12.....	5	4	— 2	12.....	14	29	18
13.....	— 2	13	13	13.....	16	36	21
14.....	23	41	35	14.....	31	45	31
15.....	29	43	24	15.....	25	47	35
16.....	— 8	6	2	16.....	29	33	29
17.....	22	34	24	17.....	26	46	25
18.....	20	29	12	18.....	24	56	33
19.....	20	41	26	19.....	30	50	29
20.....	35	34	11	20.....	23	53	32
21.....	9	30	21	21.....	22	58	44
22.....	15	21	10	22.....	38	40	28
23.....	—10	7	— 4	23.....	24	43	29
24.....	16	32	15	24.....	25	49	32
25.....	15	40	31	25.....	26	53	33
26.....	19	40	27	26.....	26	41	27
27.....	25	38	28	27.....	25	30	29
28.....	20	45	25	28.....	27	36	32
29.....	21	44	32	29.....	24	38	30
30.....	35	48	38				
31.....	33	43	37				
	37	45	37				

EDW. C. DAVID,  
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Cheyenne, Wyo., August 10, 1877.

N.—Statement of the number of cars of live stock shipped on the Union Pacific Railroad, in Wyoming Territory, from June 30, 1876, to June 30, 1877 as reported by W. P. Davis, esq., division superintendent.

Names of stations.	Number of cars cattle.	Number of cars horses.	Number of cars mules.	Number of cars hogs.	Whether rec'd or shipped.
Pine Bluffs.....	324				Shipped.
Cheyenne.....	38	63	13	1	Received.
Do.....	512	13	6		Shipped.
Laramie.....	94	2			Do.
Medicine Bow.....		3			Do.
Fort Steele.....			1		Do.
Do.....			1		Received.
Granger.....	119				Shipped.
Evanston.....	36	7		2	Do.
Do.....				2	Received.
Rawlins.....	69				Shipped.
Total.....	1,192	88	21	5	

EDW. C. DAVID,  
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Cheyenne, Wyo., August 10, 1877.

*G.—Report of the surveyor general of New Mexico.*

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Santa Fé, New Mexico, September 10, 1877.*

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 3d of April last, I have the honor to submit, in duplicate, the annual report of the operations of this office for the year ending June 30, 1877.

This report would have been submitted at an earlier day, but press of business has necessarily delayed it beyond the desired time.

## FIELD WORK.

There have been surveyed during the year 90 miles of standard parallel, and 30 miles, 34 chains, 19 links of guide meridian, which have been returned and paid for, and 14½ miles of the fourth correction line south re-established by Deputy R. J. Reeves, the notes of which have been returned, but not being authenticated, have not been approved; also, 325 miles, 90 chains, 57 links of township exteriors; 1,659 miles, 16 chains, 20 links of subdivisional lines, and 6 miles, 26 chains, 27 links of closings on parallels in the prosecution of the public work, costing, in the aggregate, \$13,504.45, or an excess of \$4.45 over the Congressional appropriation of \$13,500 for public surveys, (see Exhibit A;) the subdivisional lines of which embrace 653,722.87 acres; which, added to the amount previously surveyed, gives a total of 7,307,157.22 acres surveyed in this district. (See Exhibit B.) In addition to the public surveys, there have been surveyed and returned since my last report 11 private land claims from the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, which at date of my last report had not been returned, and 16 surveyed from the appropriation for the past fiscal year, the former aggregating 708 miles, 1 chain and 77 links of line, including connections, costing \$10,372.83, an excess of \$472.83 over contracts, and \$372.83 over the appropriation for survey of private land claims for that year, less \$18 paid out of said appropriation for expense incurred in the investigation of the survey of the town of Tecolote, grant No. 7, as per your letter of instructions of July 21, 1875. The 16 claims surveyed out of the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, amounted to 425 miles, 60 chains, 32 links of line, including connections, as allowed by you, costing, in the aggregate, \$8,332.95 for field work, as allowed, and \$684.42 for office work, or a total of \$9,017.37. If the cost of the field work alone is chargeable to the appropriation, it would leave unexpended of the \$17,000 appropriated to this district for the survey of private land claims, \$3,667.05. The aggregate area embraced in the grants surveyed during the year is 2,171,259.30 acres. (See Exhibit C.) Of the grant surveys made out of the appropriation for the past fiscal year, the Pueblo of Acoma grant, letter B; Los Trigos grant, No. 8, and Chilili grant, No. 11, were resurveys, the former surveys of same having been disapproved.

The work, with the exception of the 14 miles, 40 chains of standard line, referred to as unapproved, has all been executed in the field, returned to, examined, and completed in the office, and forwarded.

The public surveys were confined to lands embraced in the classifications made by Congress, as nearly as practicable, and in such localities as were deemed most urgent, and where the settlers had petitioned to have surveys made, yet there are numerous localities from which I have received petitions for surveys, but owing to the small appropriation it was impossible to comply with but a few of them, and I selected those which I thought would benefit the most settlers.

As predicted in my last annual report, there has been a considerable immigration to the Territory the past year, and as its advantages in climate, mineral wealth, and general resources become better known, the more rapid will be the influx of population. I have now on file numerous petitions for surveys in various sections, and there are other localities known to me by reputation, to be settled, that should be surveyed. In some sections there will be one or two townships only which could be surveyed under the classifications made by Congress, and as the settlements are in many instances isolated and remote from each other, with the reduced price per mile allowed for surveys it is difficult to induce deputies to undertake the survey of such tracts.

The act of Congress making the appropriation prescribes the classes of lands which shall be surveyable; they are first, those adapted to agriculture without artificial irrigation; second, irrigable lands, or which can be redeemed, and for which there is sufficient accessible water for the reclamation and cultivation of the same, not otherwise utilized or claimed; third, timber lands, bearing timber of commercial value; fourth, coal lands containing coal of commercial value; fifth, exterior boundaries of townships. It is utterly impossible for this office or any other to designate townships for subdivision which would be known to fall within any one of these classifications, and the character of the lands can only be determined by previous inspection, and in most

instances after the exterior township lines have been run by the deputy, and then he may discover that it would not be lawful to subdivide the township.

The settlements in this Territory are generally in the valleys on streams, and these valleys vary in width from a half mile to five and ten miles, but with few exceptions they are from one-fourth to one and two miles in width, and the country on each side hilly or mountainous, or, as is the case in many instances, there are table (or *mesa*) lands on either side, affording fine grasses, and which would be purchased for grazing purposes at private entry, but as it is unfit for agriculture on account of there being no means of irrigation, it cannot be surveyed under the law as it now stands.

One-fourth to one-half the lands of a township may fall within the classifications made by law, while the remainder will be unsurveyable thereunder, but if surveyed and subject to entry would be readily purchased as stock range for the contiguous homesteader or pre-emptor living upon arable land.

The extension of standard lines may be for some distance through arable lands, and then there will be intervening distances where the character of the lands is such that they would not be surveyable.

No allowance is made for obtaining starting points by triangulation for surveys in settlements remote from the regular lines of public surveys, and, with the large reduction in the price allowed for the same, it is impossible to get competent deputies to undertake work remote from present surveyed standard lines, unless they are allowed to extend such lines under compensation.

If the law required the surveyors general to give precedence to the survey of the settled portions of the public lands, it would, in my judgment, be a sufficient restriction, without stipulating the classes to be surveyed, as such conditions operate to embarrass the deputies in the field, and in this Territory it is almost impossible to comply strictly therewith.

Of the 121,201 square miles, or 77,568,640 acres, embraced within the boundaries of the Territory, but 11,417 square miles, or 7,307,157.22 acres, including reservations, have been surveyed.

I herewith transmit a map of the Territory, marked "D," upon which are noted all public surveys, grants, Indian and military reservations, and changes of county boundaries in this district, up to the close of the fiscal year. The map shows in blue ink the survey of grants executed during the year. It also shows one additional Indian reservation, that of the Zuñi Pueblo Indians, upon the New Mexico-Arizona boundary. This reserve embraces the grant made to that Pueblo by the Spanish Government in 1689, the original grant having been filed in this office by the United States agent for the Pueblos, July 3, 1875, but not having been yet acted upon and reported by the surveyor general its existence is unknown to the department.

I believe it would be to the interest of the government if an inspection were made of all surveys by persons designated by the department, independent of the surveyors general, as it would impress the deputies with the necessity of doing thorough and complete work from fear of the possibility of losing the fruit of their labor, should their work not be perfect in all respects.

If the inspectors are appointed by the surveyor general they would be most apt to designate local surveyors who, through prejudice, might make captious objections, or from friendship might favor the deputies in their reports. Hence, in my opinion, the selection by you of disinterested persons to make the inspections would be preferable.

#### OFFICE WORK.

The field notes of all surveys made under contracts entered into previous to the close of the past fiscal year have been examined and approved by this office, and transcripts of same have in every case been forwarded to the General Land Office, and the plats thereof have been prepared and disposed of as the law and regulations require.

The current work of the office has been kept up as nearly as possible with the small clerical force employed, which is entirely inadequate, and the business is necessarily considerably in arrears, occasioned by a lack of means to employ sufficient force to dispose of same, and keep the records in proper condition. In addition to the usual work of offices of this character, Congress has imposed the investigation of private land claims originating under the Spanish and Mexican Governments prior to the acquisition of the Territory by the United States. The original title papers and documents in connection with these claims being in Spanish, their translation is imperatively necessary, and a proper record of the original and of the official translation is also essential.

The witnesses examined in the course of the investigation of these cases are almost invariably Mexicans, and their evidence must be interpreted and reduced to writing in English, and after all the testimony has been submitted the surveyor general is required to transmit three copies of all the documents in Spanish, and the same number of copies of the translation thereof, together with the evidence and all proceedings had in the case, are copied in triplicate, the whole usually making a voluminous trans-



cript. This involves a large amount of labor not known to other offices of a similar character, in the adjudication, decision, and preparation of these private land claims for the action of Congress.

Upon taking charge of this office, something over a year since, I found a portion of the work several years in arrears. The record of the private land claims acted upon is several years behind, and no descriptive lists of public surveys have been furnished to the various local land offices since 1868.

The work of the office should be brought up and kept so, and while a portion of the work in arrears has been advanced, and the current work kept up during the past year, and that with a reduced force over previous years, yet it is impossible to make much headway in getting up the old records with the limited clerical force at my disposal, and I respectfully urge the necessity for the full allowance of clerk hire asked for in my estimates for the ensuing fiscal year, believing that it is imperatively necessary for the good of the public service. After these records are once brought up, a considerable reduction in the force of the office can thereafter be made.

The return of survey of the grants now under contract to be surveyed will doubtless, as has been the case heretofore, be followed by complaints that the proper location of the natural objects forming the boundary calls were not correctly discovered, *i. e.*, the survey does not correspond to the ideas of claimants, and an investigation into the facts must follow ere the survey is approved by me. A copy of the plat in each case of a grant survey should be furnished to the local land offices, (which has not heretofore been done,) all of which will largely increase the work of this office. A good business man will not permit his work to get in arrears, and the same rule should apply to the public business, yet no matter how much a public officer may desire to keep his work up, it not unfrequently (as is the case here) becomes a matter of impossibility unless sufficient force is allowed for that purpose.

My estimates, particularly in regard to clerk hire, are based upon what I know to be the actual requirements of the public service, and I trust that Congress will realize the necessity therefor. I respectfully call attention to my remarks upon this subject in my letter of July 18 last, in connection with the estimates of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and also to the estimates marked Exhibit "E," herewith submitted, together with my letters of the 3d instant, asking for a deficiency appropriation for this year.

#### INCIDENTAL EXPENDITURES.

Exhibit "H" shows the condition of the appropriation for incidental expenses, which was so small that it was impossible to obtain some necessary articles for the office without exceeding the appropriation, although I exercised the utmost economy in the premises.

When I took charge of the office the government paid \$600 per annum office rent. Since October last I have reduced the rent to \$480, and re-rent a portion of the building to private parties for \$240 per annum, thereby reducing the rent paid by government to \$240 per annum, as the amount received from private parties is deposited to the credit of the appropriation for office rent, &c.

Several articles of furniture are required for the office, particularly cases for the record books and accumulating files, but the appropriation is too small to admit of their purchase.

#### PUBLIC LANDS.

As will be seen from Exhibit "B," but a small proportion of the public lands has been surveyed in this district, and while the necessity exists for the immediate survey of a large portion of what is now unsurveyed public domain, Congress does not appear to realize that fact or to appreciate the requirements of the settlers and stock-raisers. The question of securing a permanent stock range is becoming an important one to the settlers engaged in stock raising, and if that portion of the public lands which are suitable only for grazing purposes were surveyed, and could be purchased at \$1.25 per acre at private entry, the government would receive an income from their disposition, and as they are unfit for agricultural purposes they remain unproductive property to the government. Upon the table lands and plains of New Mexico there is not water sufficient for irrigation, except in isolated places and adjacent to some of the numerous springs, but all of these lands afford fine grazing for cattle and sheep, as the grasses are nutritious during the entire year, and there is no necessity for winter feeding, while there is a sufficiency of water for stock even in the driest season.

The cost of surveying these lands is less than two and one-half cents per acre, and by their survey and exposition to sale at private entry at a graduated price, or even at the minimum government price, per acre, a considerable portion of them would find ready sale. Stock raisers, looking ahead to the speedy occupation of all the agricultural lands, would avail themselves of the opportunity to purchase tracts for permanent grazing ranges. And it appears to me to be sound policy to expose all of this class of lands for sale. They must all be surveyed at some time, and as they can only be



utilized for grazing purposes, I fail to perceive the economy to the government in prohibiting their survey and thereby withholding them from market. I believe it to be to the interest of the government that all these non-agricultural lands, as well as those adapted to agriculture and immediately liable to settlement, should be surveyed, and that the former should be open to private entry. Were they owned by individuals who did not desire to engage in stock raising, it would certainly be advisable for such persons to realize on them from parties who would utilize them for grazing purposes rather than hold them as unproductive property, and the proceeds could be employed more advantageously. If this business rule holds good in case of an individual, why does it not apply with equal force in that of the government? Were they agricultural lands, or were it probable even in the remote future that they would become such, the policy of the government of reserving lands for actual settlers would afford sufficient reason for withholding them from private entry, but as they will never, in my opinion, be suitable for agricultural purposes, and can only be utilized for grazing, and stock raisers alone could legitimately invest in them and make the investment remunerative, I see no valid reason why the policy herein suggested should not be adopted in regard to the disposition of these lands. I am confident that it is the only manner in which they can ever be sold, and the government would find ready sale for them, although it might be policy to graduate them in price, say from 25 cents to \$1.25 per acre, according to quality and accessibility to water.

#### PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

Of these there were none filed or acted upon during the year. In my last annual report I treated the subject of private land claims at some length, advancing the suggestion that they should receive early attention on the part of Congress; that they ought speedily to be segregated from the public domain by surveyed lines, and that a limitation of time be fixed by Congress, in which claims of this character shall be filed and proven up, and I respectfully call attention to the suggestion on this subject in that report, as I am yet of the opinion that the recommendations therein made are proper and right, and should be carried out, particularly in regard to fixing a limitation upon the time for filing and prosecuting claims of this class.

All the proceedings in these cases are *ex parte* in their nature, and the government has no attorney to represent it, where the title to millions of acres of land is involved, and the surveyor general is compelled to perform the duties of attorney for the government, and judicially determine the rights of the parties. The proper place for the investigation of these titles is in the courts, or by a commission, and if the present authority is continued in the surveyor general to investigate these titles, notice of day of hearing in each case should be given, and the United States district attorney should represent the government as against the claimants. While I do not shrink from any responsibility in the matter and will endeavor to perform my duty in the premises, both to the claimants and the government, yet it is an anomalous position to occupy, that of attorney for the government and judge between it and the claimants. Provision should also be made for the payment of witnesses for the government, in order that the real facts in every case may be truthfully reached. The records of the office should be kept at one place, and hence, in the event that it is deemed advisable, I recommend that the supreme court of the Territory be the proper tribunal to investigate these claims, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, by either the government or claimants.

The original title papers in these cases are valuable, and should not be scattered among the several judicial districts of the Territory, but they should be securely kept at one place in the custody of the tribunal that is called to investigate the validity of the claims. The appointment of a commission would involve an additional cost of salaries for the same, also for clerks, &c., which would be avoided by constituting the supreme court of the Territory the arbiter in these cases, and while the adoption of these suggestions would add to the duties of the court, and, in a limited degree, to the expense over the present mode of adjusting these titles, yet the interests of the government would be more secure than they are at present, unless the surveyor general can have the assistance of the United States district attorney, and unless provision is made for the payment of witnesses who may be summoned on behalf of the government in the cases presented.

#### AGRICULTURE, FRUIT, AND STOCK RAISING.

In some portions of the Territory, adjacent to the mountains, fair crops are raised without irrigation, yet, as a rule, irrigation is necessary for the success of the agriculturist. The valleys are rich, and where there is sufficient water for irrigating purposes, they produce excellent crops. Grapes, plums, apples, peaches, pears, and apricots, are grown in great abundance.

The grazing range is unexcelled, and hence stock raising is principally and most successfully engaged in.

#### MINERALS.

Since my last report some very large deposits of a superior quality of mica have been discovered about seventy-five miles northwest of Santa Fé, and are now being

successfully worked. Large quantities of this mineral, in sheets from five to thirty inches square, have been taken from these mines the past summer. The veins are nearly horizontal, and are about five feet thick, the upper and foot walls being quartz. Experts who have examined the article pronounce it far superior to any mica heretofore discovered in the United States, and as they advance in on the vein the mica improves both in size and quality.

The gold, silver, copper, and lead mines of the Territory have been operated the past year with somewhat renewed energy, and the result has been an increase in the amount of bullion produced. Grant County alone has produced, as estimated, \$50,000 in gold, \$476,000 in silver, and 2,000,000 pounds of copper, the past year.

The yield of gold, silver, copper and lead in this Territory for the past year, estimating from reliable data, has been about as follows:

Counties.	Gold.	Silver.	Pounds of copper.	Pounds of lead.
Cofax .....	\$200,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Santa Fé .....	20,000 00	.....	10,000	.....
Socorro .....	4,000 00	\$20,000 00	.....	800,000
Lincoln .....	30,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Grant .....	50,000 00	476,000 00	2,000,000	50,000
Total .....	304,000 00	496,000 00	2,010,000	850,000

The gold has been principally obtained from the placer mines in the several counties, and none of the mines have been worked to more than one-tenth their capacity, except possibly one or two of the silver mines in Grant County. Rich placer gold diggings and some very rich silver and copper lodes have been discovered, adjacent to and in the Sierra Blanca or White Mountains, immediately west of Fort Stanton, in Lincoln County. The placer gold diggings in the Territory are rich, but owing to the extreme scarcity of water cannot be worked except during the rainy season of July and August, and during the winter, when melted snow affords facilities for washing the dirt.

What is known as the "Ginn dry washer" has been pretty thoroughly tried in the separation of the gold from the sand and clay, but so far it has been unsuccessful, although I believe that the machine will, at no distant day, be improved upon, and a moderate success attained. The introduction of railroads, and the consequent influx of capital, will largely increase the mining operations in the territory, and will develop one of the richest mineral regions in the United States.

There was but one mining claim reported as surveyed during the year, and one filing under the act approved March 3, 1877, for sale of desert lands in certain States, &c.

A list of mineral deputy surveyors appointed under act May 10, 1872, is herewith submitted, marked "F."

For a statement of the expenditures for salaries and incidentals, and the condition of the several appropriations for this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, I respectfully call attention to exhibits marked respectively "G," "H" and "I."

#### CLIMATE.

The climate of New Mexico is unsurpassed for its salubrity. The winters are mild and the summers not excessively warm.

Through the courtesy of Lieut. S. C. Vedder, of the United States Signal Service, I learn that the mean maximum temperature at Santa Fé for the year ending June 30 last was 61°·6; mean minimum temperature for same period was 36°·4; mean average for the year, 49°; mean average humidity for same period, 51·8 per cent.

#### ACCOMPANYING EXHIBITS.

- A.—Statement of executed surveys and their cost.
- B.—List of surveyed townships and contents in acres.
- C.—List of private land claims surveyed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.
- D.—General map of New Mexico, showing surveys of public lands and private land claims.
- E.—Estimates for the ensuing fiscal year.
- F.—List of mineral deputy surveyors.
- G.—Expenditures on account of salaries.
- H.—Expenditures for incidental purposes.
- I.—Statement showing condition of the several appropriations for New Mexico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY M. ATKINSON,  
*Surveyor General.*

HON. J. A. WILLIAMSON,  
*Commissioner of the General Land Office.*

A.—Statement of public surveys made in the district of New Mexico during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

No.	Contract.		Contractors.	Character of survey.	Townships.	Ranges.	Surveyed.	Rate.	Cost.
	No.	Date.							
70	Sept. 27, 1876	William H. McBroom	Fourth correction line south.	16, 17, 18, 19, 20 S.	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 E.	m.	c.	z.	} \$10
70	do.	do.	First guide meridian east.	16 S.	20 and 21 E.	90	00	00	
70	do.	do.	Closing on parallel.	6 and 7 S.	10 and 11 E.	30	34	19	} \$10
70	do.	do.	Exterior.	7 and 8 S.	10 and 11 E.	0	25	65	
70	do.	do.	do.	8 and 9 S.	9 and 10 E.	8	03	70	} \$10
70	do.	do.	do.	9 and 10 S.	10 and 11 E.	11	56	60	
70	do.	do.	do.	11 and 12 S.	9 and 10 E.	11	79	00	} \$10
70	do.	do.	do.	16 and 17 S.	10 E.	11	78	90	
70	do.	do.	do.	17 and 18 S.	16, 17, 18, 19, 20 E.	6	00	00	} \$10
70	do.	do.	do.	8, 9, 10 S.	17, 18, 19, 20 E.	29	71	76	
70	do.	do.	do.	8, 9, 10, 11 S.	17, 18, 19, 20 E.	23	74	72	} \$10
70	do.	do.	do.	7, 8, 9, 10, 11 S.	8 and 9 E.	13	40	00	
70	do.	do.	do.	7 S.	9 and 10 E.	23	38	00	} \$10
70	do.	do.	do.	16 and 17 S.	10 and 11 E.	30	02	00	
70	do.	do.	do.	16 and 17 S.	11 and 12 E.	6	00	00	} \$10
70	do.	do.	do.	16 and 17 S.	18 and 19 E.	12	31	96	
70	do.	do.	do.	16 and 17 S.	17 and 18 E.	12	30	56	} \$10
70	do.	do.	do.	16 and 17 S.	16 and 17 E.	12	28	12	
70	do.	do.	do.	16 S.	15 and 16 E.	12	30	20	} \$10
70	do.	do.	do.	Closings on parallels.	10 E.	6	28	18	
70	do.	do.	do.	Subdivisional.	10 E.	1	47	95	} \$10
70	do.	do.	do.	do.	11 E.	44	09	76	
70	do.	do.	do.	do.	10 E.	59	79	38	} \$10
70	do.	do.	do.	do.	10 E.	60	01	01	
70	do.	do.	do.	do.	9 E.	59	76	56	} \$10
70	do.	do.	do.	do.	10 E.	59	77	76	
70	do.	do.	do.	do.	10 E.	59	79	25	} \$10
70	do.	do.	do.	do.	10 E.	60	03	20	
70	do.	do.	do.	do.	16 E.	37	63	06	} \$10
70	do.	do.	do.	do.	17 E.	61	79	49	
70	do.	do.	do.	do.	17 E.	59	74	93	} \$10
70	do.	do.	do.	do.	17 S.	59	77	88	
70	do.	do.	do.	do.	17 S.	3	12	74	} \$10
70	do.	do.	do.	Closings on parallels.	10, 11, 12, 13 W.	23	79	42	
70	do.	do.	do.	Exterior.	10, 11, 12, 13 W.	23	76	00	} \$10
71	Sept. 28, 1876	Rollin J. Reeves	do.	do.	10 and 11 W.	12	07	90	
71	do.	do.	do.	do.	11 and 12 W.	12	06	70	} \$10
71	do.	do.	do.	do.	12 and 13 W.	12	06	85	
71	do.	do.	do.	do.	13 W.	0	35	97	} \$10
71	do.	do.	do.	Closings on parallel.	13 W.	1	00	00	
71	do.	do.	do.	Re-establishing exterior.	19 and 20 S.	1	00	00	} \$10
71	do.	do.	do.	do.	19 and 20 S.	1	00	00	
71	do.	do.	do.	do.	13 W.	1	00	00	} \$10
71	do.	do.	do.	do.	13 W.	1	00	00	

\$6,604 45

[illegible]

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Santa Fé, N. Mex., September 10, 1877.*

HENRY M. ATKINSON,  
*Surveyor General.*

HENRY M. ATKINSON,  
*Surveyor General*



B.—Subdivisions. *List of surveyed townships, and contents thereof in acres, in the district of New Mexico, at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.*

Whole number subdivided.	Township.	Range.	Private claims embraced.	Reservations embraced.	Township area	Plat sent to register—	Remarks.
			360, 015. 45	13, 960. 00	6, 653, 434. 35		Totals, June 30, 1876.
311	28 north..	20 east ..	.....	.....	22, 750. 59	Sept. 20, 1876	
312	7 south..	10 east ..	.....	.....	13, 592. 73	June 1, 1877	
313	7 south..	11 east ..	.....	.....	23, 046. 34	..... do .....	
314	8 south..	10 east ..	.....	.....	23, 035. 81	..... do .....	
315	9 south..	9 east ..	.....	.....	23, 011. 94	..... do .....	
316	9 south..	10 east ..	.....	.....	23, 041. 66	..... do .....	
317	10 south..	10 east ..	.....	.....	23, 036. 58	..... do .....	
318	11 south..	10 east ..	.....	.....	23, 080. 72	..... do .....	
319	16 south..	11 west ..	.....	.....	640. 00	June 20, 1877	
320	16 south..	16 east ..	.....	.....	14, 160. 16	June 1, 1877	
321	16 south..	17 east ..	.....	.....	24, 538. 87	..... do .....	
322	17 south..	11 west ..	.....	.....	6, 677. 20	June 20, 1877	
323	17 south..	17 east ..	.....	.....	22, 972. 54	June 1, 1877	
324	17 south..	18 east ..	.....	.....	22, 994. 77	..... do .....	
325	19 south..	12 west ..	.....	.....	16, 726. 13	June 20, 1877	
326	19 south..	13 west ..	.....	.....	23, 263. 20	..... do .....	
327	20 south..	12 west ..	.....	.....	23, 339. 12	..... do .....	
328	21 south..	10 west ..	.....	.....	23, 284. 84	..... do .....	
329	21 south..	11 west ..	.....	.....	23, 368. 86	..... do .....	
330	21 south..	12 west ..	.....	.....	23, 463. 59	..... do .....	
331	21 south..	13 west ..	.....	.....	23, 217. 23	..... do .....	
332	21 south..	14 west ..	.....	.....	23, 304. 10	..... do .....	
333	22 south..	10 west ..	.....	.....	23, 034. 64	..... do .....	
334	22 south..	11 west ..	.....	.....	22, 934. 32	..... do .....	
335	22 south..	12 west ..	.....	.....	23, 066. 08	..... do .....	
336	22 south..	13 west ..	.....	.....	22, 857. 03	..... do .....	
337	22 south..	14 west ..	.....	.....	23, 021. 13	..... do .....	
338	23 south..	15 west ..	.....	.....	23, 037. 24	..... do .....	
339	24 south..	15 west ..	.....	.....	23, 099. 28	..... do .....	
340	24 south..	16 west ..	.....	.....	23, 043. 00	..... do .....	
341	25 south..	15 west ..	.....	.....	23, 109. 17	..... do .....	
			.....	.....	7, 307, 157. 22	.....	Totals, for June 30, 1877.

HENRY M. ATKINSON,  
*Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Santa Fe, N. Mex., September 10, 1877.*

C.—Private land claims surveyed in the district of New Mexico during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Contract.		Claim surveyed.		Surveyed by—	Cost of survey.			Acres.	Remarks.
No.	Date.	No.	Name.		Field-work.	Office-work.	Total.		
68	Apr. 15, 1876	1	Baca location, No. 1	Sawyer & McBroom				99, 289. 27	Surveyed under act of Mar. 3, 1875.
68	Apr. 15, 1876	3	Tierra Amarilla	do				594, 515. 55	
68	Apr. 15, 1876	9	John Scully et al.	do				108, 507. 64	
68	Apr. 15, 1876	18	Alexander Valle	do				574. 34	
68	Apr. 15, 1876	25	Cañon de San Diego	do				116, 286. 89	
68	Apr. 15, 1876	27	Las Trampas	do				46, 461. 22	
68	Apr. 15, 1876	28	Sebastian Martin	do				51, 387. 80	
68	Apr. 15, 1876	44	Antonio Ortiz	do				163, 921. 68	
68	Apr. 15, 1876	44	Ojo del Espiritu Santo	do				137, 875. 86	
68	Apr. 15, 1876	46	Cebolleta	do				200, 848. 25	
68	Apr. 15, 1876	71	Santa Ana Indian Pueblo	do				17, 360. 56	Surveyed under act of July 31, 1876.
71	Sept. 28, 1876	64	Mesta de Juana Lopez	do	\$662. 65	\$41. 66	\$704. 31	42, 092. 85	
72	Dec. 14, 1876	5	Casa Colorada	Rollin J. Reeves	902. 81	41. 20	1, 004. 01	131, 779. 37	
72	Dec. 14, 1876	8	Los Trigos	Sawyer & McElroy	282. 80	41. 20	334. 00	9, 646. 56	
72	Dec. 14, 1876	11	Chilili	do	494. 62	41. 20	535. 82	23, 626. 22	
72	Dec. 14, 1876	12	Agua Negra	do	376. 98	32. 96	409. 94	17, 361. 11	
72	Dec. 14, 1876	21	Tajique	do	269. 79	32. 96	302. 75	7, 183. 55	
72	Dec. 14, 1876	22	Torreón	do	262. 48	32. 96	295. 44	14, 146. 11	
72	Dec. 14, 1876	23	Manzano	do	387. 27	49. 45	436. 72	17, 360. 97	
72	Dec. 14, 1876	24	San Isidro	do	449. 24	41. 20	490. 44	11, 476. 68	
72	Dec. 14, 1876	30	Laguna tracts	do	1, 502. 17	82. 41	1, 584. 58	101, 510. 78	
72	Dec. 14, 1876	31	Gaspar Ortiz	do	24. 72	70. 12	94. 84	57. 18	
72	Dec. 14, 1876	35	Chamita	do	148. 50	32. 96	181. 46	1, 636. 29	
72	Dec. 14, 1876	37	Tejon	do	304. 11	41. 20	345. 31	12, 801. 46	
72	Dec. 14, 1876	38	Rancho Vigil	do	548. 89	41. 20	590. 09	31, 802. 92	
72	Dec. 14, 1876	47	Antoine Leroux	do	983. 51	57. 69	1, 041. 20	136, 024. 53	
72	Dec. 14, 1876	47	Acoma Indian Pueblo	do	641. 73	49. 45	691. 18	95, 791. 66	
72	Dec. 14, 1876	48		do	8, 332. 95	684. 42	9, 017. 37	2, 171, 259. 30	

HENRY M. ATKINSON,  
Surveyor General.SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Santa Fé, New Mex., September 10, 1877.

E.—*Estimates of appropriations required for the surveying service in New Mexico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879.*

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
ON SALARY ACCOUNT.		
Compensation of surveyor general .....	\$3, 000	
Compensation of translator and chief clerk .....	2, 000	
Compensation of two draughtsmen .....	3, 000	
Compensation of four clerks .....	6, 000	\$14, 000
ON SURVEYING ACCOUNT.		
Survey of base, meridian, standard, and township exterior and subdivisional lines ..	60, 000	
Confirmed and unconfirmed private land claims which have been favorably reported for Congressional action .....	40, 000	100, 000
ON CONTINGENT EXPENSE ACCOUNT.		
Fire proof safe, for keeping grant title papers, and office furniture .....	2, 500	
Stationery, messenger, and other necessary expenses .....	2, 000	4, 500
Total .....	118, 500	118, 500

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Santa Fé, N. Mex., September 10, 1877.*

HENRY M. ATKINSON,  
*Surveyor General.*

F.—*Mineral deputy surveyors in commission under the mining act of May 10, 1872, in the district of New Mexico on June 30, 1877.*

Name.	Residence.	Commissioned.
William McMullen .....	Santa Fé, Santa Fé County .....	October 3, 1872.
J. Howe Watts .....	do .....	October 18, 1872.
George Way .....	Socorro, Socorro County .....	December 27, 1872.
Lewis Kingman .....	Santa Fé, Santa Fé County .....	March 8, 1873.
A. D. Thorne .....	Lemitar, Socorro County .....	April 19, 1873.
Walter G. Marmon .....	Laguna, Bernalillo County .....	April 22, 1873.
Robert G. Marmon .....	do .....	April 23, 1873.
Chandler Robbins .....	Santa Fé, Santa Fé County .....	June 10, 1875.
Robert M. Jones .....	Fort Wingate, Valencia County .....	May 6, 1876.
William H. Bradley .....	Santa Fé, Santa Fé County .....	May 12, 1876.
William H. McBroom .....	do .....	April 24, 1877.
Charles Ackley .....	Silver City, Grant County .....	May 2, 1877.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Santa Fé, N. Mex., September 10, 1877.*

HENRY M. ATKINSON,  
*Surveyor General.*

G.—Statement of expenditures for salaries in the office of surveyor general of New Mexico during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Fiscal quarter.	Name.	Position.	Salary.	Time.		Amount.
				From—	To—	
First.....	Henry M. Atkinson...	Surveyor general .....	\$3,000	July 1	Sept. 30	\$750 00
First.....	David J. Miller .....	Translator and chief clerk..	2,000	July 1	Sept. 30	500 00
First.....	Will M. Tipton .....	Draughtsman .....	1,500	July 1	Sept. 30	375 00
First.....	James M. Irwin .....	Clerk .....	1,500	July 1	Sept. 30	375 00
First.....	Amado Chaves .....	do .....	1,500	July 1	July 31	126 35
First.....	Tranquilino Labadie .....	do .....	1,500	Aug. 1	Sept. 30	248 64
Second.....	Henry M. Atkinson .....	Surveyor general .....	3,000	Oct. 1	Dec. 31	750 00
Second.....	David J. Miller .....	Translator and chief clerk..	2,000	Oct. 1	Dec. 31	500 00
Second.....	Will M. Tipton .....	Draughtsman .....	1,500	Oct. 1	Dec. 31	375 00
Second.....	James M. Irwin .....	Clerk .....	1,500	Oct. 23	Oct. 31	36 68
Second.....	A. Z. Huggins .....	Draughtsman .....	1,500	Oct. 27	Dec. 5	154 89
Second.....	Edward H. Wilton .....	do .....	1,500	Nov. 19	Nov. 30	48 91
Third.....	Henry M. Atkinson .....	Surveyor general .....	3,000	Jan. 1	Mar. 31	750 00
Third.....	David J. Miller .....	Translator and chief clerk..	2,000	Jan. 1	Mar. 31	500 00
Third.....	Will M. Tipton .....	Draughtsman .....	1,500	Jan. 1	Mar. 31	375 00
Third.....	A. Z. Huggins .....	do .....	1,500	Feb. 1	Mar. 21	204 16
Fourth.....	Henry M. Atkinson .....	Surveyor general .....	3,000	Apr. 1	June 30	750 00
Fourth.....	David J. Miller .....	Translator and chief clerk..	2,000	Apr. 1	June 30	500 00
Fourth.....	Will M. Tipton .....	Draughtsman .....	1,500	Apr. 1	June 30	375 00
Fourth.....	James M. Irwin .....	Clerk .....	1,500	Apr. 1	June 30	375 00
Fourth.....	Charles H. Fitch .....	do .....	1,500	Apr. 1	Apr. 13	53 57
Fourth.....	George J. Dinkle .....	do .....	1,500	Apr. 1	Apr. 14	57 69
Fourth.....	Richard E. Pegram .....	do .....	1,500	Apr. 1	Apr. 21	86 53
Fourth.....	William White .....	Draughtsman .....	1,500	Apr. 1	May 20	181 31
Fourth.....	John Grant .....	Clerk .....	1,500	Apr. 2	Apr. 12	45 32
Fourth.....	Robert G. Mannon .....	Draughtsman .....	1,500	Apr. 5	May 2	115 38
Fourth.....	Amado Chaves .....	Clerk .....	1,500	Apr. 10	June 19	290 52
Total .....						8,899 95

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Santa Fé, N. Mex., September 10, 1877.

HENRY M. ATKINSON,  
Surveyor General.

H.—Statement of incidental expenditures in the office of surveyor general of New Mexico during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Fiscal quarter.	Name.	Consideration.	Time.		Amount.	Vouchers.
			From—	To—		
First.....	Telésforo Jaramillo.	Rent of office .....	July 1	Sept. 30	\$150 00	
First.....	John Ludwig .....	Messenger's services.	July 1	Sept. 30	90 00	
First.....	Seligman Brothers .....	Fire-wood .....			200 00	
First.....	H. M. Atkinson .....	Sundries .....			136 80	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Second.....	Telésforo Jaramillo.	Rent of office .....	Oct. 1	Dec. 31	120 00	
Second.....	John Ludwig .....	Messenger's services.	Oct. 1	Dec. 31	90 00	
Second.....	H. M. Atkinson .....	Sundries .....			99 45	3, 4, 5, 6.
Third.....	Telésforo Jaramillo.	Rent of office .....	Jan. 1	Mar. 31	120 00	
Third.....	John Ludwig .....	Messenger's services.	Jan. 1	Mar. 31	90 00	
Third.....	W. and L. E. Gurley.	Repairing compass, &c. ....			68 85	
Third.....	H. D. Hathaway .....	Blank books .....			70 50	
Third.....	D. McClelland .....	Township plats .....			25 00	
Third.....	H. M. Atkinson .....	Sundries .....			115 20	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
Fourth.....	Telésforo Jaramillo.	Rent of office .....	Apr. 1	June 30	120 00	
Fourth.....	John Ludwig .....	Messenger's services.	Apr. 1	June 30	90 00	
Fourth.....	H. M. Atkinson .....	Sundries .....			91 30	1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
Total .....					1,677 10	
Congressional appropriation of August 15, 1876 .....					1,500 00	
Receipts from subrent of part of office building .....					177 33	
Total .....					1,677 33	
Expenditures as above .....					1,677 10	
Reverting to the Treasury .....					23	

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Santa Fé, N. Mex., September 10, 1877.

HENRY M. ATKINSON,  
Surveyor General.



I.—Statement showing the condition of the several appropriations for the surveying service in New Mexico at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Appropriation for—	Amount.	Expended.	Reverting.
Survey of the public lands, act of July 31, 1876 .....	\$13, 500 00	\$13, 500 00	.....
Survey of confirmed private land claims, act of July 31, 1876 .....	17, 000 00	8, 332 95	\$8, 667 05
Compensation of surveyor general, act of August 15, 1876 .....	3, 000 00	3, 000 00	.....
Compensation of clerks, act of August 15, 1876 .....	\$4, 500 00 }		
Compensation of clerks, act of March 3, 1877 .....	5, 900 00 }	5, 899 95	05
Office rent, stationery, messenger, &c., act of July 31, 1876 .....	1, 400 00 }		
Receipts from subrenting of part of office building .....	1, 500 00 }	1, 677 10	23
	177 33 }		

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Santa Fé, N. Mex., September 10, 1877.

HENRY M. ATKINSON,  
Surveyor General.

H.—Report of the surveyor general of Colorado.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Denver, Colo., 1877.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your letter of the 3d day of April, 1877, I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report, in duplicate, of the surveying service in Colorado for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, together with map showing the progress of surveys, and the usual tabular statements, as follows:

A.—Statement of surveys made under the regular appropriation, and the accounts of the several deputies.

B.—Statement of surveys under acts of May 30, 1862, and March 3, 1871, and the accounts of the several deputies and depositors.

C.—Statement showing number of townships surveyed during the year, and the area of public land in the same.

D.—Statement of mining claims surveyed during the year, together with the amount deposited for office expenses for same.

E.—Statement showing amount of salaries paid surveyor general and clerks in his office for the year.

F.—Statement of amount expended for rent, books, stationery, and other incidentals.

The regular appropriation for surveys for the past year was expended principally in the southern and southwestern part of the State, on the headwaters of the Gunnison, Del Norte, and Las Animas Rivers.

A portion was distributed through the mountain parks and valleys, but as the appropriation for surveys was but \$20,000, not one-quarter of the surveys were made that have been petitioned for by actual settlers.

There are not less than one hundred townships in the State, containing *bona fide* settlers, who have occupied their claims from one to five years, which townships should be surveyed.

In a number of cases special deposits have been made by settlers for survey of their townships, but as the grasshoppers have taken a large portion of the crops for the past three years farmers have not been in financial condition to advance money for surveys.

The rich mining country in the southwestern part of the State has attracted not only miners but large numbers of farmers, who have settled upon the Gunnison, Uncompahgre, Rio Dolores, Animas, and other streams, and are crowding upon the Ute Indian reservation.

In my opinion this reservation should be reduced in extent, and if the Indians can be transferred to some less settled part of the country it should be abandoned, for the reason that it withholds from market the rich valleys of the above-named streams and their tributaries, and retards civilization.

The whites are driven from the reservation, and are not allowed to mine or farm any portion of it, while the Indians are permitted to occupy it or roam over other parts of the State at pleasure. If the reservation cannot be abandoned it would be of great benefit to the southwest portion of the State if it could be reduced in extent by making the 39th degree of latitude the south boundary. This would open up some of the finest agricultural and timbered lands in the State, and materially assist in de-

veloping the rich minerals of the San Juan country. - I hope Congress may be induced to take some action in this matter during the next session.

The agricultural interests of the State are in a more prosperous condition than they have been in for several years.

From every quarter reports agree that the season has been unusually propitious, and the statistics of this year's crop will show a greater production than in any previous year of the history of the State, and the consequences will be felt in the impulse given to every department of our industries.

The grasshoppers have not yet (August) visited us, and it is not probable that they will. The wheat and all small grain is already harvested and out of their reach, and they could not do much damage if they should put in an appearance.

Wheat this year will average fully 30 bushels to the acre. One farmer who sowed 400 acres, from which he gathered 12,000 bushels, receives \$1.50 per bushel, realizing the snug sum of \$18,000; his expenses were not over \$6,000, leaving a net profit of \$12,000.

Another farmer, whose average was over 30 bushels to the acre, had one small field of five acres which yielded an average of 81½ bushels.

We have been compelled to import some wheat each year for the past three years, but this year it is estimated by good judges that we shall export over 200,000 bushels.

Railroad building has progressed with unusual activity during the past year. Over seventy miles of railroad having been graded, ironed, and equipped.

The Denver and Rio Grande (narrow gauge) Road has extended its line from Cucharis across the Sangre-de-Christo range of mountains to Garland, on the eastern edge of San Luis Park, a distance of fifty-one miles; thence it debouches in the valley of the Del Norte. It passes through some of the wildest and grandest scenery of the Rocky Mountains, and in crossing the "range," reaches the elevation of 9,339 feet above the sea, being the highest point reached by any railroad in North America. This road furnishes the cheapest and best route to the San Juan mines, and is doing an immense business.

The Colorado Central (narrow gauge) has completed its line to Georgetown, a distance of twenty miles from Floyd Hill, the former terminus, and is now grading its line (broad gauge) from Longmont, Colo., to Cheyenne, Wyo., a distance of sixty miles, making a continuous broad gauge from the Union Pacific Railroad to Denver. They have already eighteen miles ironed, and expect to have the entire line completed within sixty days. This will give us four distinct outlets east.

The South Park and Pacific Road, which has been in successful operation from Denver to Morrison, sixteen miles, for two years, has during the year graded about forty miles of road bed through the Platte Cañon, and expects to have this distance ironed and equipped by the 1st of January next.

These several roads have been built and are building without aid either of money or land from the government, and the last named is built and building (with the exception of the iron and rolling stock) entirely with home capital.

By the executive order of the President, dated March 2, 1877, the action of the register and receiver of the land-office at Pueblo, awarding lands to claimants upon the Vigil and Saint Vrain grant, was confirmed, and the claimants will receive title to their claims, and the remainder of the grant be open to pre-emption and homestead. It is certainly a matter of congratulation to the people who have lived many years upon this land in so much doubt as to the title to their homes that the matter is virtually settled. The unsettled condition of the title of these lands has materially retarded settlement in this portion of the State, as but few settlers were willing to settle upon lands the title to which was in question, and those who did settle did not feel warranted in making substantial improvements.

The mineral resources of Colorado are too well known to need any commendation from me, and I will only say that they are in a flourishing and paying condition.

In addition to the well known coal fields of Cañon City, Trinidad, Boulder, and Golden City, large beds of the best bituminous coal are found in the west part of the State, on Bear River and on the head waters of the Gunnison. It is also reported that a fine quality of anthracite coal is found on the border and within the Indian reservation. Large quantities of iron-ore are found in many places, and the iron and coal interests of the State are destined to be of immense value.

The reduced compensation per mile for surveying has already caused some embarrassment to this office, and there are numbers of townships situated in the mountains, and containing many actual settlers, which can never be surveyed at the price now allowed by law.

On the 27th of April last, George L. Scott and others made a deposit upon the usual estimate for survey of township 37 north, range 9 west, and I have been unable to find a deputy who will undertake the work for the price.

Large quantities of land in this township would be taken by settlers for its timber and agricultural land, and they are anxious to procure title, so that they may make permanent improvements.

The greater part of the land yet to be surveyed in the State is mountainous and very difficult to survey, and in my opinion the price should not be less than that submitted with my estimates for the coming year.

I would respectfully call your attention to the necessity of providing for the early survey of the timbered lands of the State. In no other way can the timber be protected from great waste.

The pioneer settler, who foregoes the comforts of civilization to build new towns and settlements on the frontier, must have timber; saw-mills must be brought in to saw it for him; wood must be cut to keep himself and family from the cold; and in the mining region large quantities must be used to timber mines and smelt the ores.

During my residence of eighteen years in Colorado, many prosecutions have been commenced against parties for committing depredations upon government timber, and but few convictions have been secured; for in some cases the very judge and jury sitting in the cause were at the time being kept warm by fires made of wood cut from government land, and it is almost impossible to secure a conviction.

If the lands were surveyed and sold, they would soon be in the hands of a large number of persons, whose interest would be to see that marauders were kept off, and they would also protect the timber from the destructive fires which destroy large quantities every year. The government would then realize the full value of the land.

#### For incidentals:

For rent, fuel, stationery, messenger, furniture, and other incidental expenses .....	\$3,000 00
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#### For surveys:

Survey of 600 miles of standard lines, at \$16 .....	9,600 00
Survey of 3,000 miles of exterior township lines, at \$14 .....	42,000 00
Survey of 8,400 miles of subdivisional lines, at \$10 .....	84,000 00
	135,600 00
For survey of west boundary of Colorado, 280 miles, at \$70 per mile .....	19,600 00

The above estimate has been carefully prepared with a view to the actual necessities of the service.

The appropriation for clerks in this office has been for the past two years wholly inadequate, as the arrears of office work detailed hereafter will show. I am at a loss to know how to do the office work incident to the appropriation of \$35,000 for the present fiscal year with but \$3,000 for clerks. This amount is not sufficient to pay chief clerk and one draughtsman, and it will be absolutely necessary to have at least one transcribing clerk; and to do the work properly and bring up arrears I should have an assistant draughtsman and two transcribing clerks.

In my opinion it is mistaken policy to allow the records of the office to get so far in arrears, as the time lost in hunting through records not properly indexed or filed will overbalance the expense of keeping them in order.

The amount estimated for incidental expenses will be required, in my opinion, to pay rent, messenger, stationery, &c. The increasing number of mining claims, as well as the regular appropriation for surveys, requires large quantities of drawing paper, instruments, transcript paper, and other expenses incident to the work.

The office is greatly in need of new and additional furniture. Some of the furniture has been in use sixteen years, and is necessarily in bad condition.

The estimate for surveys is not in excess of what will be actually necessary to accommodate *bona fide* settlers, State selections, and furnish a basis upon which miners may definitely locate their mining claims.

Under the act of Congress admitting Colorado as a State, over 350,000 acres of land are yet to be selected for State purposes, and the governor and commissioners, whose duty it is to make selections, are anxious that additional surveys be made, that they may be able to select lands soon after survey and before the best lands are taken.

The survey of the west boundary of the State should be made at an early day, in order that the lines of survey may be closed thereon, to segregate the lands of the State from those of Utah, and to enable settlers to apply at the proper land office to enter their lands.

The surveys which I propose to make are principally as follows, viz: Extend the second correction line northwest into the North Park, and run exterior and section lines, taking in settlements on the Big Laramie and Platte Rivers; survey the eleventh and twelfth guide meridian from the first correction line north, north to the north boundary; extend the first correction line northwest to the west boundary; survey the second correction line north from the eleventh guide meridian, east to mountains and west to west boundary of the State; survey exterior and section lines to include settlements on the Tampah, Little Snake, and other streams.

The base line, first, second, and third correction lines south, should be extended west

to the Indian reservation, and such exterior and subdivisional lines run as actual settlers require.

The ninth, tenth, and eleventh correction lines north (New Mexico meridian) should be extended west to the Indian reservation; the first guide west should be run north to the reservation, and exterior and subdivisional lines should be run to include settlements on the Rio Dolores, San Miguel, Uncompahgre, the headwaters of the Gunnison, Rio Grande, Rio Conejos, Rio San Juan, including the Pagosa springs.

I believe it is economy for Congress to make liberal appropriations for our new and prosperous State, and the past has proven that it has been a paying investment. By examining the reports for the past five years, I find that the amount of land disposed of by the United States in Colorado by pre-emption, homestead, &c., at regular government prices, is four times the amount appropriated for surveys during the same period, and the amount disposed of for cash and land warrants is more than double the amount appropriated for surveys during the same period.

In further reply to your letter, I have the honor to report arrears of office work as follows, viz: The descriptive lists of townships surveyed, which should have been sent to the local land offices with the triplicate plats, have not been prepared or transmitted for the past four years. A part of the field notes and plats of surveys for 1875, and all of those for 1876 and 1877, have not been arranged, bound, or indexed. The letters, records, and papers belonging to the office should all be overhauled and arranged in such a manner that reference can be readily made to the past business of the office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. L. CAMPBELL,  
*Surveyor General of Colorado.*

*A.—Statement of surveys made under the regular appropriation, and accounts of the several deputies, for the year ending June 30, 1877.*

1876.			1876.		
Nov. 28	Beverly Tompkins .....	\$722 38	July 1	By appropriation .....	\$20,000 00
Dec. 2	Edwin H. Kellogg .....	718 92		By excess .....	104 30
14	Daniel C. Oakes .....	2,859 96			
15	Newell Colby .....	333 34			
19					
1877.	Albert W. Brewster .....	360 83			
Jan. 9	John K. Ashley .....	1,441 77			
24	Daniel C. Oakes .....	1,081 61			
27	Abraham F. Overholt .....	432 80			
Feb. 9	George D. Nickel .....	420 00			
Mar. 3	Edwin H. Kellogg .....	2,333 09			
5	George D. Nickel .....	1,137 18			
13	Jason S. Fahringer .....	392 56			
16	Albert W. Brewster .....	361 87			
26	John M. Odenheimer .....	385 62			
Apr. 24	Jason S. Fahringer .....	2,258 45			
June 20	Albinus Z. Sheldon .....	993 09			
25	Albert W. Brewster .....	359 23			
July 9	.....do .....	444 18			
Aug. 7	George D. Nickel .....	1,208 40			
15	Edwin H. Kellogg .....	804 08			
29	Henry C. Hopper .....	844 94			
		20,104 30			20,104 30

*B.—Statement of surveys made under the acts of Congress of May 30, 1862, and March 3, 1872, and the accounts of the several deputies and depositors for excess, for the year ending June 30, 1877.*

1876.			1877.		
Aug. 1	Daniel C. Oakes .....	\$743 79	June 30	By individual deposits .....	\$3,389 00
1	Henry Hall, (excess) .....	25 21			
Sept. 6	William M. May .....	625 00			
Dec. 21	.....do .....	600 69			
21	George W. Lockhart, (excess) ..	24 31			
1877.					
Jan. 5	H. W. Reed .....	50 00			
22	T. Martin Trippe .....	50 00			
Apr. 9	William H. Bradt .....	693 03			
9	Francis Edw. Hayden, (excess) ..	306 97			
May 3	Hal Sayr .....	210 05			
3	Hiram F. Sawyer, (excess) ....	59 95			
		3,389 00			3,389 00



C.—Statement showing the number of townships surveyed during the year ending June 30, 1877, and the area of public lands contained in the same.

Township.	Range.	Area.	Township.	Range.	Area.
		<i>Acres.</i>			<i>Acres.</i>
27 south .....	54 west .....	23, 023. 80	25 south .....	70 west .....	23, 266. 49
13 south .....	56 west .....	23, 179. 77	9 south .....	71 west .....	23, 195. 65
17 south .....	66 west .....	23, 092. 49	23 south .....	71 west .....	23, 149. 14
17 south .....	67 west .....	23, 039. 52	24 south .....	71 west .....	23, 008. 08
18 south .....	67 west .....	23, 036. 04	25 south .....	71 west .....	23, 156. 50
6 north .....	69 west .....	23, 295. 80	21 south .....	72 west .....	22, 965. 92
7 north .....	69 west .....	5, 293. 81	9 south .....	73 west .....	23, 086. 18
8 north .....	69 west .....	6, 380. 98	10 south .....	73 west .....	23, 128. 75
12 south .....	69 west .....	22, 772. 66	20 south .....	73 west .....	23, 075. 81
13 south .....	69 west .....	23, 078. 57	4 south .....	74 west .....	23, 010. 36
3 north .....	70 west .....	8, 476. 83	7 south .....	74 west .....	23, 008. 65
8 north .....	70 west .....	22, 778. 09	10 south .....	74 west .....	22, 849. 02
9 north .....	70 west .....	23, 005. 10	7 south .....	75 west .....	22, 913. 40
12 south .....	70 west .....	22, 648. 93	11 south .....	80 west .....	20, 974. 93

## SURVEYS FROM NEW MEXICO MERIDIAN.

40 north .....	1 east .....	23, 032. 35	50 north .....	9 east .....	22, 997. 31
41 north .....	1 east .....	23, 108. 32	37 north .....	11 east .....	23, 062. 17
46 north .....	1 east .....	22, 860. 43	40 north .....	1 west .....	23, 039. 09
49 north .....	1 east .....	22, 958. 87	50 north .....	1 west .....	22, 931. 05
46 north .....	2 east .....	23, 073. 80	40 north .....	2 west .....	23, 109. 80
40 north .....	3 east .....	23, 157. 71	40 north .....	3 west .....	23, 174. 92
45 north .....	4 east .....	23, 049. 22	35 north .....	8 west .....	22, 973. 50
43 north .....	7 east .....	24, 462. 83	35 north .....	9 west .....	22, 972. 81
43 north .....	8 east .....	24, 462. 82	36 north .....	9 west .....	22, 963. 22
47 north .....	8 east .....	23, 188. 83	35 north .....	10 west .....	22, 947. 22
48 north .....	8 east .....	23, 013. 84	35 north .....	13 west .....	22, 972. 09
51 north .....	8 east .....	18, 940. 70	36 north .....	13 west .....	22, 964. 52

D.—List of mineral claims surveyed in the State of Colorado during the year ending June 30, 1877, together with the amount deposited for office expenses for the same.

No. of survey.	Name of lode.	Date of approval.	Location.	Amount of deposit.
419	Saint Louis .....	Aug. 12, 1876	Gilpin County .....	\$16 00
435	R. P. Ranney .....	July 20, 1876	do .....	16 00
437	Lindon .....	July 18, 1876	do .....	16 00
433	Placer .....	Sept. 26, 1876	do .....	16 00
438	Black Quartz .....	July 22, 1876	do .....	16 00
439	Pleasant View .....	Aug. 8, 1876	do .....	16 00
440	Alonzo Farnald .....	Sept. 15, 1876	do .....	16 00
441	Rialto .....	May 26, 1877	do .....	16 00
442	Carr .....	Sept. 19, 1876	do .....	16 00
443	R. D. Kinney .....	May 1, 1877	do .....	16 00
444	Mackey .....	Sept. 6, 1876	do .....	16 00
445	Colorado Extension .....	Sept. 11, 1876	do .....	16 00
446	Butler .....	Aug. 28, 1876	do .....	16 00
447	Hubert .....	Sept. 30, 1876	do .....	16 00
448	Huddleston .....	Sept. 19, 1876	do .....	16 00
449	Gunnell .....	Sept. 21, 1876	do .....	16 00
451	Black Hawk .....	Sept. 21, 1876	do .....	16 00
452	Camp Grove .....	Jan. 22, 1877	do .....	16 00
453	Golden Cloud .....	Sept. 30, 1876	do .....	16 00
454	Gunnell .....	Oct. 11, 1876	do .....	16 00
455	Marine .....	Oct. 10, 1876	do .....	16 00
456	Herbert Spencer .....	Oct. 17, 1876	do .....	16 00
458	California .....	Feb. 8, 1877	do .....	16 00
459	Bullion .....	Jan. 27, 1877	do .....	16 00
461	Frontenac .....	Feb. 16, 1877	do .....	16 00
463	Calhoun .....	May 1, 1877	do .....	16 00
464	Gregory 2d .....	Apr. 19, 1877	do .....	16 00
465	Gardner .....	Apr. 30, 1877	do .....	16 00
470	Gunnell .....	May 14, 1877	do .....	16 00
472	Sterling .....	Apr. 25, 1877	do .....	16 00
473	Gunnell .....	Apr. 30, 1877	do .....	16 00

*List of mineral claims surveyed in the State of Colorado, &c.—Continued.*

No. of survey.	Name of lode.	Date of approval.	Location.	Amount of deposit.
474	Canandaigua.....	June 26, 1877	Gilpin County.....	\$16 00
476	First Centennial.....	June 28, 1877	do.....	16 00
477	Treasure.....	June 8, 1877	do.....	16 00
616	Tunnel Lode No. 7.....	July 26, 1876	Clear Creek County.	16 00
627	Placer.....	July 3, 1876	do.....	16 00
629	Lamartine.....	July 11, 1876	do.....	16 00
630	Mill site.....	July 8, 1876	do.....	16 00
631	Heaton.....	Aug. 1, 1876	do.....	16 00
633	William H. Brown.....	Aug. 12, 1876	do.....	16 00
634	Columbus.....	Aug. 12, 1876	do.....	16 00
635	Argentine.....	Aug. 12, 1876	do.....	16 00
636	Washington.....	July 27, 1876	do.....	16 00
637	Golden.....	Aug. 8, 1876	do.....	16 00
638	Mill site.....	Aug. 8, 1876	do.....	16 00
639	Mill site and water power.....	Aug. 15, 1876	do.....	16 00
640	Benton.....	Aug. 17, 1876	do.....	16 00
641	Providence.....	Aug. 10, 1876	do.....	16 00
642	W. H. White.....	Aug. 24, 1876	do.....	16 00
643	General Hayes.....	Aug. 26, 1876	do.....	16 00
644	Colorado.....	Sept. 11, 1876	do.....	16 00
645	California.....	Sept. 1, 1876	do.....	16 00
646	Mill site.....	Sept. 12, 1876	do.....	16 00
647	Empire.....	Sept. 28, 1876	do.....	16 00
648	Badger State.....	Oct. 14, 1876	do.....	16 00
649	Freeland.....	Oct. 20, 1876	do.....	16 00
650	Sydney Myers.....	Nov. 24, 1876	do.....	16 00
651	Old Whig.....	Nov. 10, 1876	do.....	16 00
652	Mill site.....	Nov. 27, 1876	do.....	16 00
653	Freeland.....	Jan. 5, 1877	do.....	16 00
655	Lincoln.....	Mar. 29, 1877	do.....	16 00
656	Clarisa.....	Dec. 1, 1876	do.....	16 00
657	Frank Blair.....	Nov. 25, 1876	do.....	16 00
658	Gem.....	Dec. 13, 1876	do.....	16 00
659	Freeland.....	Jan. 9, 1877	do.....	16 00
660	.....Do.....	Jan. 9, 1877	do.....	16 00
661	Summit.....	Feb. 8, 1877	do.....	16 00
662	Atlantic.....	Jan. 24, 1877	do.....	16 00
663	Equator.....	Jan. 25, 1877	do.....	16 00
664	Placer.....	Jan. 26, 1877	do.....	16 00
665	Stevens.....	Feb. 20, 1877	do.....	16 00
666	Tilden.....	Feb. 28, 1877	do.....	16 00
667	Beauzy.....	Feb. 21, 1877	do.....	16 00
668	Hyland.....	Feb. 26, 1877	do.....	16 00
669	Nonpareil.....	Mar. 26, 1877	do.....	16 00
671	Placer.....	Mar. 15, 1877	do.....	16 00
672	Black.....	Apr. 2, 1877	do.....	16 00
674	Hawkeye.....	Apr. 10, 1877	do.....	16 00
675	George Gregory.....	Apr. 3, 1877	do.....	16 00
676	Purchase.....	Apr. 10, 1877	do.....	16 00
677	Free American Extension No. 1.....	Apr. 11, 1877	do.....	16 00
678	Coatney.....	Apr. 12, 1877	do.....	16 00
679	Tenth Legion.....	Apr. 11, 1877	do.....	16 00
680	Livingston Company.....	Apr. 12, 1877	do.....	16 00
684	Golconda.....	May 17, 1877	do.....	16 00
685	Eureka.....	June 7, 1877	do.....	16 00
688	Great Equator and Placer.....	June 14, 1877	do.....	16 00
689	Great Eastern.....	June 8, 1877	do.....	16 00
690	Grand Central.....	June 7, 1877	do.....	16 00
691	Boulder Nest.....	May 28, 1877	do.....	16 00
692	Lincoln.....	June 26, 1877	do.....	16 00
698	Benton.....	June 23, 1877	do.....	16 00
699	Emma.....	June 28, 1877	do.....	16 00
700	.....Do.....	June 28, 1877	do.....	16 00
702	White.....	June 19, 1877	do.....	16 00
703	White Extension.....	June 19, 1877	do.....	16 00
706	St. Patrick.....	June 19, 1877	do.....	16 00
211	Danville.....	Nov. 18, 1876	Park County.....	16 00
212	Helvetia.....	Sept. 9, 1876	do.....	16 00
214	Snowbird.....	Jan. 3, 1877	do.....	16 00
215	Guinea Pig.....	Jan. 3, 1877	do.....	16 00
216	Lime.....	Aug. 19, 1876	Lake County.....	16 00
217	Stone.....	Sept. 18, 1876	do.....	16 00
218	Rock.....	Aug. 19, 1876	do.....	16 00
224	Placer.....	Oct. 30, 1876	do.....	16 00
225	Enna.....	Feb. 3, 1877	Park County.....	16 00
226	Champion.....	Dec. 2, 1876	Summit County.....	16 00
227	Columbia.....	Mar. 2, 1877	Park County.....	16 00

## D.—List of mineral claims surveyed in the State of Colorado, &amp;c.—Continued.

No. of survey.	Name of lode.	Date of approval	Location.	Amount of deposit.
229	Vesuvius .....	Jan. 31, 1877	Lake County .....	\$16 00
230	Nova Zembla .....	Jan. 18, 1877	Park County .....	16 00
232	Bull's Eye .....	June 6, 1877	Lake County .....	16 00
233	Iron .....	June 6, 1877	do .....	16 00
236	Dome .....	June 5, 1877	do .....	16 00
246	Twin lode and mill site .....	Dec. 30, 1876	Boulder County .....	16 00
265	Brick Pomeroy .....	Nov. 17, 1876	do .....	16 00
276	Placer .....	July 12, 1876	do .....	16 00
279	Shadow .....	July 3, 1876	do .....	16 00
281	Comstock .....	Aug. 1, 1876	do .....	16 00
282	Phoebe .....	Sept. 9, 1876	do .....	16 00
283	Sunrise .....	Aug. 2, 1876	do .....	16 00
284	Hillsborough .....	Aug. 2, 1876	do .....	16 00
285	Council Hill .....	Aug. 25, 1876	do .....	16 00
286	Jo Daviess County .....	Sept. 2, 1876	do .....	16 00
287	Ten-Forty .....	Sept. 4, 1876	do .....	16 00
288	Oriole .....	Aug. 25, 1876	do .....	16 00
289	Aurum .....	Aug. 23, 1876	do .....	16 00
290	Buckskin Jo .....	Aug. 23, 1876	do .....	16 00
291	Tiowaba .....	Aug. 29, 1876	do .....	16 00
292	Denver View .....	Aug. 29, 1876	do .....	16 00
293	Chinook .....	Aug. 29, 1876	do .....	16 00
294	Alhambra .....	Oct. 21, 1876	do .....	16 00
295	North America .....	Sept. 4, 1876	do .....	16 00
296	War Eagle and mill site .....	Oct. 9, 1876	do .....	16 00
297	Grand View .....	Oct. 21, 1876	do .....	16 00
298	Humbolt and mill site .....	Dec. 23, 1876	do .....	16 00
299	Smuggler and mill site .....	Nov. 23, 1876	do .....	16 00
300	Cohen .....	Nov. 17, 1876	do .....	16 00
301	Careless Boy and mill site .....	Dec. 6, 1876	do .....	16 00
302	Placer .....	Dec. 4, 1876	do .....	16 00
303	New York .....	Jan. 6, 1877	do .....	16 00
304	Eldorado and mill site .....	Dec. 11, 1876	do .....	16 00
305	Mollie Mullin and mill site .....	Dec. 9, 1876	do .....	16 00
306	Milwaukee .....	Dec. 12, 1876	do .....	16 00
307	Emma No. 2 and mill site .....	Apr. 17, 1877	do .....	16 00
308	Placer .....	Apr. 19, 1877	do .....	16 00
309	Graphic .....	Jan. 13, 1877	do .....	16 00
310	Atlantic .....	Jan. 6, 1877	do .....	16 00
312	King Wilhelm .....	Apr. 17, 1877	do .....	16 00
314	Placer .....	Mar. 3, 1877	do .....	16 00
315	Red Cloud .....	Feb. 20, 1877	do .....	16 00
316	Belle of Memphis .....	Mar. 7, 1877	do .....	16 00
317	Mystic .....	June 8, 1877	do .....	16 00
318	Comet .....	June 26, 1877	do .....	16 00
321	Mountain Chief .....	May 1, 1877	do .....	16 00
322	Melvina .....	Apr. 2, 1877	do .....	16 00
323	Silver Queen .....	Apr. 25, 1877	do .....	16 00
327	Lillie of the West .....	June 5, 1877	do .....	16 00
328	Placer .....	May 25, 1877	do .....	16 00
330	Gray Copper .....	June 6, 1877	do .....	16 00
331	Vaulcuse .....	June 6, 1877	do .....	16 00
332	Yellow Pine .....	June 14, 1877	do .....	16 00
333	Brighton and mill site .....	June 23, 1877	do .....	16 00
334	Wiest and mill site .....	June 23, 1877	do .....	16 00
77	Dexter .....	July 7, 1876	Rio Grande County .....	16 00
78	Wickman .....	Aug. 1, 1876	Summit County .....	16 00
81	Placer .....	Aug. 23, 1876	Hinsdale County .....	16 00
82	Eighth Wonder .....	Sept. 6, 1876	Rio Grande County .....	16 00
83	Golden Star No. 2 .....	Sept. 20, 1876	do .....	16 00
85	Osceola .....	Aug. 13, 1876	San Juan County .....	16 00
86	Placer .....	Aug. 12, 1876	Conejos County .....	16 00
87	do .....	Aug. 12, 1876	do .....	16 00
88	Morooratatz .....	Aug. 25, 1876	La Platte County .....	16 00
89	Comstock .....	Aug. 25, 1876	do .....	16 00
90	Comstock and mill site .....	Aug. 26, 1876	do .....	16 00
91	Morooratatz .....	Nov. 18, 1876	do .....	16 00
92	Ocean Wave .....	Aug. 10, 1876	Hinsdale County .....	16 00
93	Wave of the Ocean .....	Aug. 10, 1876	do .....	16 00
94	Tom Moore .....	Sept. 27, 1876	San Juan County .....	16 00
95	Oriental and mill site .....	Sept. 20, 1876	do .....	16 00
96	Seymour .....	Oct. 16, 1876	do .....	16 00
99	Placer .....	Aug. 26, 1876	Hinsdale County .....	16 00
100	Flat Broke .....	Sept. 5, 1876	San Juan County .....	16 00
101	Numa .....	Sept. 25, 1876	do .....	16 00
102	Dakota .....	Sept. 25, 1876	do .....	16 00
103	Deposit .....	Mar. 16, 1877	do .....	16 00
104	Washington .....	Apr. 30, 1877	do .....	16 00

## D.—List of mineral claims surveyed in the State of Colorado, &amp;c.—Continued.

No. of survey.	Name of lode.	Date of approval.	Location.	Amount of deposit.
105	Napoleon .....	Dec. 9, 1876	San Juan County ...	\$16 00
106	Victoria .....	Feb. 16, 1877	do .....	16 00
107	Burrows No. 2 .....	Mar. 17, 1877	do .....	16 00
109	Vermillion Extension No. 1 .....	Mar. 17, 1877	do .....	16 00
111	Yankton Extra .....	Apr. 30, 1877	do .....	16 00
112	Placer .....	May 16, 1877	do .....	16 00
113	Equator .....	Mar. 20, 1877	do .....	16 00
114	Cross .....	Mar. 23, 1877	do .....	16 00
115	Vermillion .....	Mar. 20, 1877	do .....	16 00
117	Burrows Extension .....	Apr. 14, 1877	do .....	16 00
118	Yankton .....	Mar. 21, 1877	do .....	16 00
120	Red Cloud .....	Mar. 21, 1877	do .....	16 00
121	Mineral Point .....	Mar. 23, 1877	do .....	16 00
123	Red Rogers .....	Oct. 24, 1876	do .....	16 00
124	Missionary .....	Dec. 15, 1876	Rio Grande County ..	16 00
125	Manitou .....	Oct. 23, 1876	San Juan County ..	16 00
126	Cynic .....	Nov. 29, 1876	do .....	16 00
127	Whale .....	Oct. 23, 1876	do .....	16 00
127	Little Fanny .....	Oct. 2, 1876	do .....	16 00
128	Philadelphia .....	Oct. 28, 1876	do .....	16 00
129	Cleopatra .....	Dec. 7, 1876	Hinsdale County ..	16 00
130	Trail .....	Feb. 26, 1877	San Juan County ..	16 00
132	Denver Belle .....	Oct. 26, 1876	do .....	16 00
133	J. J. Crook .....	Dec. 9, 1876	Hinsdale County ..	16 00
134	Cashier .....	Nov. 4, 1876	San Juan County ..	16 00
135	Badger State .....	Nov. 21, 1876	do .....	16 00
136	Ulysses .....	Nov. 23, 1876	do .....	16 00
137	Lucky .....	Nov. 21, 1876	do .....	16 00
138	Ophir .....	Feb. 27, 1877	do .....	16 00
139	Clipper .....	Feb. 13, 1877	do .....	16 00
140	Cedar .....	Feb. 12, 1877	do .....	16 00
141	Whippoorwill .....	Mar. 1, 1877	do .....	16 00
142	Excelsior .....	Apr. 14, 1877	do .....	16 00
144	M. Ellen .....	May 14, 1877	Hinsdale County ..	16 00
				3,520 00

## E.—Statement showing amount of salaries paid surveyor general and clerks in his office for the year ending June 30, 1877.

DR.		CR.	
1876.	Paid from regular appropriation:	1876.	
Sept. 30	To salaries, first quarter .....	July 1	By regular appropriation ....
Dec. 31	To salaries, second quarter .....	1877.	
1877.		July 1	By balance from last fiscal
Mar. 31	To salaries, third quarter .....	year.	6,214 72
June 30	To salaries, fourth quarter .....	July 1	By special deposits during
	Balance reverting .....		the past fiscal year.
			4,723 00
	6,600 00		
1876.	Paid from special deposits:		
Sept. 30	To salaries, first quarter .....		
Dec. 31	To salaries, second quarter .....		
1877.			
Mar. 31	To salaries, third quarter .....		
June 30	To salaries, fourth quarter .....		
	Total .....		
June 30	To balance .....		
	17,542 72		17,542 72

## F.—Statement showing the amount expended for rent of office, books, stationery, fuel, and other incidental expenses for the year ending June 30, 1877.

DR.		CR.	
1876.		1876.	
Sept. 30	To expenses, first quarter .....	July 1	By appropriation .....
Dec. 31	To expenses, second quarter .....		\$1,500 00
1877.			
Mar. 31	To expenses, third quarter .....		
June 30	To expenses, fourth quarter .....		
	Balance reverting .....		
	1,500 00		



*I.—Report of the surveyor general of Montana.*

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Helena, Mont., August 8, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your communication "E," of April 3, 1877, I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of this office, with accompanying statements, in duplicate, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, viz:

A.—Showing condition of appropriation for the survey of public land in Montana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

B.—Showing amount of special deposits made for office work on mineral claims in Montana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

C.—Showing list of lands surveyed in Montana during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

D.—Showing condition of surveys contracted for by the surveyor general for Montana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

E.—Showing condition of appointments of United States deputy mineral surveyors.

F.—Showing the number of township plats and descriptive lists of land, timber, corners, &c., furnished the Helena and Bozeman land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

G.—Showing condition of appropriation for clerks in office of surveyor general for Montana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

H.—Showing condition of appropriation for salary of surveyor general for Montana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

I.—Showing condition of appropriation for incidental expenses for office of surveyor general for Montana for fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

J.—Showing amounts of special deposits made for the survey of public land other than mineral in Montana during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

K.—Showing the number of plats made in the office of surveyor general for Montana during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

L.—Showing the total number of acres surveyed in Montana to June 30, 1877.

M.—Showing the number of linear miles surveyed, the rates per mile, and the cost of surveys in Montana during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

N.—Giving names, nativity, &c., of surveyor general and clerks in his office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

O.—Estimate for surveying service and office work and expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879.

#### SURVEYS.

The entire appropriation of \$17,000 apportioned this district, excepting a balance of \$173.44, has been exhausted, all of the work under contracts having been performed under instructions based upon Congressional action in relation thereto.

The following meridian and standard lines have been established during the past fiscal year:

The base line through ranges 11 and 12 and portions of 13 and 16 east, to its intersection with the Yellowstone River, the boundary of the Crow Indian reservation.

The Big Hole guide meridian, through township 5 south, between ranges 14 and 15 west.

The Red Rock guide meridian, through townships 11, 12, 13, and 14 south, between ranges 6 and 7 west.

The Sweet Grass guide meridian, through townships 1, 2, 3, and 4 north, between ranges 15 and 16 east.

The Judith guide meridian, through township 7 north, between ranges 15 and 16 east.

The first standard parallel south, through range 15 west; the first standard parallel north, through ranges 14 and 15 east; these being the preliminary lines to the extension of surveys into the Yellowstone, Big Hole, Musselshell, Red Rock, and Sweet Grass Valleys and tributaries, in which localities fifty-four townships were surveyed and returned, embracing an aggregate area of 790,359.42 acres, at a cost to the government of  $3\frac{3}{4}$  cents per acre. A portion of this area contained settlements, including the towns of Butte, Silver Bow, Travona, and Rocker, located in the most valuable mineral belt in Montana at present.

The valley of Red Rock Creek was entirely surveyed, in which a number of settlements have been made. This valley, lying on the main stage and telegraph line between Montana and Utah, contains a large amount of agricultural land as yet unimproved, offering many advantageous locations to those desirous of settling in Montana.

A hitherto unsurveyed agricultural and grazing tract of country was discovered in the prolongation of surveys during the past season, known as the Upper Sweet Grass Valley, a tributary of the Yellowstone River, commencing at a point about twelve miles above its mouth, and extending thence up the creek to the base of the Crazy Mount-

ains, a distance of about thirty-five miles, is a beautiful tract of country, averaging about fifteen miles in width, covered with most luxuriant grass for the stock-grower, and the finest arable land for the agriculturist, with an abundance of water for irrigation and other purposes.

The valleys of the Musselshell and Big Hole also contain many fine locations for settlers, and need but the improvement to bud into blooming beauty and freshness. The establishment of government posts on the Lower Yellowstone has given a feeling of security to settlers, as predicted in former reports, and a tide of immigration is steadily flowing in. Many families have settled in that vicinity within the past year, and many others on the route. A petition, signed by three hundred residents of that locality, for the survey of the Yellowstone Valley, in the vicinity of Big Horn and Tongue Rivers, has been filed in this office, and upon this and other necessities my estimate for surveys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, is based.

#### MINERAL SURVEYS.

There have been seventy-three surveys of lode and placer claims, ordered during the past fiscal year, the amount of deposit for office work on which amounted to \$1,810, to which is added \$15 deposited in case of the survey of fractional portion of township 10 north, range 1 east, under the deposit system, makes an aggregate of \$1,825 for office work.

I would again suggest that the blank maps and forms required in the workings of the mineral department is no inconsiderable item in our incidental expense account, and some provision should be made to meet these expenses separate and apart or combined with the regular appropriation.

#### OFFICE WORK.

Five hundred and eighty-nine plats have been made in the office during the past fiscal year. The accounts for surveys, both agricultural and mineral, have been worked up promptly, and with no unnecessary delay to deputies, settlers, or claimants, my office force working day and night during the surveying season, in order to push the work forward, and attending to the regular daily duties of the office. I would respectfully call your attention to the article on office work embraced in my last report, the necessities therein mentioned still existing.

#### AGRICULTURE.

From appearances every farm in Montana will be cultivated and improved the present season; farmers who, from the devastating ravages of grasshoppers in former years, had become disheartened and almost completely discouraged, have commenced labor with renewed ardor and hope, and the indications are that the present season will be the best for agricultural products in the history of the Territory.

The past spring has been an unusually wet one, the climate seeming to have undergone a radical change, and on the whole this branch of industry promises better than ever before. Lands that three years ago were considered valueless have, by improvement, proven very lucrative to the settler, and in many places, in altitudes of from 5,000 to 7,000 feet, all kinds of cereals and vegetables were raised, except tomatoes and corn, the production of which the high altitudes and early frosts will not permit.

#### PLACER MINES.

The success attendant upon the development of silver lodes has to a great extent reduced the working of placer mines, they being left for this greater inducement and returns of opening and developing quartz lodes, until the past season, during which the heavy fall of snow and rain has added a new impetus to placer mining. Several old districts have been reorganized and worked energetically and steadily, fully demonstrating the fact that as a placer mining and gold producing country Montana stands next in order to California.

Some of the mountainous country on the Big Horn, Powder River, and Clark's Fork, and their tributaries are as yet unknown, but it is predicted that these localities will present a greater field for placer and gold mining than any other portion of the Territory has, or will accommodate. There is said to be five hundred gulches in Montana of varied length from one to twenty miles, in which placer mining is carried on during six or seven months of the year, with a good prospect of yielding well for several years to come.

#### GOLD LODS.

The development of gold lodes is steadily progressing, and new and improved machinery constantly being added for the working of auriferous ores.

A new district has come into public notice during the past year, that known as Pony Mining District, located near the head of Pony Gulch, one of the tributaries of Willow Creek, in Madison County.

A fifteen-stamp mill was erected in this district about one year ago, to reduce the ores of the Strawberry mine. The success of the enterprise and the richness of the ore attracted numerous prospectors from all directions, and in a few months the town of Pony sprang into existence, containing at this time a population of about four hundred, and the surrounding country dotted with a great number of locations of rich, paying auriferous lodes. Among the mines in this district may be mentioned the Strawberry, Boss Tweed, Willow Creek, Keystone, Policy, Christy Cubb, Pilot, and many others that are being continually developed, the ore taken therefrom being worked in the camp by eight different mills erected for the purpose; and negotiations, I understand, are in progress for the erection of several other mills during the coming year. Mineral Hill, on which these ledges are situated, is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, and extends from half a mile below the town of Pony westerly to South Boulder Creek. There are twenty-one lodes located in one continuous line on this ledge—twelve on a line parallel on the north, and fifteen on the south—while half a mile south, and running parallel, are the Atlantic and Pacific Lodes, showing veins sixty feet in width. From this it will be seen this district promises a brilliant future.

#### ARGENTIFEROUS LODES.

Reports from all silver mining districts in the Territory are very encouraging, and indicate that silver mining has become firmly established throughout the Territory. Leads that have been noted in former reports have been developed with flattering results, and numbers of new and rich discoveries have materially added to this the chief industry of Montana. The mines in the vicinity of Jefferson City, under the influence of recent improvements in concentrators and smelting furnaces, have been worked more determinedly and constantly; the Rumley Lode has a drift of 90 feet in the ore body of the vein, and the end not reached yet, with 4,000 tons of concentrating ore on the dump and 20,000 tons of ore in sight, being the largest body of ore ever exposed in any one vein in Montana; the Comet, adjacent to the Rumley, has 6,000 tons on the dump, with about 8,000 tons exposed in the lower levels, assaying from \$35 to \$150 in silver per ton, with a heavy percent. of lead. The Australia, of which the Comet has developed to be an extension, is more than meeting the most sanguine expectations; a tunnel cutting the vein at a depth of 150 feet, on discovery, shows a pay vein of 9 feet in width assaying from 45 to 320 ounces per ton in silver. A quantity of high grade ore from this mine has been sold for shipment. The Gregory mine is being rapidly and skillfully developed under the management of experienced miners. They have over 3,000 tons of ore on the dump, and the facilities for hoisting ore recently greatly enhanced by the addition of steam hoisting works. A large quantity of ore from the lodes mentioned, and from other lodes in this district, are being worked by the Montana Company's concentrating works, recently finished at a cost of \$90,000, a brief notice of which will not be amiss in this report, to show the advance made in the Territory in ore reducing facilities. The process employed is "Krom's crushing, drying, and concentrating process," the ore first passing through Blake crushers, thence over drying furnaces, and through one set of rollers, where it is elevated, weighed, and put through another set of rollers; thence, by means of cup elevators, carried to the third story, and, descending through four screens, is sized and separated, the separators being on the lower floor. Suction pipes connect with all the chambers where the ore is handled, and the dust is carried to an adjoining building for roasting. Reverberatory furnaces are used for slagging finest concentrations after passing through the Bruckner cylinders, and before being carried to the water jacket furnace. These works have a working capacity of fifty tons per day. The rapid growth of Butte and Philippsburg districts is unparalleled in the history of Montana. The introduction of capital in the development of the veins, and new machinery from Utah and elsewhere, has been shipped and put into running order during the past year, and to-day these districts are considered the "bonanzas" of Montana. The lodes mentioned in my last report are all being steadily worked, and constant shipments of ores, bullion, and silver are being made, although the demand for transportation is greater than the supply. Besides the list of mines given in these districts, there are thousands of minor prospects all over the Territory that would consume too much time and space to particularly mention. Trapper, Silver Star, and Vipond districts are advancing with rapid strides; and in the vicinity of Helena, the Red Mountain and Scratch Gravel silver veins are receiving attention, and are likely to prove permanently valuable.

#### COPPER.

At Butte large discoveries of copper lodes have been made along the westward slope of the range to the northward, indicating a very extensive belt of these minerals, while at Copperopolis copper mining is the main feature, and development of lodes in that locality is steadily progressing. Although this branch of the mineral deposits is still as yet in its infancy, the indications are that at no distant day copper mining will be no inconsiderable feature in the industries of the Territory.



## COAL.

The surveys of the past fiscal year have brought to notice several extensive coal beds on the Musselshell River, while in the vicinity of Butte new discoveries of coal beds have been made, and the mines are being worked to good advantage. The indications are very conclusive that Montana can and will produce all the coal required for future manufacturing and commercial interests.

## STOCK.

The stock interest of Montana is a great and growing industry, and is fast becoming one of her leading interests; thousands of cattle and sheep are driven from and into the Territory annually, and the grazing facilities of the Territory are being utilized and improved to a vast extent, and Montana beef is to-day the leading feature in Eastern and foreign markets, and commands better prices than any other.

Sheep are being raised with great profit and very little loss from the flocks that in many cases range on the hills the entire season. It is estimated that there are about 75,000 head of sheep in the Territory, and the wool product for the past season is estimated at about 400,000 pounds, which is shipped and meets with a ready and profitable sale in Eastern markets. The erection of woolen mills, already commenced, will materially aid the sheep growers in providing a market for their wools and add a new feature to the industries of the Territory.

The character of land in Montana, as the stock interest advances, is rapidly changing, and now, where a short time ago the survey of land was considered by skeptics to be valueless, is rapidly being taken up and improved for sheep and stock pastures or ranges; for, by means of irrigation, the grass crop is increased threefold, and the blue joint grass springs up thick and luxuriantly by this means, upon which stock are fed. This improvement is noticeable in several localities, especially in Meagher County, and at no distant day the sheep and stock interests of the Territory will demand vast tracts of these lands for the sustenance of stock.

## CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The organization of a new county government, (Custer County,) and the building of government posts, and location of troops therein, has greatly added to the settlement of that portion of the Territory. It has interposed an effectual barrier between the settlements and danger from Indians, leading to the improvement of our mines and the permanent settlement of the vast unoccupied tracts of our Territory. A great many settlers have located in that vicinity, and a large immigration is coming that way from Dakota and southwestern border into Montana. It is believed that the immigration the present season will equal the present population of the Territory.

We need men and women even more than capital; and while other Territories have commissioners of immigration to disseminate information and attract the attention of those meditating immigration, or direct wavering thoughts and steps, we have none and never had any, and yet we have more substantial inducements to offer than many of the Western States and Territories. Transportation now by way of the Missouri River is quick and cheap. To those who will come, as they would go elsewhere, without the expectation of picking up a fortune in the first day or week, but wait quietly and intelligently the chances, Montana to-day offers a more inviting place of location than ever before. Every year witnesses steady advancement in the comforts and advantages of civilized life. With regard to investment of capital in our mines, I have only to reproduce, in closing this report, what a correspondent of an Eastern paper has written, who has been here and knew whereof he wrote, that "Montana, being farther away from communication with the civilized world than any other part of the Union, has suffered more severely and for a longer time than any sister Territory; but those who have remained in her cañons and valleys in the belief that the land was good and worth standing by, cannot be far from the day of their reward. Signs of new life and new growth are everywhere visible. Silver mining has become one of the recognized industries of the Territory. Gold quartz mining is on a sound basis, and many old and abandoned placer districts are waking up under the stimulus of new enterprises. Capital to a moderate extent has come in, and is being employed successfully, and already is reproducing itself. Montana is no longer an unknown and unvisited section of the West, and those who have taken the pains to examine its resources are finding that it embraces as fine a field for investment as any part of the country."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW J. SMITH,  
*Surveyor General, Montana.*

Hon. J. A. WILLIAMSON, *Commissioner.*



## A.—Statement showing condition of appropriation for surveys of public land in the Territory of Montana during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

DR.				CR.		
No. of contract.	Date of accounts.	Contractors.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.	
	1876.			1876.		
73	Oct. 27	Germaine A. Kellogg.....	\$951 52	Aug. 22	By appropriation, act of July 31, 1876.	\$17,000 00
71	Nov. 3	Demas L. McFarland.....	835 18			
73	Nov. 23	Germaine A. Kellogg.....	1, 379 12			
71	Dec. 21	Demas L. McFarland.....	1, 033 51			
	1877.					
71	Jan. 8	Demas L. McFarland.....	910 83			
72	Jan. 24	Walter W. De Lacy.....	957 16			
73	Feb. 8	Germaine A. Kellogg.....	321 84			
71	Feb. 16	Demas L. McFarland.....	1, 209 50			
74	May 5	George F. Marsh and D. L. McFarland.	787 73			
73	May 17	Germaine A. Kellogg.....	969 75			
74	May 25	Marsh & McFarland.....	952 76			
73	June 15	Germaine A. Kellogg.....	1, 677 20			
72	June 29	Walter W. De Lacy.....	1, 251 24			
74	July 3	Marsh & McFarland.....	3, 029 52			
73	July 5	Germaine A. Kellogg.....	559 70			
	June 30	Balance .....	173 44			
			17, 000 00			17,000 00

ANDREW J. SMITH,  
Surveyor General, Montana.

B.—Statement of special deposits for office work on mining claims in Montana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Name of deputy.	Date of appointment.	Name of depositors.	No. of surveys.	Amount of deposit.*	Date of certificate.	No. of certificate.	No. of lot.	Location of survey.	
								Township.	Range.
W. W. De Lacy.....	Apr. 25, 1873	Frederie Tieleke.....	1	\$25	July 3, 1876	23	37	7 north.....	1 east.
B. F. Marsh.....	Apr. 25, 1873	Kerslaw and Stickney.....	2	25	July 3, 1876	24	38 and 41	10 and 11 north.....	8 west.
D. L. McFarland.....	June 22, 1874	James Murray.....	3	25	Aug. 3, 1876	25	43	9 north.....	11 west.
George B. Foote.....	Dec. 19, 1872	Stephen Bynum <i>et al.</i> .....	4	25	Aug. 4, 1876	26	39	8 north.....	5 west.
D. L. McFarland.....	June 22, 1874	Ernst Muller <i>et al.</i> .....	5	25	Aug. 11, 1876	27	39 and 37	6 north.....	8 and 9 west.
W. W. De Lacy.....	Apr. 25, 1873	Robert S. Hale.....	6	25	Aug. 17, 1876	28	45	10 north.....	3 west.
Benjamin F. Marsh.....	Aug. 6, 1872	Roman Kuhn.....	7	25	Aug. 19, 1876	29	46	10 north.....	4 west.
W. W. De Lacy.....	Apr. 25, 1873	George W. Cleveland <i>et al.</i> .....	8	25	Sept. 1, 1876	30	50 A and B	7 north.....	4 west.
Preston Scott.....	July 25, 1874	L. Derich <i>et al.</i> .....	9	25	Sept. 7, 1876	31	75	9 north.....	4 west.
James M. Page.....	July 15, 1874	F. R. Merd.....	10	25	Sept. 7, 1876	32	40	10 north.....	2 east.
George B. Foote.....	Dec. 19, 1872	James F. Bennett.....	11	25	Sept. 11, 1876	33	48	10 north.....	7 east.
Do.....	Dec. 19, 1872	Dennis Lawler <i>et al.</i> .....	12	25	Sept. 11, 1876	34	52	10 north.....	2 east.
George F. Marsh.....	Aug. 12, 1873	Samuel T. Hauser.....	13	25	Sept. 13, 1876	34	44	13 north.....	8 west.
B. F. Marsh.....	Aug. 6, 1872	John Murphy.....	14	30	Sept. 31, 1876	36	45	13 north.....	8 west.
Do.....	Aug. 6, 1872	Herman Blume.....	15	25	Sept. 30, 1876	35	41, 39, and 46	12 and 13 north.....	8 and 9 west.
George B. Foote.....	Dec. 19, 1872	Daniel W. Sprandle.....	16	25	Sept. 23, 1876	37	51	7 north.....	4 west.
James M. Page.....	July 15, 1874	Mary E. Guyer.....	17	25	Sept. 23, 1876	38	44	6 south.....	10 west.
George B. Foote.....	Dec. 19, 1872	Patrick Kelley <i>et al.</i> .....	18	25	Sept. 23, 1876	38	38	9 north.....	5 west.
Do.....	Dec. 19, 1872	William Chumassero <i>et al.</i> .....	19	20	.....	.....	39	9 north.....	5 west.
Do.....	Dec. 19, 1872	do.....	20	20	.....	.....	42	8 north.....	5 west.
Do.....	Dec. 19, 1872	do.....	21	20	.....	.....	39	9 north.....	5 west.
Do.....	Dec. 19, 1872	do.....	22	20	.....	.....	42	8 north.....	5 west.
Do.....	Dec. 19, 1872	do.....	23	275	Oct. 2, 1876	39	43	8 north.....	5 west.
Do.....	Dec. 19, 1872	do.....	24	5	July 2, 1877	82	56	8 north.....	5 west.
Do.....	Dec. 19, 1872	do.....	25	25	.....	.....	70	8 north.....	5 west.
Do.....	Dec. 19, 1872	do.....	26	27	.....	.....	71	8 north.....	5 west.
Do.....	Dec. 19, 1872	do.....	27	27	.....	.....	72	8 north.....	5 west.
Do.....	Dec. 19, 1872	do.....	28	28	.....	.....	73 A and B	8 north.....	5 west.
Do.....	Dec. 19, 1872	do.....	29	29	.....	.....	74	8 north.....	5 west.
Benjamin F. Marsh.....	Aug. 6, 1872	David A. Carlyle <i>et al.</i> .....	30	25	Oct. 11, 1876	40	40	11 north.....	2 east.
Preston Scott.....	July 25, 1874	Jos. R. Walker.....	31	25	Oct. 19, 1876	41	48	3 north.....	8 west.
Do.....	July 25, 1874	do.....	32	25	Oct. 19, 1876	41	49	3 north.....	8 west.
James M. Page.....	Dec. 19, 1872	Jos. C. Koppeler <i>et al.</i> .....	33	25	Oct. 23, 1876	42	49	3 north.....	11 west.
George B. Foote.....	July 15, 1874	William P. Ballard <i>et al.</i> .....	34	25	Oct. 30, 1876	43	44	9 north.....	11 west.
Preston Scott.....	Dec. 19, 1872	H. H. Porter <i>et al.</i> .....	35	25	Nov. 9, 1876	44	39	3 north.....	9 west.
James M. Page.....	July 15, 1874	Thomas Ford <i>et al.</i> .....	36	25	Nov. 14, 1876	45	50	3 south.....	11 west.
B. F. Marsh.....	Aug. 6, 1872	Henry Hay <i>et al.</i> .....	37	25	Dec. 15, 1876	46	47	10 north.....	4 west.
James M. Page.....	July 15, 1874	Edmond J. Walter.....	38	30	Dec. 18, 1876	47	37 A and B	2 south.....	4 west.
George B. Foote.....	Dec. 19, 1872	Montana Company.....	39	15	Dec. 16, 1876	47	53	7 north.....	4 west.

\* Deposited with the First National Bank, Helena, Mont.

B.—Statement of special deposits for office work on mining claims in Montana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877—Continued.

Name of deputy.	Date of appointment.	Name of depositors.	No. of surveys.	Amount of deposits.	Date of certificate of deposit.	No. of certificate of deposit.	No. of lot.	Location of survey.	Range.
James M. Page	July 15, 1874	C. L. Dahlander and P. A. Largy	40	25	Jan. 2, 1877	50	39	2 south	6 west.
Do.	July 15, 1874	do.	41	25	Jan. 2, 1877	50	40	2 south	6 west.
Do.	July 15, 1874	do.	42	25	Jan. 2, 1877	50	41	2 south	6 west.
Do.	July 15, 1874	do.	43	25	Jan. 2, 1877	50	42	2 south	6 west.
A. B. Knight	July 19, 1875	Peter V. Jackson	44	25	Jan. 2, 1877	49	38	3 south	1 east.
Do.	July 19, 1875	do.	45	25	Jan. 2, 1877	49	39	3 south	1 east.
D. L. McFarland	June 22, 1874	Hope Mining Company	46	25	Jan. 11, 1877	51	37 A and B, 43 A	7 north	13 west.
George B. Foote	Dec. 19, 1872	A. G. Clarke et al.	47	25	Jan. 15, 1877	52	78	9 north	4 west.
Preston Scott	July 23, 1874	A. W. Barnard et al.	48	25	Feb. 2, 1877	53	50	3 north	8 west.
Do.	July 23, 1874	do.	49	25	Feb. 2, 1877	54	51	3 north	8 west.
Do.	July 23, 1874	do.	50	25	Feb. 2, 1877	55	52	3 north	8 west.
Do.	July 23, 1874	William A. Clarke et al.	51	25	Feb. 9, 1877	56	53	3 north	8 west.
A. B. Knight	July 19, 1875	John Donegan and A. H. Van Brocklin	52	25	Feb. 17, 1877	57	54	3 north	8 west.
James M. Page	July 15, 1874	Edward L. Briggs	53	25	Mar. 9, 1877	58	38	6 south	3 west.
A. B. Knight	July 19, 1875	George W. Barnes et al.	54	25	Mar. 17, 1877	59	37	2 south	6 west.
George B. Foote	Dec. 19, 1872	Polar Star Mining Company	55	15	Mar. 17, 1877	61	37	2 south	6 west.
James M. Page	July 15, 1874	John D. Thomas et al.	56	25	Mar. 31, 1877	60	43	2 south	6 west.
Do.	July 15, 1874	Charles Heineman	57	25	Apr. 2, 1877	64	44	2 south	6 west.
Do.	July 15, 1874	do.	58	25	Apr. 5, 1877	64	45	2 south	6 west.
B. F. Marsh	Aug. 6, 1872	A. G. Clarke	59	30	Apr. 4, 1877	62, 65	39 A and B	6 north	4 west.
Do.	Aug. 6, 1872	do.	60	35	Apr. 4, 1877	63	40	6 north	4 west.
Preston Scott	July 23, 1874	Harry C. Kessler et al.	61	25	Apr. 13, 1877	66	54	3 north	8 west.
Do.	July 23, 1874	Nephi Packard et al.	62	25	Apr. 20, 1877	67	55	3 north	8 west.
Do.	July 23, 1874	do.	63	25	Apr. 20, 1877	68	56	3 north	8 west.
Do.	July 23, 1874	Harry C. Kessler	64	25	Apr. 21, 1877	69	57	3 north	8 west.
Do.	Aug. 6, 1872	John Keating and Peter Coffey	65	25	Apr. 21, 1877	70	42	12 north	8 west.
Do.	Aug. 6, 1872	Ion Wulff	66	25	Apr. 21, 1877	71	43	10 and 11 north	7 west.
George B. Foote	Dec. 19, 1872	National Mining and Excavating Company	67	25	Apr. 24, 1877	72	78	9 north	4 west.
Do.	Dec. 19, 1872	do.	67	5	May 1, 1877	76	78 B	9 north	4 west.
Do.	Dec. 19, 1872	do.	68	25	Apr. 24, 1877	73	79	9 north	4 west.
Do.	Dec. 19, 1872	do.	68	5	May 1, 1877	76	79 B	9 north	4 west.
A. B. Knight	July 19, 1875	George W. Barnes et al.	69	25	Apr. 26, 1877	74	38	2 south	3 west.
B. F. Marsh	Aug. 6, 1872	William H. Milrea et al.	70	25	Apr. 27, 1877	75	42	11 north	13 west.
George B. Foote	Dec. 19, 1872	Alequin Company	71	25	May 8, 1877	77	51	7 north	13 west.
Preston Scott	July 23, 1874	Talbot and Downs	72	25	June 13, 1877	80	81	11 north	1 west.
B. F. Marsh	Aug. 6, 1872	Spencer and Needs	73	25	June 16, 1877	81	44	11 north	1 west.
Total amount deposited			1,810						

\* Deposited with the First National Bank, Helena, Mont.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Surveyor General.

C.—List of public land surveyed in Montana Territory during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

No. of townships surveyed.	Township.	Range.	Public land surveyed, agri-cultural.	A.	B.	C.	D.	Total number of acres.
				Military reservation.	Unsurveyed mountain land.	Swamp, river, and lake.	Returned as mineral.	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	7 north	16 east	22,955.87					22,955.87
2	8 north	16 east	22,959.72					22,959.72
3	4 south	16 west	14,723.32		8,227.88			22,951.20
4	5 south	15 west	22,992.54					22,992.54
5	7 north	17 east	22,953.22					22,953.22
6	7 north	18 east	22,954.59					22,954.59
7	8 north	17 east	23,053.34					23,053.34
8	14 south	6 west	23,020.16					23,020.16
9	14 south	7 west	12,096.58		10,877.18			22,973.76
10	13 south	5 west	10,904.68		12,084.92			22,989.60
11	14 south	4 west	16,311.40		6,642.68			22,954.08
12	14 south	5 west	16,128.06		6,835.02			22,963.08
13	2 south	9 west	6,440.00		16,238.56		240.00	22,918.56
14	1 south	9 west	8,116.74		14,732.22			22,848.96
15	1 north	9 west	12,517.84		10,230.32			22,748.16
16	2 north	9 west	11,944.74		11,215.42		240.00	23,400.16
17	4 north	9 west	4,821.39		18,161.49			22,982.88
18	4 north	11 west	2,783.10		20,092.07			22,875.17
19	5 north	11 west	2,798.37		20,223.39			23,021.76
20	10 north	1 east	14,890.84		6,554.28	158.76	1,292.12	22,896.00
21	12 south	9 west	11,579.58		11,333.70			22,913.28
22	12 south	10 west	8,250.60		14,669.88			22,920.48
23	13 south	7 west	3,338.24		19,585.12			22,923.36
24	13 south	8 west	8,720.74		14,223.82			22,944.56
25	13 south	9 west	16,857.68		6,046.48			22,904.16
26	14 south	8 west	6,375.07		16,611.87			22,986.94
27	14 south	9 west	2,284.48		20,701.28			22,985.76
28	1 south	11 east	9,412.51	a4,710.45	8,827.10			22,950.06
29	1 south	12 east	14,854.64	a7,993.36				22,848.00
30	1 south	13 east	3,096.55	a20,046.12				23,142.67
31	7 north	19 east	21,667.06				b1,280.00	22,947.06
32	7 north	20 east	22,931.04					22,931.04
33	1 north	14 east	8,970.17	a14,050.15				23,020.32
34	1 north	15 east	13,257.43	a9,770.57				23,028.00
35	1 north	16 east	11,476.81		11,545.91			23,022.72
36	8 north	18 east	23,020.90					23,020.90
37	8 north	19 east	21,153.87				b1,920.00	23,073.87
38	8 north	20 east	20,620.96				b2,524.32	23,145.28
39	7 north	15 east	22,975.03					22,975.03
40	3 north	9 west	8,233.44		9,836.14		4,880.00	22,949.58
41	3 north	8 west			1,670.35		21,289.57	22,959.92
42	2 north	8 west	8,271.08		14,448.92		320.00	23,040.00
43	2 north	7 west	7,551.72		15,408.12			22,959.84
44	3 north	7 west	4,612.25		15,793.42		2,569.53	22,975.20
45	4 north	7 west	3,954.00		18,924.24			22,878.24
46	1 north	13 east	16,334.53	a950.43	5,725.28			23,010.24
47	2 north	14 east	23,005.63					23,005.63
48	2 north	15 east	23,023.73					23,023.73
49	3 north	14 east	14,712.67		8,237.57			22,950.24
50	3 north	15 east	22,919.52					22,919.52
51	4 north	14 east	22,906.97					22,906.97
52	4 north	15 east	22,855.13					22,855.13
53	7 north	13 east	6,236.84		16,679.80			22,916.64
54	7 north	14 east	22,976.51					22,976.51
			753,803.88	57,521.08	392,374.43	158.76	36,555.54	1,240,413.69
			36,555.54					
Total number of acres surveyed.			790,359.42					

a Indian reservation.

b Coal lands.

ANDREW J. SMITH,  
Surveyor General, Montana.



D.—Statement showing condition of the public surveys contracted for by the surveyor general for Montana Territory, under appropriation by Congress, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Contracts.	Character and location of work.		Name of deputies.	Remarks.
No.	Date.			
71	1876. Sept. 8	The base line, through range 16 west, the Big Hole guide meridian, through townships 5 and 6 south, between ranges 14 and 15 west; the first standard parallel south, through ranges 14, 15, and 16 west; the exterior and subdivision lines of townships 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 south, range 16 west, and townships 5 and 6 south, ranges 14 and 15 west; the extension of the Red Rock guide meridian, through townships 11, 12, and 13 south, between ranges 6 and 7 west, and the exterior and subdivision lines of fractional townships 12 south, ranges 8 and 9 west; township 13 south, ranges 7 and 8 west; townships 12 and 13 south, range 7 west, and township 13 south, ranges 5 and 6 west, of the principal meridian, Montana; estimated amount of contract being \$5,666.00.	Demas L. McFarland.	The base line, through range 16 west; the Big Hole guide meridian, through township 6 south; the first standard parallel south, through ranges 14 and 16 west; the exterior and subdivision lines of townships 1, 2, and 3 south, range 16 west; townships 5 and 6 south, ranges 14 and 15 west; township 12 south, range 8 west; township 13 south, range 7 west, and township 13 south, range 6 west, were not run. The Red Rock guide meridian, through township 13 south, and township 12 south, range 10 west; township 13 south, range 9 west, and township 14 south, ranges 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 west, were substituted under special instructions. Completed and returned.
72	Sept. 8	The exterior and subdivision lines of townships 1 and 2 south, range 9 west; township 3 north, range 8 west, and township 5 north, ranges 11, 12, and 13 west, and subdivision lines of townships 1, 2, 3, and 4 north, range 9 west, of the principal meridian; estimated amount of contract being \$3,550.	Walter W. De Lacy.	Township 5 north, ranges 12 and 13 west, were not run. Township 2 north, ranges 7 and 8 west; township 3 north, range 7 west; township 4 north, range 7 west; township 4 north, range 11 west, and township 3 south, range 9 west, were substituted under special instructions. Completed and returned.
73	Sept. 8	The Judith guide meridian, through township 7 north, between ranges 15 and 16 east; the exterior and subdivision lines of township 8 north, ranges 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 east, (fractional), 7 north, range 13 east, and township 7 north, ranges 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 east; estimated amount of contract being \$5,686.	Germaine A. Kellogg.	Fractional township 10 north, range 1 east, was substituted under special instructions. Completed and returned.
74	1877. Feb. 16	The base line, through ranges 11, 12, 13, 15, and 16 east; a guide meridian, through townships 1, 2, and 3 north, between ranges 15 and 16 east; the exterior subdivision and meander lines of township 1 south, ranges 11, 12, and 13 east; township 1 north, ranges 13, 14, and 15 east; the exterior and subdivision lines of township 1 north, ranges 11, 12, and 16 east; township 2 north, ranges 14, 15, and 16 east, and township 3 north, range 16 east; estimated amount of contract being \$4,794.98.	George F. Marsh and Demas L. McFarland.	The base line in range 15 east; the exterior and subdivision lines of township 1 north, ranges 11 and 12 east; townships 2 and 3 north, range 16 east, were not run; the Sweet Grass guide meridian, through township 4 north, between ranges 15 and 16 east; the first standard north, between ranges 14 and 15 east, and townships 3 and 4 north, ranges 14 and 15 east, being substituted under special instructions. Completed and returned.
75	June 2	A certain subdivisional line in fractional township 10 north, range 1 east; principal meridian, Montana, described as follows: beginning at the corner to sections 16, 11, 14, and 15 in said township, and running thence east on a true line 40 chains, to the point for the quarter-section corner, under act of Congress of May 30, 1862, payable out of certificate of deposit No. 79, dated May 29, 1877; deposit made in First National Bank of Helena, Montana, by Edward P. Smith, of \$25.	Benjamin F. Marsh.	Not yet returned.

ANDREW J. SMITH,  
Surveyor General, Montana.

E.—Statement showing condition of appointments made for the survey of mineral lands in Montana, under acts of Congress, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Appointment.		Name of deputy.	Extent of district.	Number of surveys made.	Remarks.
No.	Date.				
1	Aug. 6, 1872	Benjamin F. Marsh...	Montana Territory...	13	
2	Dec. 19, 1872	George B. Foote .....	do .....	22	
3	Apr. 25, 1873	Walter W. De Lacy .....	do .....	3	
4	May 9, 1873	Peter Kock .....	do .....	0	
5	Aug. 13, 1873	George F. Marsh .....	do .....	1	Resigned February 21, 1877.
6	Sept. 13, 1873	M. A. Mayendorff .....	do .....	0	
7	Sept. 13, 1873	William H. Baker .....	do .....	0	
8	Oct. 13, 1873	David E. Folsom .....	do .....	0	
9	June 22, 1874	Demas L. McFarland .....	do .....	3	
10	July 15, 1874	James M. Page .....	do .....	13	
11	July 25, 1874	Preston Scott .....	do .....	13	
12	Apr. 28, 1875	John M. Marsh .....	do .....	0	Resigned February 21, 1877.
13	June 18, 1875	Benjamin H. Tatem .....	do .....	0	
14	July 19, 1875	Albert B. Knight .....	do .....	5	
15	Sept. 23, 1876	Edward B. Bonnell .....	do .....	0	Resigned February 21, 1877.
16	Nov. 24, 1876	Germaine A. Kellogg .....	do .....	0	
Total.....				73	

ANDREW J. SMITH,  
Surveyor General, Montana.

F.—Statement showing the description of land for which township plats and descriptive lists have been furnished the Helena and Bozeman land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

HELENA LAND OFFICE, HELENA, MONTANA.

Number.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Duplicate plats, when transmitted.	Descriptive lists, when transmitted.
			<i>Acres.</i>		
1	7 north .....	16 east .....	22,955.87	Oct. 27, 1876	Oct. 27, 1876
2	8 north .....	16 east .....	22,959.72	do .....	do .....
3	4 south .....	16 west .....	14,723.32	Nov. 3, 1876	Nov. 3, 1876
4	5 south .....	15 west .....	22,992.54	do .....	do .....
5	7 north .....	17 east .....	22,953.22	Nov. 23, 1876	Nov. 23, 1876
6	7 north .....	18 east .....	22,954.59	do .....	do .....
7	8 north .....	17 east .....	23,053.34	do .....	do .....
8	14 south .....	6 west .....	23,020.16	Dec. 28, 1876	Dec. 28, 1876
9	14 south .....	7 west .....	12,096.58	do .....	do .....
10	13 south .....	5 west .....	10,904.68	Jan. 8, 1877	Jan. 8, 1877
11	14 south .....	4 west .....	16,311.40	do .....	do .....
12	14 south .....	5 west .....	16,128.06	do .....	do .....
13	2 south .....	9 west .....	6,680.00	Jan. 24, 1877	Jan. 24, 1877
14	1 south .....	9 west .....	8,116.74	do .....	do .....
15	1 north .....	9 west .....	12,517.84	do .....	do .....
16	2 north .....	9 west .....	12,184.74	do .....	do .....
17	4 north .....	9 west .....	4,821.39	do .....	do .....
18	4 north .....	11 west .....	2,783.10	do .....	do .....
19	5 north .....	11 west .....	2,798.37	do .....	do .....
20	10 north .....	1 east .....	16,182.76	Feb. 8, 1877	Feb. 8, 1877
21	12 south .....	9 west .....	11,579.58	Feb. 16, 1877	Feb. 16, 1877
22	12 south .....	10 west .....	8,250.60	do .....	do .....
23	13 south .....	7 west .....	3,338.24	do .....	do .....
24	13 south .....	8 west .....	8,720.74	do .....	do .....
25	13 south .....	9 west .....	16,857.68	do .....	do .....
26	14 south .....	8 west .....	6,375.07	do .....	do .....
27	14 south .....	9 west .....	2,284.48	do .....	do .....
28	7 north .....	19 east .....	22,942.06	May 17, 1877	May 17, 1877
29	7 north .....	20 east .....	22,931.04	do .....	do .....
30	8 north .....	18 east .....	23,020.90	June 15, 1877	June 15, 1877
31	8 north .....	19 east .....	23,073.87	do .....	do .....
32	8 north .....	20 east .....	23,145.28	do .....	do .....
33	7 north .....	15 east .....	22,975.03	do .....	do .....
34	3 north .....	9 west .....	13,113.44	June 29, 1877	June 29, 1877
35	3 north .....	8 west .....	21,289.57	do .....	do .....
36	2 north .....	8 west .....	8,591.08	do .....	do .....
37	2 north .....	7 west .....	7,551.72	do .....	do .....
38	3 north .....	7 west .....	7,181.78	do .....	do .....
39	4 north .....	7 west .....	3,954.00	do .....	do .....
40	7 north .....	13 east .....	6,236.84	July 5, 1877	July 5, 1877
41	7 north .....	14 east .....	22,976.51	do .....	do .....

## F.—Statement showing the description of land, &amp;c.—Continued.

## BOZEMAN LAND OFFICE, BOZEMAN, MONTANA.

Number.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Duplicate plats, when transmitted.	Descriptive lists, when transmitted.
			<i>Acres.</i>		
42	1 south .....	11 east .....	9,412.51	May 2, 1877	May 2, 1877
43	1 south .....	13 east .....	3,096.55	do .....	do .....
44	1 south .....	12 east .....	14,854.64	do .....	do .....
45	1 north .....	14 east .....	8,970.17	May 23, 1877	May 23, 1877
46	1 north .....	15 east .....	13,257.43	do .....	do .....
47	1 north .....	16 east .....	11,476.81	do .....	do .....
48	1 north .....	13 east .....	16,334.53	June 25, 1877	June 25, 1877
49	2 north .....	14 east .....	23,005.63	do .....	do .....
50	2 north .....	15 east .....	23,023.73	do .....	do .....
51	3 north .....	14 east .....	14,712.67	do .....	do .....
52	3 north .....	15 east .....	22,919.52	do .....	do .....
53	4 north .....	14 east .....	22,906.97	do .....	do .....
54	4 north .....	15 east .....	22,855.13	do .....	do .....

ANDREW J. SMITH,  
*Surveyor General, Montana.*

## G.—Statement showing the condition of the appropriation for the clerks in the office of the surveyor general of Montana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

DR.			CR.	
1876.		1876.		
Sept. 30	To George F. Marsh, chief clerk .....	\$450 00	Aug. 15 By appropriation .....	\$3,000 00
30	To John M. Marsh, draughtsman .....	375 00		
Dec. 31	To George F. Marsh, chief clerk .....	450 00		
31	To John M. Marsh, draughtsman .....	375 00		
1877.				
Mar. 31	To George F. Marsh, chief clerk .....	390 00		
31	To Edward B. Bonnell, chief clerk .....	60 00		
31	To John M. Marsh, draughtsman .....	375 00		
June 30	To Edward B. Bonnell, chief clerk .....	450 00		
30	To George F. Marsh, draughtsman .....	74 18		
30	To balance .....	82		
		3,000 00		3,000 00

ANDREW J. SMITH,  
*Surveyor General, Montana.*

## H.—Statement showing the condition of the appropriation for the salary of the surveyor general for Montana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

DR.			CR.	
1876.		1876.		
Sept. 30	To Andrew J. Smith, first quarter .....	\$750 00	Aug. 15 By appropriation .....	\$3,000 00
Dec. 31	To Andrew J. Smith, second quarter .....	750 00		
1877.				
Mar. 31	To Andrew J. Smith, third quarter .....	750 00		
June 30	To Andrew J. Smith, fourth quarter .....	750 00		
		3,000 00		3,000 00

ANDREW J. SMITH,  
*Surveyor General, Montana.*

## I.—Statement showing condition of appropriations for incidental expenses for office of surveyor general for Montana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Dr.			Cr.		
1876.			1876.		
Sept. 30	To Fisk Brothers, printing...	\$40 00	July 31	By appropriation .....	\$1,500 00
30	To Masters & Stone, printing	77 84	1877.		
30	To C. K. Wells, stationery ...	31 95	Mar. 3	By appropriation .....	400 00
30	To K. M. Smith, rent.....	225 00			
30	To George F. Marsh, incidental .....	102 75			
30	To John E. Howard, messenger .....	50 54			
30	To C. K. Thurber, messenger.	99 46			
Nov. 8	To D. McClellan, stationery...	15 00			
21	To George F. Marsh, wood ...	100 00			
Dec. 31	To K. M. Smith, rent.....	225 00			
31	To Charles K. Wells, stationery .....	31 95			
31	To George F. Marsh, incidental .....	37 53			
1877.					
Mar. 31	To K. M. Smith, rent.....	225 00			
Apr. 3	To Charles K. Wells, stationery .....	77 25			
18	To Benjamin Franklin, cleaning office .....	20 00			
18	To James H. Mills, printing...	35 50			
24	To Fisk Brothers, printing...	40 00			
May 17	To Masters & Stone, printing	118 00			
22	To Charles Royler, messenger	61 32			
June 2	.....do .....	41 54			
30	To K. M. Smith, rent.....	194 85			
30	To Benjamin Franklin, messenger .....	46 15			
30	To Edward B. Bonnell, incidental .....	3 32			
		1,900 00			1,900 00

ANDREW J. SMITH,  
Surveyor General, Montana.

## J.—Statement showing the special deposits by individuals for the survey of public land, other than mineral, in Montana Territory, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Name of deputy.	Date of deposit.	No. of certificate of deposit.	Name of depositor.	Field work.	Office work.	Location of work.
Benjamin F. Marsh.	1877. May 29	*79	Edward P. Smith...	\$2,500		{ $\frac{1}{2}$ mile subdivision line in township 10 north, range 1 east.
Do.....	May 29	78	.....do .....		\$2,500	

\* Contract No. 75 not yet returned.

ANDREW J. SMITH,  
Surveyor General, Montana.

## K.—Statement showing the number of plats made in the United States surveyor general's office for Montana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Description.	Original.	Department.	Local land office.	Posting.	Skeleton.	Total.
Plats of standard lines.....	11	11				22
Plats of township lines.....	1	1				2
Plats of subdivision lines.....	54	54	54			162
Plats of mineral claims.....	73	73	73	80	7	306
Plats for deputy surveyors.....					15	15
Plats (supplementary) showing location of mineral claims.....	18	18	18			54
Plats showing location of contracts.....	8	8				16
Plats, tracings of .....					12	12
Total.....						589

ANDREW J. SMITH,  
Surveyor General, Montana.



L.—Statement showing the number of acres of public land surveyed in Montana Territory since the inception of surveys to June 30, 1877.

	Acres.
Number of acres surveyed to June 30, 1875 .....	8, 854, 741. 74
Number of acres surveyed during fiscal year ending June 30, 1877 .....	790, 359. 42
Number of acres surveyed (mineral land) on unsurveyed land, June 30, 1877 .....	1, 165. 35

Total number of acres surveyed to June 30, 1877 .....

9, 646, 266. 51

ANDREW J. SMITH,  
Surveyor General, Montana.

M.—Statement showing the number of linear miles run, the rate per mile, and the total cost of surveys, in the Territory of Montana during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Description.	Distance.			Rate per mile.	Amount.
	Miles.	Chains.	Links.		
Base line .....	1	15	62	\$10	\$191 95
Meridian lines .....	60	0	40	10	600 04
Standard lines .....	18	0	0	10	180 00
Township lines .....	4½	75	41	7	2, 820 60
Section lines .....	2, 125	27	46	6	12, 752 06
Meander lines .....	46	78	85	6	281 91
Office and incidental expenses .....					7, 899 18
Total cost of surveys .....					24, 725 74

ANDREW J. SMITH,  
Surveyor General, Montana.

N.—Statement giving names, nativity, &c., of the surveyor general and employes in his office at Helena, Mont., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Names.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Whence appointed.	Salary.	When appointed.	Remarks.
Andrew J. Smith ..	Surveyor general	New York ..	New York ..	\$3, 000	Dec. 18, 1873	
George F. Marsh ..	Chief clerk .....	Vermont ..	Montana ..	1, 800	May 21, 1874	* Mar. 19, 1877
Do .....	Draughtsman .....	do .....	do .....	1, 500	June 13, 1877	
Edward B. Bonnell ..	Chief clerk .....	New York ..	do .....	1, 800	Mar. 20, 1877	
Do .....	Mineral clerk .....	do .....	do .....	1, 500	Apr. 1, 1876	† Mar. 20, 1877
John M. Marsh .....	Draughtsman .....	Indiana ..	do .....	1, 500	Apr. 1, 1876	‡ Apr. 1, 1877
K. M. Smith .....	Clerk .....	New York ..	do .....	1, 500	Aug. 21, 1874	
L. O. Marsh .....	do .....	Iowa .....	do .....	1, 500	July 1, 1876	§ Sept. 30, 1876
John E. Howard .....	Messenger .....	England ..	do .....	600	Jan. 1, 1876	§ July 31, 1876
C. K. Thurber .....	do .....	New York ..	do .....	600	Aug. 1, 1876	§ Sept. 30, 1876
Charles Raylor .....	do .....	Wisconsin ..	do .....	720	Apr. 11, 1877	§ June 2, 1877
Benjamin Franklin ..	do .....	Virginia ..	do .....	600	June 3, 1877	

\* Resigned.

† Appointed chief clerk.

‡ Appointed mineral clerk.

§ Discharged.

ANDREW J. SMITH,  
Surveyor General, Montana.

O.—Estimate for surveying services and office expenses in the district of Montana, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879.

For surveying 50 miles base line, at \$15 .....	\$750
For surveying 300 miles standard, at \$15 .....	4, 500
For surveying 100 miles meridian, at \$15 .....	1, 500
For surveying 1,080 miles township lines, at \$12 .....	12, 960
For surveying 5,400 miles section lines, at \$10 .....	54, 000
For surveying 300 miles meander lines, at \$10 .....	3, 000
For surveying mountain timber land, at rates not exceeding \$20 for standard, \$18 for township, and \$15 for section lines .....	30, 000

## Office expenses:

For compensation of surveyor general.....	\$3,000
For compensation of chief clerk.....	1,800
For compensation of chief draughtsman.....	1,500
For compensation of assistant draughtsman.....	1,500
For compensation of 4 clerks, at \$1,500.....	6,000
Incidental expenses, messenger, rent, fuel, &c.....	3,500
For mounting and binding 600 maps.....	300
For binding 1,500 field-note books.....	500
For furniture to accommodate records.....	200
Total.....	125,010

ANDREW J. SMITH,  
Surveyor General, Montana.

*J.—Report of the surveyor general of Idaho.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Boise City, Idaho, August 16, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit my annual report, in duplicate, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, together with the usual tabular statements relating thereto.

A.—Estimate of expenses incidental to the survey of public lands in Idaho for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879.

B.—Statement of expenditure of appropriation for compensation of surveyor general and clerks in his office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

C.—Statement of incidental and office expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

D.—Statement of expenditure of appropriation for surveys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

E.—Statement of original maps and copies transmitted to the General Land Office and to the district office since my last report.

F.—Statement showing the condition of contracts entered into since June 30, 1876.

G.—Statement of descriptive-list sent to local land office since the date of my last report.

H.—Tabular list of townships surveyed since the date of my last report, showing the areas of the public lands.

I.—Statement of applications for the survey of mineral lands and mill sites for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

J.—Statement of amount deposited with United States Assistant Treasurer for office work for mineral claims in Idaho for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

K.—Names, nativity, &c., of surveyor general, clerks, &c., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Owing to the late date this office received instructions as to the appropriations for the fiscal year just closed, it was impossible for the deputies to make their surveys last fall, and they are just closing the work that should have been done last summer, had the appropriations been made available earlier. And, in this connection, again, let me call your attention to the fact that surveys made in the early part of the season *are more lasting* and can be done at less expense to the deputy than those made in the fall; hence, it is economy to both the government and the deputy to make the appropriations available as early in the season as possible. I again call your attention to some portions of my last report, for our friends in the Eastern States do not fully appreciate the importance of the suggestions made, and they openly say that our "sage-brush lands" are worthless and that they should not be surveyed. This, taken in general terms, is a great mistake. There are portions of the "sage brush lands" that are rocky and high and only suited to grazing purposes, and in this surveying district these sections have uniformly been omitted in making the surveys, so far as it was possible to do. On the other hand, there are immense tracts of "sage brush land" that only await irrigating canals to make them as productive as most lands in the Western States, yielding their forty bushels of wheat per acre, as our people have often demonstrated by actual experiment.

It is an arrant humbug to talk of keeping these lands for the actual settler under the homestead and pre-emption laws, and in my judgment the safest way would be to dispose of the lands in large tracts, that would warrant the owners in constructing.

large canals or irrigating ditches, or allowing companies to be formed, granting them all the land they irrigated or covered by their canals at a small price per acre, not above the price now fixed by law for pre-emption claims; and I am fully persuaded that the most intelligent persons who are acquainted with the productiveness of the "sage brush lands" would indorse these suggestions. These canals would cost the expenditure of large sums of money that no man could afford to make for isolated farms.

Your especial attention is called to the timber lands, and I most respectfully urge the necessity of some law by Congress for their disposal. There are large tracts of mountainous districts valuable only for minerals and timber. The disposal of the former has been provided for, but not so with the latter.

The timber regions, as a rule, are not suitable for settlement under the homestead and pre-emption laws, and the laws should be so modified as to place them upon the market, say in small tracts of eighty or one hundred and sixty acres, to any person wishing to purchase. If these timber lands were in the hands of a large number of persons, the general interest would be to prevent destructive fires and the fearful waste and destruction of timber now going on, the government would realize the value of the lands, and the Territory would be greatly benefited.

Until some changes are made in the land laws, providing for the sale of these table lands in unlimited quantities, they will remain unoccupied for *all time, or until Congress shall adopt this or some similar plan.*

The desert land bill only covers the case in part and then by evading its spirit, for the money to make the canals under the law has to be furnished by capitalists, and the men filing under the desert land laws are doing it for others. Why not make the law so that men can openly and squarely buy all the land they want, and without any restrictions? They, of course, will see to it that canals are built to irrigate and make it available for sale to settlers. It might be well to limit the time of these sales until three years after the survey shall have been made, thus retaining the land three years for the preference of actual settlers under the pre-emption and homestead laws, and this is certainly long enough to keep millions of acres of land idle waiting for some one without a dollar to come and "*settle.*"

I have no patience with the present policy of retaining millions of acres for pre-emption and homestead claimants, when from the situation of these lands they *never can be made available by bona fide settlers* under existing laws. Let the lands be sold, and let these Western Territories improve and settle up. Under existing laws only lands that can be irrigated by a few weeks' work in digging a small ditch will be located, while thousands of acres must and will lie idle until the laws are changed.

It will be seen from our tables that the office work is up to date, and that all expenses have been kept within the appropriations, and in some instances quite a balance in our favor. No part of the amount deposited for clerk hire has been used, the work having been done by the regular clerks. The appropriation for clerk hire at the last session of Congress is not sufficient, should the appropriation for surveys be as large as the prospective requirement demands.

There are large tracts of excellent lands in the eastern portion of the Territory that, from present indications, will be settled as soon as surveyed, and thousands of acres would be sold at once if the land laws should be changed as suggested.

The present rates of surveying are insufficient for surveying, and they should be fixed at about the rates submitted in my estimates.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. F. CARTÉE,  
*Surveyor General of Idaho.*

Hon. J. A. WILLIAMSON,  
*Commissioner General Land Office.*

*A.—Estimate of expenses incidental of the survey of the public lands in Idaho for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879.*

OFFICE EXPENSES.

For salary of surveyor general .....	\$3,000 00	
For salary of clerks .....	4,000 00	
For rent of office, messenger, fuel, books, and other expenses .....	2,000 00	
		\$9,000 00

SURVEYING SERVICE.

For surveying 100 miles standard lines, timber and mountains, at \$15 .....	1,500 00
For surveying 100 miles standard lines, at \$13 .....	1,300 00
For surveying 72 miles exterior lines, timber and mountains, at \$15 .....	1,080 00

For surveying 600 miles subdivision lines, timber and mountains, at \$12 .....	\$7,200 00	
For surveying 480 miles exterior lines, 40 townships, at \$12..	5,760 00	
For surveying 1,800 miles subdivision lines, 30 townships, at \$10.....	18,000 00	
	<u>          </u>	\$34,840 00
		43,840 00

*B.—Statement of expenditure of appropriation for compensation of surveyor general and clerks for his office, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.*

DR.				CR.	
1876	To amount expended 3d quarter.	\$1,500 00	1876	By appropriation of August 15, as advised by letter from department of August 23.....	\$6,000 00
1876	To amount expended 4th quarter.	1,500 00			
1877	To amount expended 1st quarter.	1,500 00	1876	By second section of act of August 15, as advised by letter from department of June 30, 1877.....	122 28
1877	To amount expended 2d quarter.	1,368 20			
	To balance .....	254 08			
		<u>6,122 28</u>			<u>6,122 28</u>

*C.—Statement of incidental and office expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.*

DR.				CR.	
1876	To amount expended 3d quarter ..	\$375 00	1876	By appropriation of July 31, as advised by letter from department of August 23.....	\$1,500 00
1876	To amount expended 4th quarter.	375 00			
1877	To amount expended 1st quarter..	387 25			
1877	To amount expended 2d quarter..	359 38			
	To balance .....	3 37			
		<u>1,500 00</u>			<u>1,500 00</u>

*D.—Statement of the expenditure of the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.*

DR.				CR.	
1876	To amount reported for payment on contract No. 66, to Allen M. Thompson .....	\$719 48	1876	By appropriation of July 31, as advised by letter from department of August 23.....	\$13,500 00
1877	.....do .....	721 39			
	To balance .....	12,059 13			
		<u>13,500 00</u>			<u>13,500 00</u>

*E.—Statement of original maps and copies transmitted to the General Land Office and to the district office since my last report.*

Descriptive plats.	Original.	General Land Office.	District office.	Total.	When transmitted to the General Land Office.	When transmitted to the district office.
Township 12 north, range 4 west.....	1	1	1	3	Nov. 13, 1876	Nov. 13, 1876
Township 12 north, range 5 west.....	1	1	1	3	Nov. 13, 1876	Nov. 13, 1876
Township 9 north, range 3 west.....	1	1	1	3	May 23, 1877	May 23, 1877
Township 9 north, range 4 west.....	1	1	1	3	May 23, 1877	May 23, 1877



## F.—Statement showing the condition of contracts entered into since June 30, 1876.

Number of contract.	Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Character, amount, and locality of work.	Remarks.
66	Allen M. Thompson...	Sept. 11, 1876	Fourth standard parallel north through range 1 west. Exterior lines and subdivisions of townships 16 and 17 north, range 1 west, and subdivisions of township 12 north, ranges 4 and 5 west.	Surveys completed and notes returned and approved and plats and transcripts transmitted. NOTE.—Subdivisions of township 9 north, ranges 3 and 4 west, substituted for townships 16 and 17 north, range 1 west.
67	John B. David .....	Oct. 23, 1876	Extend the base line east to the east boundary of Idaho Territory. Exterior and subdivisions of townships 1 and 2 south, ranges 35 and 36 east, and townships 1 north and 1 and 2 south, ranges 37 and 38 east.	Notes returned and approved. Plats and transcripts not completed. NOTE.—Township 1 south, range 35 east, not surveyed.
68	John B. David .....	Jan. 4, 1877	Exterior lines of townships 11 and 12 south, ranges 33 and 34 east; of townships 13, 14, 15, and 16 south, ranges 31, 32, and 33 east, and subdivision lines of townships 11 and 12 south, ranges 33 and 34 east, and township 13 south, range 33 east, and townships 14 and 15 south, ranges 31 and 32 east, and fractional townships 16 south, ranges 30, 31, and 32 east.	Deputy en route to locality.
70	Allen M. Thompson...	June 19, 1877	Exterior lines of townships 3, 4, 5, and 6 south, ranges 14, 15, and 16 east, and subdivisions of townships 6 south, ranges 12, 13, and 14 east, and townships 4 and 5 south, range 15 east, and townships 3 and 4 south, range 16 east.	Deputy in the field.

## G.—Statement of descriptive list sent to local land office since the date of my last report.

Township.	Range.	Date when transmitted.
12 north .....	4 west .....	June 30, 1877.
12 north .....	5 west .....	Do.
9 north .....	3 west .....	Do.
9 north .....	4 west .....	Do.

## H.—Tabular statement of townships surveyed since the date of my last report, showing the areas of the public lands.

No. of townships surveyed.	Townships.	Range.	Area of public land.
1	12 north .....	4 west .....	22,997.30
2	12 north .....	5 west .....	22,992.62
3	9 north .....	3 west .....	23,006.90
4	9 north .....	4 west .....	23,114.39
Total area .....			92,111.21
334 townships previously reported .....			5,463,541.34
38 townships previously reported of Indian reservations .....			463,182.24
Total acres surveyed .....			6,018,834.79

I.—Statement of application for the survey of mineral lands and mill sites for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Name of mine.	Mining district.	County.	Character.
Eldorado Quartz .....	Lemhi .....	Lemhi .....	Gold and silver.
Ranger Quartz .....	do .....	do .....	Do.
Joe Derrley mine .....	Middle Boise .....	Alturas .....	Do.
Two mill sites for Monarch Gold and Silver Mining Company. ....	do .....	do .....	Do.
Chapman Placer mine .....	do .....	do .....	Gold.

J.—Statement of amount deposited with United States assistant treasurer for office work for mineral claims in Idaho for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Date of deposit.	Name of depositor.	Amount.	Name of mine.	Where located.
Sept. 16, 1876	Pascal C. Burke .....	\$29 00	Eldorado .....	Lemhi County.
Sept. 16, 1876	do .....	29 00	Ranger .....	Do.
Mar. 30, 1877	L. M. Chapman .....	29 00	Chapman Placer mine.	Alturas County.
		87 00		

K.—Names, nativity, &c., of surveyor general, clerks, &c., for the fiscal year ending June 30 1877.

Names.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Whence appointed.	Time of service.	Amount.
La Fayette Cartee .....	Surveyor general .....	New York ..	Idaho .....	Entire year ..	\$3,000 00
William P. Thompson .....	Chief clerk .....	do .....	do .....	11 months and 5 days.	1,536 67
Theophilus W. Randall .....	Draughtsman .....	England .....	do .....	8 months .....	880 33
Ross Cartee .....	do .....	Oregon .....	do .....	4 months .....	451 20
Thomas Conroy .....	Messenger .....	Ireland .....	do .....	Entire year ..	600 00
					6,468 20

K.—Report of the surveyor general of Utah.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Salt Lake City, Utah, September 3, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your letter E, of April 3, 1877, I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report, with accompanying tabular statements in duplicate, of the surveying operations in this district for the year ending June 30, 1877.

A.—Statement showing condition of surveys of public lands contracted for during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

B.—Statement of public lands surveyed in Utah during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

C.—Statement showing the description of land for which township plats and descriptive lists have been furnished the local land office at Salt Lake City and Beaver City during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

D.—Statement of special deposits made by individuals for the survey of public lands in Utah for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

E.—Statement of special deposits made for office work in the survey of mining claims for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

F.—Statement showing condition of appropriation for incidental expenses for office of surveyor general of Utah for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

G.—Statement showing condition of appropriation for salaries of surveyor general and clerks in his office.

H.—Statement showing condition of special deposits for office work in the office of the surveyor general for Utah for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

I.—Statement showing number of plats made during the year.

J.—Estimate of appropriation required for the surveying service in Utah for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879.

K.—Statement of public lands surveyed in Utah up to June 30, 1877.

L.—Statement showing number of miles run, rate per mile, and total cost of surveys as returned in Utah for fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

M.—Statement of condition of appropriation for surveys of public lands in Utah for fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Map of Utah Territory, showing the extent of public surveys.

The estimate for the surveying service in this Territory is submitted as being just and reasonable, and the appropriation to be made should not be for less than the amount asked for.

#### SURVEYS DURING THE YEAR.

The operations of the surveying service in this district embrace agricultural, grazing, and mineral lands.

Ninety-six townships were surveyed, embracing 881,483.17 acres of agricultural and grazing lands, 64,137.56 acres of mineral and coal lands, making a total area of 1,010,009.32 acres.

The resurveys, as shown in statement "B," embracing an area of 64,388.59 acres, executed by Andrew J. Stewart, sr., under contract No. 66, were not approved, but appear on returned subdivision plats, as per instructions from the department.

The number of acres of public lands disposed of at the local land office at Salt Lake City for the fiscal year were—

	Acres.
Homestead entries.....	57,090.85
Final homestead entries.....	28,531.61
Cash entries.....	11,390.33
Agricultural college scrip.....	160
Valentine scrip.....	160
Military land warrants.....	160
Timber culture.....	418.50
Desert land.....	42,652.94
Mineral lands.....	443.2735
Coal lands.....	480
Total.....	132,488.2735

#### OFFICE WORK.

There were made in this office during the year 252 plats of public land surveys, 335 plats of mining claims, and 210 transcripts of field notes.

#### AGRICULTURE.

The percentage of increase of land under cultivation over that heretofore reported is about 30 per cent., making an aggregate of about 339,970 acres, while the average yield per acre shows a gratifying increase over former years.

Notwithstanding the opinion of many who deem our lands "arid, desert, and worthless," those same lands under proper tillage produce forty to fifty bushels of wheat, seventy to eighty bushels of oats and barley, and from two hundred to four hundred bushels of potatoes to the acre, and fruits and vegetables equal to any other Territory or State in quantity and quality. Our plains and mountains feed and fatten many thousands of cattle and sheep from their rich and nutritious grasses. Utah is rich in her agricultural and grazing lands as well as in her

#### MINERAL RESOURCES,

which are inexhaustible in silver, copper, lead, iron, coal, sulphur, and an abundant deposit of gold.

The development of the mines of Utah shows an abundant increase in quantity and quality of all classes of ore. Our coal produces the best quality of coke, equal, if not superior, to the best quality of Pennsylvania.

#### RAILROADS.

Although no new enterprises have been started, the old lines are being extended to different and distant parts of the Territory and into the mining camps.

In regard to the disposition and sale of the public lands, I renew my suggestion made in my last and preceding report, (see page 278 of the printed Report of the General Land Office for the year 1876,) adding that Congress should at once make some provision for the sale of the timbered lands. The timber of this country is valuable

and should be protected from the despoilers who are annually robbing the government and citizens to the value of millions of dollars.

Let Congress make provision for the sale for cash of the timbered lands and remove the restrictions on acquiring title to public lands in the Territories, and millions of acres of the so-called "desert, arid, and worthless lands" would be sold for cash, and the "arid and desert" places would become the homes and paradise of thousands.

Very respectfully submitted.

NATHAN KIMBALL,  
Surveyor General of Utah,

Hon. J. A. WILLIAMSON,  
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement showing condition of surveys of public lands contracted for in Utah during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Contract.		Survey.	Name of deputy.	Extent.	Cost.
No.	Date.				
66	Oct. 14, 1875	Offset for Salt Lake meridian from corner to sections 7, 12, 13, and 18, township 7 north, between ranges 1 and 2 west; north between sections 7 and 12; thence west between sections 2 and 3, in township 7 north, range 2 west; thence north between sections 34 and 35, 26 and 27, 22 and 23, 14 and 15, 10 and 11, in township 8 north, range 2 west; thence Salt Lake meridian from corner to townships 10 and 11 north, through townships 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 north.	And. J. Stewart, sr.	<i>M. chs. lks</i> 33 46 50	\$503 72
		Third standard parallel north from corner to townships 12 and 13 north; east through range 1 east; thence from said corner west through ranges 1 and 2 west.	.....do .....	18 00 00	270 00
		Exterior boundaries of townships 8 north, range 2 west; 9 north, range 1 east; 10 north, range 1 east and 1 west; 12 north, range 1 east; 13 north, range 1 east, and 1, 2, and 3 west; 14 north, ranges 1 and 2 west; and 15 north, ranges 1 and 3 west.	.....do .....	98 52 94	1,183 94
		Subdivisions of townships 8 north, range 2 west; 9 and 10 north, ranges 1 east and 1 west; 12 north, range 1 east; 13 north, range 1 east, and ranges 1, 2, and 3 west; 14 north, ranges 1 and 2 west; and 15 north, ranges 1 and 3 west.	.....do .....	409 63 73	4,097 97
		Meanders of township 8 north, range 2 west.	.....do .....	3 47 30	35 91
71	May 24, 1876	Exterior boundaries of township 13 south, range 7 east.	J. Fewson Smith ..	23 77 74	287 66
		Subdivisions of townships 13 and 14 south, range 7 east.	.....do .....	38 69 26	388 66
72	Aug. 1, 1876	Subdivisions of township 2 south, range 4 east.	Charles P. Brooks	6 00 50	60 06
73	Sept. 4, 1876	Salt Lake meridian from corner to sections 25 and 30, township 42 south; south through townships 42 and 43 south, to corner, to sections 13 and 18.	Bailey & Burrill...	113 38 75	1,348 29
		Frémont Valley guide meridian from corner to townships 28 and 29 south, ranges 2 and 3 east; north through townships 28, 27, and 26 south.	.....do .....		
		Emery Valley guide meridian from corner to townships 36 and 37 south, ranges 3 and 4 west; north through townships 36 and 35 south; thence from corner to townships 34 and 35 south, between ranges 2 and 3 west; north through township 34 south; thence from corner to townships 33 and 34 south, between ranges 1 and 2 west; north through townships 32 and 33 south.	.....do .....		



## A.—Statement showing condition of surveys of public lands, &amp;c.—Continued.

Contract.		Survey.	Name of deputy.	Extent.	Cost.
No.	Date.				
		Panquitch and Kanab guide meridian from corner to townships 37 and 38 south, ranges 5 and 6 west; south through townships 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, and 44 south.	Bailey & Burrill ..	<i>M. chs. lks.</i>	
		Pine Valley guide meridian from corner to sections 1, 6, 7, and 12, township 39 south, between ranges 15 and 16 west; south, between sections 7, 12, 13, and 18; thence from corner to townships 39 and 40 south, ranges 15 and 16 west; south through townships 40, 41, and 42; south to corner to sections 19, 24, 25, and 30.	...do .....		
		Fifth standard parallel south between townships 25 and 26 south, range 1 east; east through ranges 1 and 2 east.	...do .....	87 00 00	\$1,063 55
		Seventh standard parallel south between townships 35 and 36 south, range 3 west; west through ranges 3 and 4 west.	...do .....		
		Eighth standard parallel south, from $\frac{1}{4}$ section corner on south boundary, section 34 west, to section corner between sections 33 and 34, in range 1 west; thence from corner to sections 35 and 36; west to corner to sections 34 and 35, range 2 west; thence through ranges 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 5, 6, and 7 west; thence from corner to sections 32 and 33, range 11 west; west to corner between ranges 11 and 12 west; thence from section corner between sections 35 and 36 west to $\frac{1}{4}$ section corner on south boundary of section 35, range 13 west; and thence from corner between ranges 13 and 14 west; west to section corner between sections 35 and 36, range 14 west; and thence from corner between sections 33 and 34 in range 15 west, west through ranges 15 and 16 west.	...do .....		
		Ninth special standard parallel south, from southeast corner to section 10, township 44 south, range 3 west; west through ranges 3, 4, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 5, 6, and 7 west.	...do .....		
		Exterior boundaries of townships 25 south, range 2 east; 28 south, ranges 2 and 3 east; 29 south, range 3 east; 32 south, range 2 west; 33 south, range 2 west; 34 south, ranges 2 and 3 west; 35 south, ranges 3 and 4 west; 36 south, range 4 west; 39 south, ranges 5, 15, and 16 west; 40 south, ranges 5, 6, 16, and 17 west; 41 south, ranges 2, 5, 12, and 13 west; 42 south, range 1 east, and ranges 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 11, and 13 west; 43 south, ranges 1 and 2 east, and ranges 1, 3, 4, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and 5 west; and 44 south, ranges 4, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 5, and 6 west.	...do .....	259 39 25	1,816 45
		Subdivisions of townships 25 south, range 2 east; 27 south, ranges 2 and 3 east; 28 south, ranges 2 and 3 east; and 29 south, range 3 east; 31 and 32 south, range 2 west; 33 and 34 south, ranges 2 and 3 west; 35 south, ranges 2, 3 and 4 west; 36 south, ranges 3 and 4 west; 39 south, ranges 5, 6, 15, 16, and 17 west; 40 south, ranges 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 5, 6, 7, 13, 16, and 17 west; 41 south, ranges 1, 2, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 west; 42 south, range 1 east, and ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, and 13 west; 43 south, ranges 1 and 2 east, and ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 5, and 6 west; and 44 south, ranges 3, 4, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 5, 6, and 7 west.	...do .....	1,596 12 92	9,576 96

## A.—Statement showing condition of surveys of public lands, &amp;c.—Continued.

Contract.		Survey.	Name of deputy.	Extent.	Cost.
No.	Date.				
74	Sept. 4, 1876	Second guide meridian south; south from $\frac{1}{2}$ section corner between sections 31 and 36, township 6 south, between ranges 10 and 11 west; south through townships 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 south; thence from $\frac{1}{2}$ section corner between sections 1 and 6, township 11 south, between ranges 8 and 9 west, south through townships 11, 12, 13, and 14 south.	Joseph and William A. Gorlinski.	<i>M. chs. lks.</i> 48 00 00	\$480 00
		Exterior boundaries of townships 6 south, range 7 west; 7 south, ranges 7, 8, and 10 west; 8 south, ranges 7, 10, 11, 12, and 13 west; 9 south, ranges 10, 11, and 12 west; 10 south, range 10 west; 11, 12, and 13 south, range 8 west.	do	126 57 18	887 00
		Subdivisions of township 6 south, range 7 west; 7 south, ranges 7 and 8 west; 8 south, ranges 7, 8, and 10 west; 9 south, ranges 10, 11, and 12 west; 10 south, range 10 west; 11 and 12 south, range 8 west.	do	594 52 70	3,567 95
		Total		3,457 78 77	25,568 12

NATHAN KIMBALL,  
Surveyor General for Utah.

## B.—Statement of public lands surveyed in Utah during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Number.	Township.	Range.	Agricultural, acres.	Agricultural, public lands.	Returned as mineral land.	Returned as coal land.	Total.	Remarks.
			<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
1	7 north	2 west	960.36	321.30			1,281.66	Additional.
2	8 north	2 west	3,738.80	2,353.46			6,092.26	Do.
3	9 north	1 east		15,203.45			15,203.45	
4	9 north	1 west		640.64			640.64	
5	10 north	1 east	8,122.30	13,324.81			21,447.11	Additional.
6	10 north	1 west	6,040.00	8,840.38			14,880.38	Do.
7	12 north	1 east	16,284.67	5,799.82			22,084.49	Do.
8	13 north	1 east	14,521.40	7,879.79			22,401.19	Do.
9	13 north	1 west		23,049.37			23,049.37	
10	13 north	2 west	4,401.76	17,351.17			21,752.93	Do.
11	13 north	3 west	920.00	440.58			1,360.58	Do.
12	14 north	1 west	9,399.30	13,608.69			23,007.99	Do.
13	14 north	2 west		16,484.42			16,484.42	
14	15 north	1 west		2,229.60			2,229.60	
*15	15 north	3 west		1,877.79			1,877.79	
16	2 south	4 east		720.00	80.00		800.00	Additional.
17	6 south	7 west		16,485.77			16,485.77	
18	7 south	7 west		16,571.18			16,571.18	
19	7 south	8 west		22,821.13			22,821.13	
20	7 south	10 west		160.00			160.00	
21	8 south	7 west		19,829.00			19,829.00	Additional.
22	8 south	8 west		6,721.36			6,721.36	Do.
23	8 south	10 west		22,987.36			22,987.36	
24	8 south	11 west		160.00			160.00	
25	8 south	12 west		160.00			160.00	
26	9 south	10 west		25,004.80			25,004.80	
27	9 south	11 west		13,918.08			13,918.08	
28	9 south	12 west		12,311.20			12,311.20	
29	10 south	10 west		23,035.68			23,035.68	
30	11 south	8 west		18,870.20			18,870.20	
31	12 south	8 west		22,878.83			22,878.83	Additional.
32	13 south	7 east		9,890.35		2,226.59	12,116.94	
33	13 south	8 west		160.00			160.00	
34	14 south	7 east		1,705.05		519.81	2,224.86	

\*Triplicate plats for townships Nos. 1 to 15, inclusive, unfinished.

## B.—Statement of public lands surveyed in Utah, &amp;c.—Continued.

Number.	Township.	Range.	Agricultural resurveyed.	Agricultural public land.	Returned as general land.	Returned as coal land.	Total.	Remarks.
			<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
35	14 south ..	8 west ..	.....	160.00	.....	.....	160.00	
36	25 south ..	2 east ..	.....	2,880.00	.....	.....	2,880.00	
37	27 south ..	2 east ..	.....	4,160.00	.....	.....	4,160.00	
38	27 south ..	3 east ..	.....	10,344.70	.....	.....	10,344.70	
39	28 south ..	2 east ..	.....	4,962.61	.....	.....	4,962.61	
40	28 south ..	3 east ..	.....	16,103.75	.....	.....	16,103.75	
41	29 south ..	3 east ..	.....	5,298.72	.....	.....	5,298.72	
42	31 south ..	2 west ..	.....	320.00	.....	.....	320.00	
43	32 south ..	2 west ..	.....	8,160.00	.....	.....	8,160.00	
44	33 south ..	2 west ..	.....	22,953.86	.....	.....	22,953.86	
45	33 south ..	3 west ..	.....	3,520.00	.....	.....	3,520.00	
46	34 south ..	2 west ..	.....	19,007.08	.....	.....	19,007.08	
47	34 south ..	3 west ..	.....	14,721.60	.....	.....	14,721.60	
48	35 south ..	2 west ..	.....	4,954.08	.....	.....	4,954.08	
49	35 south ..	3 west ..	.....	21,921.81	.....	.....	21,921.81	
50	35 south ..	4 west ..	.....	19,360.00	.....	.....	19,360.00	
51	36 south ..	3 west ..	.....	7,269.94	.....	.....	7,269.94	
52	36 south ..	4 west ..	.....	19,042.56	.....	.....	19,042.56	
53	39 south ..	5 west ..	.....	7,005.05	.....	.....	7,005.05	
54	39 south ..	6 west ..	.....	5,680.00	.....	720.00	6,400.00	
55	39 south ..	15 west ..	.....	4,160.00	.....	.....	4,160.00	
56	39 south ..	16 west ..	.....	13,917.58	.....	.....	13,917.58	
57	39 south ..	17 west ..	.....	2,560.00	.....	.....	2,560.00	
58	40 south ..	4½ west ..	.....	1,796.80	920.00	.....	2,716.80	
59	40 south ..	5 west ..	.....	10,716.50	.....	5,114.98	15,831.48	
60	40 south ..	6 west ..	.....	6,880.00	.....	9,440.00	16,320.00	
61	40 south ..	7 west ..	.....	5,920.00	.....	.....	5,920.00	
62	40 south ..	13 west ..	.....	800.00	.....	.....	800.00	
63	40 south ..	16 west ..	.....	23,011.22	.....	.....	23,011.22	
64	40 south ..	17 west ..	.....	7,040.80	.....	.....	7,040.80	
65	41 south ..	1 west ..	.....	3,520.00	.....	640.00	4,160.00	
66	41 south ..	2 west ..	.....	8,800.00	320.00	.....	9,120.00	
67	41 south ..	4½ west ..	.....	5,736.52	.....	.....	5,736.52	
68	41 south ..	5 west ..	.....	.....	999.64	11,082.39	12,082.03	
69	41 south ..	6 west ..	.....	.....	.....	6,554.36	6,554.36	
70	41 south ..	7 west ..	.....	2,856.65	365.72	.....	3,222.37	
71	41 south ..	10 west ..	.....	1,920.00	.....	.....	1,920.00	
72	41 south ..	11 west ..	.....	2,400.00	.....	.....	2,400.00	
73	41 south ..	12 west ..	.....	12,802.24	.....	.....	12,802.24	
74	41 south ..	13 west ..	.....	5,478.22	800.00	.....	6,278.22	Additional. Do.
75	41 south ..	14 west ..	.....	.....	3,680.00	.....	3,680.00	
76	41 south ..	15 west ..	.....	4,651.57	.....	.....	4,651.57	
77	41 south ..	16 west ..	.....	3,200.38	.....	.....	3,200.38	
78	42 south ..	1 east ..	.....	5,440.00	.....	.....	5,440.00	
79	42 south ..	1 east ..	.....	3,600.00	.....	13,048.96	16,648.96	
80	42 south ..	2 west ..	.....	22,983.98	.....	.....	22,983.98	
81	42 south ..	3 west ..	.....	12,800.08	2,720.24	.....	15,520.32	
82	44 south ..	4 west ..	.....	2,400.00	.....	.....	2,400.00	
83	42 south ..	5 west ..	.....	5,440.00	.....	.....	5,440.00	
84	42 south ..	10 west ..	.....	2,400.00	.....	.....	2,400.00	
85	42 south ..	11 west ..	.....	4,160.00	.....	.....	4,160.00	
86	42 south ..	12 west ..	.....	3,201.60	.....	.....	3,201.60	
87	42 south ..	13 west ..	.....	4,160.48	.....	.....	4,160.48	
88	43 south ..	1 east ..	.....	18,083.20	.....	.....	18,083.20	
89	43 south ..	2 east ..	.....	5,283.20	.....	.....	5,283.20	
90	43 south ..	1 west ..	.....	4,963.84	.....	.....	4,963.84	
91	43 south ..	3 west ..	.....	18,688.70	1,958.65	.....	20,647.35	
92	43 south ..	4 west ..	.....	18,721.80	.....	.....	18,721.80	
93	43 south ..	4½ west ..	.....	6,879.20	.....	.....	6,879.20	
94	43 south ..	5 west ..	.....	9,440.00	.....	.....	9,440.00	
95	43 south ..	6 west ..	.....	6,240.00	.....	.....	6,240.00	
96	44 south ..	3 west ..	.....	5,119.95	.....	.....	5,119.95	
97	44 south ..	4 west ..	.....	7,685.50	.....	.....	7,685.50	
98	44 south ..	4½ west ..	.....	5,122.40	.....	.....	5,122.40	
99	44 south ..	5 west ..	.....	7,677.56	.....	.....	7,677.56	
100	44 south ..	6 west ..	.....	7,682.18	.....	.....	7,682.18	
101	44 south ..	7 west ..	.....	3,520.00	160.00	.....	3,680.00	
Total ..			64,388.59	881,483.17	12,004.25	52,133.31	1,010,009.32	

NATHAN KIMBALL,  
Surveyor General for Utah.

C.—Statement showing the description of land for which township plats and descriptive lists have been furnished the local land offices at Salt Lake City and Beaver City during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Number.	Township.	Range.	Duplicate plats, when transmitted.	Descriptive lists, when transmitted.	Remarks.
1	2 south	4 east	Aug. 31, 1876		Additional.
2	13 south	7 east	Oct. 25, 1876	Oct. 25, 1876	
3	14 south	7 east	do	do	
4	22 south	6 west	Aug. 7, 1876	Jan. 13, 1876	
5	22 south	7 west	do	do	
6	23 south	5 west	do	do	
7	23 south	6 west	do	do	
8	23 south	7 west	do	do	
9	24 south	7 west	Jan. 13, 1877	do	
10	25 south	1 east	do	do	
11	25 south	2 east	do	do	
12	26 south	3 east	do	do	
13	27 south	3 east	do	do	
14	27 south	2 east	do	do	
15	28 south	2 east	do	do	
16	28 south	3 east	do	do	
17	29 south	3 east	do	do	
18	31 south	2 west	Mar. 7, 1877	Mar. 7, 1877	
19	32 south	2 west	do	do	
20	33 south	2 west	do	do	
21	33 south	3 west	do	do	
22	34 south	2 west	do	do	
23	34 south	3 west	do	do	
24	35 south	2 west	do	do	
25	35 south	3 west	do	do	
26	35 south	4 west	do	do	
27	36 south	3 west	do	do	
28	36 south	4 west	do	do	

NATHAN KIMBALL,  
Surveyor General of Utah.

D.—Statement of special deposits made by individuals for the survey of public lands in Utah for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Date of certificate of deposit.	No. of certificate of deposit.	Depositor.	Survey.	Field work.	Office work.	Total.
July 24, 1876	4511	J. M. Mason	Township 2 south, range 4 east.	\$35 00		
July 24, 1876	4512	do	do		\$25 00	
Sept. 19, 1876	4599	W. K. Barton	Township 18 south, range 3 east.	40 00		
Sept. 19, 1876	4600	do	do		10 00	
Sept. 19, 1876	4601	J. Armstrong	Township 16 south, range 3 east.	40 00		
Sept. 19, 1876	4602	do	do		10 00	
Mar. 24, 1877	4809	H. H. Lull	Township 29 south, range 10 west.	70 00		
Mar. 24, 1877	4810	do	do		30 00	
June 5, 1877	4948	J. Stratton	Township 39 south, range 11 west.	175 00		
June 5, 1877	4949	do	do		25 00	
June 5, 1877	4946	J. Parker	do	175 00		
June 5, 1877	4947	do	do		25 00	
June 5, 1877	4944	A. Dalton	Townships 38 and 39 south, range 11 west.	175 25		
June 5, 1877	4945	do	do		25 00	
June 7, 1877	4957	Kimball Merritt	Township 13 north, range 5 east.	9 00		
June 7, 1877	4958	do	do		16 00	
				719 00	166 00	
						\$885 00

NATHAN KIMBALL,  
Surveyor General of Utah.



E.—Statement showing mining claims surveyed, by whom surveyed, when approved, and amount of deposit for office work on each claim.

No. of lot.	Name of claim.	By whom surveyed.	When approved.	Amount of deposit.
<i>West Mountain district</i>				
120	Revere .....	O. A. Palmer .....	Feb. 1, 1877 .....	\$25
122	Henry M. ....	M. T. Burgess .....	July 8, 1876 .....	25
123	Yamra .....	E. B. Wilder .....	Sept. 4, 1876 .....	25
124	Trinity .....	do .....	Sept. 2, 1876 .....	25
125	Black Jack .....	do .....	Aug. 23, 1876 .....	25
126	Opulent .....	F. Dickert .....	Unfinished .....	25
127	Silver Maid .....	do .....	Dec. 26, 1876 .....	25
128	Star of the West .....	do .....	Not return'd .....	25
129	Burning Moscow .....	F. Eastman .....	Nov. 16, 1876 .....	25
130	Green Grove .....	do .....	Nov. 15, 1876 .....	25
131	Miners' Home .....	do .....	Nov. 15, 1876 .....	25
132*	Hill's Placer .....	C. P. Brooks .....	Unfinished .....	50
133	Knickerbocker .....	R. H. Browne .....	Dec. 7, 1876 .....	30
134	Mercy .....	O. A. Palmer .....	Jan. 12, 1877 .....	25
135	First Chance .....	do .....	Jan. 12, 1877 .....	45
136	Hamlin .....	do .....	Jan. 31, 1877 .....	35
137	Evergreen .....	do .....	Feb. 2, 1877 .....	30
138	Vanderbilt .....	F. Eastman .....	Feb. 26, 1877 .....	35
139	Cymna Extension .....	do .....	Feb. 26, 1877 .....	40
140	Winnamuck No. 2 .....	do .....	Mar. 1, 1877 .....	35
141	Omaha .....	J. Gorlinski .....	Feb. 23, 1877 .....	30
142	Horace Greeley .....	O. A. Palmer .....	Apr. 27, 1877 .....	45
143	Mountain Gem No. 2 .....	do .....	Apr. 5, 1877 .....	25
144	Miller .....	do .....	May 16, 1877 .....	30
145	Red Cloud .....	do .....	June 9, 1877 .....	25
146	Silver Plume .....	do .....	June 16, 1877 .....	25
147	Beebe .....	F. Eastman .....	May 19, 1877 .....	25
148	Trinity Mill Site .....	do .....	May 9, 1877 .....	25
149	Flagstaff .....	E. B. Wilder .....	June 15, 1877 .....	35
150	Orphan Boy .....	O. A. Palmer .....	June 27, 1877 .....	25
<i>Star district.</i>				895
42	Uranus .....	N. E. Britt .....	Aug. 5, 1877 .....	30
43	Elephant .....	do .....	Feb. 20, 1877 .....	25
<i>Little Cottonwood district.</i>				55
79	Emerald .....	J. Gorlinski .....	Aug. 5, 1876 .....	25
80	West Point .....	do .....	Aug. 5, 1876 .....	25
81	Highland Chief .....	E. B. Wilder .....	Oct. 16, 1876 .....	25
82	Moltke .....	C. L. Stevenson .....	Oct. 20, 1876 .....	25
83	Defiance .....	do .....	Oct. 17, 1876 .....	25
84	Defiance Extension .....	do .....	Oct. 19, 1876 .....	25
89	Siskiyou .....	O. A. Palmer .....	Feb. 12, 1877 .....	50
90	Superior .....	do .....	Feb. 22, 1877 .....	25
91	Honeycomb .....	F. Dickert .....	Not return'd .....	25
92	La Pinto .....	O. A. Palmer .....	Mar. 10, 1877 .....	25
93	Marietta .....	R. H. Browne .....	Apr. 10, 1877 .....	30
<i>Big Cottonwood district.</i>				305
58	Chieftain .....	E. B. Wilder .....	Aug. 24, 1876 .....	25
59	Little Cora .....	do .....	Aug. 24, 1876 .....	25
60	Baker .....	C. L. Stevenson .....	Aug. 31, 1876 .....	25
61	Venus .....	E. B. Wilder .....	Dec. 22, 1876 .....	30
62	Umpire .....	do .....	Apr. 17, 1876 .....	25
63	Ogden .....	O. A. Palmer .....	Unfinished .....	25
64	Scott .....	do .....	Jan. 15, 1877 .....	25
65	Thor .....	E. B. Wilder .....	Dec. 22, 1876 .....	25
66	Evergreen, (relocation) .....	W. Bredemeyer .....	Unfinished .....	25
67	Bright Point .....	F. Dickert .....	Unfinished .....	30
<i>East Tintic district.</i>				260
57	Joe Bowers Lode No. 2 .....	R. H. Browne .....	Oct. 31, 1876 .....	30
59	Ocean and Ocean, First Southern Extension consolidated .....	do .....	Oct. 31, 1876 .....	30
60	Southern Extension, Wandigo Company's claim on Joe Bowers Lode .....	do .....	Dec. 8, 1876 .....	30
61	Sunbeam and Sunbeam, Southern Extension .....	do .....	Mar. 20, 1877 .....	50
				140

\*Five plats made, transcripts unfinished.

## E.—Statement showing mining claims surveyed, &amp;c.—Continued.

No. of lot.	Name of claim.	By whom surveyed.	When approved.	Amount of deposit.
<i>Ophir district.</i>				
105	Monument.....	E. B. Wilder.....	Aug. 8, 1876	\$25
106	Swansea.....	O. A. Palmer.....	Aug. 17, 1876	25
107	Northern Light.....	do.....	Aug. 16, 1876	25
108	Occident.....	C. L. Stevenson.....	Unfinished.	25
109	Weston.....	E. B. Wilder.....	Jan. 4, 1877	25
110	Corning Ledge.....	F. Dickert.....	Unfinished.	25
111	Fourth of July.....	O. A. Palmer.....	Unfinished.	25
112	Herchal.....	do.....	Apr. 17, 1877	25
				200
<i>Uintah district.</i>				
47 A	Banner Mill Site.....	O. A. Palmer.....	July 7, 1876	25
48 A	Last Chance.....	do.....	July 7, 1876	25
49	Washington Tunnel Mines.....	do.....	Nov. 16, 1876	25
50	O'Brian Ledge.....	F. Dickert.....	Jan. 4, 1877	25
51	Clara Davis.....	do.....	Jan. 12, 1877	30
52	Switzerland mill site.....	O. A. Palmer.....	Unfinished.	25
				155
<i>Rush Valley district.</i>				
41	Defiance.....	E. B. Wilder.....	Aug. 12, 1876	25
42	First Extension West, Silver King ...	W. Bredemeyer.....	Aug. 26, 1876	25
43	Manzanilla.....	do.....	Oct. 28, 1876	25
44	Bullion No. 3.....	E. B. Wilder.....	Sept. 23, 1876	25
45	Silver King No. 2, West Extension....	W. Bredemeyer.....	Nov. 14, 1876	25
46	Muscatine and New Year No. 2, consolidated.	do.....	Dec. 12, 1876	50
47	Centeniel No. 2.....	do.....	Dec. 20, 1876	25
48	King of Stockton.....	do.....	Dec. 23, 1876	25
49	Atkins.....	do.....	Dec. 25, 1876	25
50	Iroquois.....	do.....	Nov. 25, 1876	25
51	First West Extension, Silver King No. 2	do.....	Apr. 6, 1877	25
				300
<i>Gordon district.</i>				
44	Sulphur King.....	F. Dickert.....	May 7, 1877	35
<i>Blue Ledge district.</i>				
46	Jones Mine.....	O. A. Palmer.....	June 22, 1877	25
<i>Bradshaw district.</i>				
37	Cave Mine Mill Site.....	A. H. Parker.....	Incomplete.	25
<i>Granite district.</i>				
37	Star King.....	N. E. Britt.....	May 3, 1877	25
.....	San Francisco.....	do.....	May 3, 1877	25
				50
<i>Juab County, (no district.)</i>				
37	uab Gypsum.....	R. H. Browne.....	Mar. 26, 1877	25
<i>Harrisburg district.</i>				
37	Stonewall Jackson.....	F. Dickert.....	June 21, 1877	25
38	Saint John.....	do.....	June 21, 1877	25
Total.....				2,515

NATHAN KIMBALL,  
Surveyor General for Utah.

F.—Statement showing condition of appropriation for incidental expenses for office of surveyor general of Utah for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

DR.			CR.		
1876.			1876.		
Sept. 30	To amount paid as per vouchers 1 to 10 .....	\$399 30	Aug. 23	By appropriation .....	\$1,500 00
30	To amount paid Daniel Gordon, messenger .....	54 00	1877.		
30	To amount paid W. A. Rositer, rent .....	150 00	Mar. 16	By appropriation .....	250 00
	Total for first fiscal quarter .....	603 30			
1877.					
Jan. 2	To amount paid as per vouchers 1 to 21 .....	269 28			
2	To amount paid Daniel Gordon, messenger .....	40 50			
2	To amount paid Charles Bird, messenger .....	12 50			
2	To amount paid W. A. Rositer, rent .....	100 00			
2	To amount paid William Jennings, rent .....	50 00			
	Total for second fiscal quarter .....	472 28			
Mar. 31	To amount paid as per vouchers 1 to 13 .....	160 05			
31	To amount paid D. McClelland .....	20 00			
31	To amount paid Charles Bird, messenger .....	50 00			
31	To amount paid William Jennings, rent .....	150 00			
	Total for third fiscal quarter .....	380 05			
June 30	To amount paid as per vouchers 1 to 10 .....	56 87			
30	To amount paid R. Beall .....	37 50			
30	To amount paid Charles Bird, messenger .....	50 00			
30	To amount paid William Jennings, rent .....	150 00			
	Total for fourth fiscal quarter .....	294 37			
	Aggregate .....	1,750 00			1,750 00

NATHAN KIMBALL,  
Surveyor General of Utah.

G.—Statement showing condition of appropriation for salaries of surveyor general of Utah and clerks in his office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

DR.					CR.
1876.				1876.	
Sept. 30	To Nathan Kimball, surveyor general .....	\$750 00	Aug. 23	By appropriation for salary of surveyor general .....	\$3,000 00
16	To T. C. Bailey, chief clerk ..	307 34			
30	To M. T. Burgess, chief clerk ..	55 16	23	By appropriation for salary of clerks .....	3,600 00
30	To J. H. Campe, draughtsman ..	300 00			
30	To W. A. Kimball, clerk .....	237 50			
	Total for first fiscal quarter .....	1,650 00			
1877.					
Jan. 2	To Nathan Kimball, surveyor general .....	750 00			
2	To M. T. Burgess, chief clerk ..	450 00			
2	To J. H. Campe, draughtsman ..	300 00			
	Total for second fiscal quarter .....	1,500 00			
Mar. 31	To Nathan Kimball, surveyor general .....	750 00			
31	To M. T. Burgess, chief clerk ..	450 00			
31	To J. H. Campe, draughtsman ..	375 00			
31	To J. A. Kimball, clerk .....	108 19			
	Total for third fiscal quarter .....	1,683 19			
June 30	To Nathan Kimball, surveyor general .....	750 00			
30	To C. H. Cranwell, chief clerk ..	450 00			
30	To J. H. Campe, draughtsman ..	375 00			
30	To G. Roberts, clerk .....	191 81			
	Total for fourth fiscal quarter .....	1,766 81			
	Aggregate .....	6,600 00			6,600 00

NATHAN KIMBALL,  
Surveyor General of Utah.

H.—Statement showing condition of special deposits for office work in the office of the surveyor general of Utah for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

DR.					CR.
1876.					
Sept. 30	To J. A. Kimball, clerk .....	\$218 00		By amount deposited for office work on mineral surveys .....	\$2,515 00
30	To Carl Dalgreen, assistant draughtsman .....	225 00			
30	To G. V. M. Boutelle, clerk ..	192 00		By amount deposited for office work on agricultural surveys .....	166 00
30	To Carl Dalgreen, assistant draughtsman .....	25 00			
1877.					
Jan. 2	To G. V. M. Boutelle, assistant draughtsman .....	110 00			
2	To J. H. Campe, draughtsman ..	100 00			
2	To W. J. Bowen, assistant draughtsman .....	108 00			
2	To John Kimball, clerk .....	237 00			
2	To C. H. Cranwell, clerk .....	44 00			
Mar. 31	To C. H. Cranwell, clerk .....	216 00			
31	To W. J. Bowen, assistant draughtsman .....	362 50			
31	To G. M. Roberts, clerk .....	84 00			
31	To H. Fitzhugh, clerk .....	68 00			
June 30	To W. J. Bowen, draughtsman ..	362 50			
30	To J. H. Martineau, assistant draughtsman .....	232 00			
30	To G. Roberts, clerk .....	108 19		By amount drawn from special deposits remaining to the credit of this office from former years .....	319 19
30	To H. Fitzhugh, clerk .....	116 00			
30	To J. A. Mitchell, clerk .....	96 00			
30	To Carl Dalgreen, assistant draughtsman .....	96 00			
	Total .....	3,000 19			3,000 19

NATHAN KIMBALL,  
Surveyor General of Utah.



I.—Statement of plats made in the surveyor general's office of Utah for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Description.	Original.	Department.	Register.	Claimant.	Total.
Plats of exterior boundaries.....	16	16	2	.....	34
Plats of townships subdivided.....	96	96	20	.....	212
Plats of mining claims and mill sites.....	85	2	78	156	321
Diagrams of mining claims on surveyed land.....	4	4	4	.....	12
Map of West Mountain mining district, showing the location of 107 mining claims as surveyed for patent up to date, and public surveys within the district.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Map to accompany annual report.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Total.....	203	120	104	156	583

NATHAN KIMBALL,  
Surveyor General of Utah.

J.—Estimate of appropriation required for the surveying service in the Territory of Utah for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879.

For salary of surveyor general.....	\$3,000 00
For salary of chief clerk.....	1,800 00
For salary of chief draughtsman.....	1,500 00
For salary of assistant draughtsman.....	1,400 00
For salary of two transcribing clerks.....	2,400 00
For office rent, stationery, messenger, &c.....	2,500 00
For continuing the lines of the public surveys.....	50,000 00
For connecting mineral monuments.....	5,000 00
Total.....	67,600 00

ARREARS.

For preparation of maps and field notes of the several (31) mining districts, showing the relative position of each claim.....	\$2,000 00
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NATHAN KIMBALL,  
Surveyor General of Utah.

K.—Statement showing the number of acres of land surveyed in Utah Territory since the inception of surveys up to June 30, 1877.

Number of acres surveyed up to June 30, 1876.....	6,373,262.92
Number of acres surveyed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.....	945,620.73
Number of acres resurveyed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.....	64,388.59
Number of acres of mineral claims on unsurveyed land for 1877.....	411.819

Total to June 30, 1877..... 7,383,684.059

NATHAN KIMBALL,  
Surveyor General of Utah.

L.—Statement showing the number of linear miles run, the rate per mile, and the total cost of survey, as returned in Utah, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Description.	Distance.	Rate per mile.	Amount.
	M. chs. fcs.		
Meridian lines.....	33 46 50	\$15	\$503 72
Do.....	90 26 75	10	903 34
Meridian lines, timbered.....	71 12 00	13	924 95
Standard lines.....	18 00 00	15	270 00
Do.....	22 28 50	10	224 81
Standard lines, timbered.....	64 41 50	13	838 74
Township lines.....	122 50 68	12	1,471 60
Do.....	386 16 43	7	2,703 45
Section lines.....	454 53 49	10	4,546 69
Do.....	2,190 65 62	6	13,144 91
Meander lines.....	3 47 30	10	35 91
Total.....	3,457 78 77	.....	25,568 12

NATHAN KIMBALL,  
Surveyor General of Utah.

*M.—Statement of condition of appropriation for surveys of public land in Utah for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.*

Dr.			Cr.			
Dec. 22, 1876	To Bailey and Burrill, contract No. 74, Sep- tember 4, 1876 .....		Aug. 23, 1876	By appropriation for public surveys .....	\$20,000 00	
Feb. 10, 1877	do .....	\$1,204 34				
Apr. 3, 1877	do .....	3,133 57				
June 21, 1877	do .....	2,200 32				
June 30, 1877	do .....	4,339 18				
	do .....	2,187 49				
	Total .....	13,063 90				
By balance .....						\$6,936 10
By amount disallowed Bailey & Burrill on their contract of September 4, 1873.....						\$436 10
*By amount of Joseph and William A. Gorlinski's contract No. 74, dated September 4, 1876.....						6,500 00
						6,936 10

\* A portion of this contract has been returned and approved by me, but has been suspended by the General Land Office.

NATHAN KIMBALL,  
Surveyor General.

*L.—Report of the surveyor general of Nevada.*

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Virginia City, Nevada, August 24, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of April 3, 1877, I have the honor to submit the following report, in duplicate, of the operations of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, with accompanying statements relative to the surveying department.

A.—Statement of account of appropriation for compensation of the United States surveyor general for Nevada, and the employés in his office, during the fiscal year 1876-'77.

B No. 1.—Statement of account of appropriation for surveys of public lands in Nevada during the fiscal year 1876-'77.

B No. 2.—Statement of account of appropriation for survey of the northerly and southerly lines of the Sutro Tunnel grant, under the appropriation for private lands and claims, during the fiscal year 1876-'77.

C.—Statement of account of appropriation for rent of office, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, including pay of messenger in the office of the United States surveyor general of Nevada, during the fiscal year 1876-'77.

D.—Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor general, with the number of miles surveyed, during the fiscal year 1876-'77.

E.—List of public lands surveyed in the State of Nevada during the fiscal year 1876-'77.

F.—Statement of special deposits with the subtreasurer of the United States for survey of the mineral claims in Nevada during the fiscal year 1876-'77.

G.—List of mineral claims surveyed in the State of Nevada during the fiscal year 1876-'77.

H.—Statement of plats made in the office of the United States surveyor general during the fiscal year 1876-'77.

I.—Statement for the surveying service in the State of Nevada for the fiscal year 1878-'79.

K.—Statement of special deposit made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California and Nevada:

By Treasurer's certificate No. 191, February 26, 1877:

For surveys.....	\$471 23
For office work.....	235 61
Total amount of deposit.....	706 84

The operations of the surveying service in this district have been confined entirely to the survey of agricultural and grazing lands. Sixteen townships have been surveyed, embracing an area of 262,844.04 acres of agricultural and grazing lands, 5,653 61 acres of lakes, and 64,220.72 unsurveyed and unfit for cultivation; total 332,718.37 acres;

together with 104 applications for patents to mineral claims, embracing an area of 1,277 acres; one town site of 89.52 acres, and one application for salt lands embracing an area of 1,280 acres, making a total of 2,646.52 acres.

There was also surveyed under instructions from the honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office, bearing date July 27, 1876, the northerly and southerly boundary lines of the Sutro Tunnel grant, lying in townships 16 and 17 north, ranges 20 and 21 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, commencing at a point 2,004 feet northerly and 2,004 feet southerly from the center line of said tunnel, course N. 64° 45' E. a distance of 36,960 feet, being a surface location of 7 miles in length by 4,003 feet wide.

The subjoined statement is from the secretary of the Sutro Tunnel Company.

#### "SUTRO TUNNEL COMP

"San Francisco, A , 1877.

"DEAR SIR: Your favor of 13th instant to Mr. Sutro has been forwarded to me. I herewith submit an outline of our work. I arrange these dates by years as follows:

"1869.—Work on tunnel began in November, and 460 feet constructed to January, 1870.

"1870.—Progress made from 460 feet to 1,750 feet; total of 1,290 feet; average monthly progress 107½ feet; size of tunnel 1,000 feet 12 x 16; beyond, header run 6½ x 6½; subsequently enlarged to 8 x 8 feet.

"1871.—Progress made from 1,750 feet to 2,665 feet; total 915 feet; average progress per month 76½ feet; size of header 6½ x 6½ feet; subsequently enlarged to 8 x 8 feet.

"1872.—Progress made from 2,665 feet to 3,480 feet; total 815 feet; average progress per month 66½ feet; size of heading 6½ x 6½ feet; subsequently enlarged to 8 x 8 feet.

"1873.—Progress made from 3,480 feet to 5,399 feet; total, 1,919 feet. During the year, shaft No. 1 was sunk to tunnel level, and drifts E and W driven 655 feet. Average progress of header per month, excluding the 655 feet of drifts, 105½ feet; average size of header, 6½ x 6½; subsequently enlarged to 8 x 8 feet.

"1874.—Progress made from 5,399 feet to 8,079 feet; total, 2,680 feet; average per month, 223½ feet. April 25, started 1 Burleigh drill; June 22, 4 Burleigh drills running; August 7, 6 Burleigh drills running; March 19, commenced widening tunnel; April 11, header was run 8 x 14 from 5,800 feet to 7,400 feet; November 4, header was reduced to 8 x 10, its present size.

"1875.—From 8,879 feet to 11,807 feet; total progress, 3,728 feet; average monthly progress, 310½ feet.

"1876.—From 11,807 feet to 15,477 feet; total progress, 3,670 feet; average monthly progress, 305½ feet.

"1877.—To August, from 15,477 feet to 17,611 feet; total progress, 2,134 feet; average monthly progress, for first seven months, 305 feet.

"Temperature.—Present temperature of air at header is about 89°, of water, 93°.

"Water.—Present average flow of water from tunnel is 22 miners' inches.

"Powder.—The quantity of powder—Giant No. 1—used varies, averaging 3,000 to 4,000 pounds per month.

"Débris.—An average of 2,000 car loads of rock per month are removed from the tunnel.

"I remain, yours, very respectfully,

"PELHAM W. AMES,  
"Secretary.

"E. S. DAVIS, Esq.,

"Surveyor General Nevada, Virginia City."

#### MINES AND MINING.

I have very little to add in regard to this industry in addition to my last report. Many of the districts throughout the State are having encouraging prospects. Among the most noted are Marietta and Belville, Esmeralda County; Tuscarora and Spruce Mountain, Elko County; Eureka, Eureka County; White Pine, White Pine County; and Reese River, Lander County; also rich placer diggings have been found in the Osceola district in White Pine County, lying at the base of Jeff. Davis Peak, in townships 13 and 14 north, range 68 east, and are now being worked.

The mine in Storey County, on the Comstock lode, is still being prosecuted with vigor, and the yield of bullion will not fall short of last year. Herewith please find statement of the superintendent of the Consolidated Virginia and California mines of ore and bullion produced for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877:

#### Consolidated Virginia.

Ore extracted, tons.....	107,750½	
Bullion produced.....		\$9,570,269 04
Total from mine to date—		
Ore extracted, tons.....	471,327½	
Bullion produced.....		44,154,299 62

*California mine.*

Ore extracted, tons ..... 197,260 $\frac{450}{1000}$   
 Bullion produced ..... \$18,563,203 38

## Total from mine to date—

Ore extracted, tons ..... 227,726 $\frac{500}{1000}$   
 Bullion produced ..... \$23,026,761 68

Total from both mines to date, tons ..... 699,053 $\frac{330}{1000}$   
 Bullion produced ..... 67,181,061 30

## Dividends paid to June 30, 1877:

Consolidated Virginia ..... 29,120,000 00  
 California ..... 16,200,000 00

Total dividends ..... 45,320,000 00

The subjoined statement is from the State comptroller:

"STATE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,  
 "Carson City Nev., August 20, 1877.

"DEAR SIR: I send herewith a statement of the yield of the mines of the State from July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877. I did not recapitulate, as the statement is necessarily incomplete, five counties not yet having reported.

"Very truly, yours,

"W. W. HOBERT,  
 "Comptroller.

"General E. S. DAVIS,  
 "Virginia City, Nev.

*Yield of mines of the State of Nevada from July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877:*

Name of county.	Ores extracted and worked.			Tailings worked.		Total.
	Tons.	Pounds.	Gross value.	Tons.	Gross value.	
Elko .....	5,427	648	\$444,709 91	2,554	\$22,924 00	\$467,633 91
Esmeralda .....	24,823	648	1,230,953 53	60	570 07	1,231,523 60
Eureka .....	66,872	245	2,611,417 86	.....	.....	2,611,417 86
Humboldt .....	3,508	1,009	118,652 80	11,830	76,289 21	194,942 01
Lander .....	6,694	178	733,718 83	.....	.....	733,718 83
Lincoln .....	2,656	1,212	170,993 73	2,221	21,057 77	192,051 50
Lyon .....	815	.....	7,467 21	55,798 $\frac{1}{2}$	359,953 52	367,420 73
Nye .....	22,672	309	790,464 84	1,070	26,777 84	817,242 68
Storey .....	564,480	523	34,011,568 72	51,295	524,146 14	34,535,714 86
White Pine .....	10,341	421	436,209 97	694	6,740 72	442,950 69
Grand total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,594,616 67

"The returns for the counties of Elko, Esmeralda, Humboldt, Lincoln, and White Pine, for the quarter ending June 30, 1877, are not included.

[SEAL.]

"W. W. HOBERT,  
 "Comptroller of State."

In hopes that this brief report will meet your approbation, I am,  
 Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. DAVIS,  
 United States Surveyor General for Nevada.

Hon. J. A. WILLIAMSON,  
 Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.



A.—Statement of account of appropriation for compensation of United States surveyor general and employes during fiscal year 1876-'77.

DR.		CR.	
To amount paid quarter ending September 30, 1876.....	\$1,827 71	By appropriation surveyor general....	\$3,000 00
To amount paid quarter ending December 31, 1876.....	1,575 00	By appropriation clerical service....	3,500 00
To amount paid quarter ending March 31, 1877.....	1,575 00	By appropriation clerical service August 15, 1876.....	183 42
To amount paid quarter ending June 30, 1877.....	1,575 00	By appropriation deficiency March 3, 1877.....	1,200 00
Balance.....	1,330 71		
	7,883 42		7,883 42
		Balance July 1, 1877.....	1,330 71

B No. 1.—Statement of account of appropriation for survey of public lands in Nevada during 1876-'77.

DR.		CR.	
To amount paid quarter ending June 30, 1877.....	\$1,535 55	By appropriation for surveys.....	\$20,000 00
Do.....	3,464 45		
Balance.....	15,000 00		
	20,000 00		20,000 00
		Balance July 1, 1877.....	15,000 00

B No. 2.—Statement of account of appropriation for survey of Sutro Tunnel grant for 1876-'77.

DR.		CR.	
Charles F. Hoffman, surveyor.....	\$420 00	Appropriation of private land claims.	\$1,000 00
Two chainmen.....	183 00		
Two flagmen.....	192 00		
One axman.....	87 00		
Iron monuments.....	63 00		
Incidentals.....	51 00		
Balance.....	4 00		
	\$1,000 00		1,000 00
		Balance July 1, 1877.....	4 00

C.—Statement of account of appropriation for rent of office, fuel, books, stationery, and pay of messenger, during 1876-'77.

DR.		CR.	
To amount paid quarter ending September 30, 1876.....	\$744 00	By appropriation.....	\$1,500 00
To amount paid quarter ending December 31, 1876.....	331 38	By appropriation deficiency March 3, 1877.....	400 00
To amount paid quarter ending March 31, 1877.....	450 10		
To amount paid quarter ending June 30, 1877.....	365 00		
Balance.....	9 52		
	1,900 00		1,900 00
		Balance July 1, 1877.....	9 52

D.—Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor-general for Nevada, with the number of miles surveyed during the fiscal year 1876-77.

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Work embraced in contracts and returned to this office.	Contract amount.	Township.	Section.	Meanders.	Returned amount.	Date of transmittal.	Remarks.
No.	Date.									
7	1876, Nov. 11	G. W. Garside...	Run, measure, and mark all lines to establish the exterior boundaries and subdivision lines of townships 36 and 37 north, range 26 east; township 39 north, ranges 23, 24, and 25 east; township 41 north, range 23 east; township 42 north, range 21 east; township 43 north, range 22 east; also the exterior and subdivision lines of townships 43 and 44 north, ranges 21, 22, 23, and 24 east, Mount Diablo meridian.	\$5,000 00	<i>Ms. chs. lks.</i> 49 74 93  87 63 24	<i>Ms. chs. lks.</i> 193 33 47  496 49 83	<i>Ms. chs. lks.</i> 4 20 08	\$1,535 55	1877. April 5	Closed.
75	1877. April 28	D. H. Barker and J. H. Eaton.	Run, measure, and mark all lines necessary to establish the exterior and subdivision lines of townships 9 and 10 north, range 22 east, and township 11 north, range 23 east, and the subdivision lines of townships 9 and 10 north, range 23 east, and township 10 north, range 21 east, Mount Diablo meridian.	1,200 00			21 12 57	3,731 21	June 20	Closed.
76	June 16	A. J. Hatch, D. H. Barker, and J. H. Eaton.	Run, measure, and mark all lines necessary to establish the Mount Diablo base line through ranges 34, 35, and 36 east, the first standard parallel north through ranges 34 and 35 east, and the first standard parallel south through range 37 east; also all lines necessary to establish the exterior boundaries of townships 2, 3, 4, and 5 north, ranges 34 and 35 east; township 1 north, range 35 east; townships 1, 2, and 3 north, range 36 east; also the exterior and subdivision lines of township 1 north, range 34 east; townships 1 and 2 south, ranges 34, 35, and 36 east; township 3 south, ranges 35 and 36 east; township 4 south, ranges 36 and 37 east; township 5 south, range 37 east, Mount Diablo meridian.	4,500 00						No returns.
				10,700 00	137 58 17	690 03 30	25 32 05	5,256 76		

## E.—List of the lands surveyed in the State of Nevada during the fiscal year 1876-'77.

Townships north.	Ranges east.	Public land.	Lakes.	Unsurveyed.	Total.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
36	26	4, 793. 11	.....	18, 234. 96	23, 028. 07
37	26	15, 526. 00	.....	7, 520. 96	23, 046. 96
39	23	4, 013. 60	.....	18, 934. 56	22, 948. 16
39	24	12, 007. 46	704. 68	10, 240. 00	22, 952. 14
39	25	13, 658. 14	.....	9, 290. 24	22, 948. 38
41	23	20, 796. 58	.....	.....	20, 796. 58
42	21	18, 193. 94	.....	.....	18, 193. 94
42	22	10, 033. 86	.....	.....	10, 033. 86
43	21	18, 009. 60	4, 948. 93	.....	22, 958. 53
43	22	21, 358. 01	.....	.....	21, 358. 01
43	23	17, 558. 61	.....	.....	17, 558. 61
43	24	22, 971. 66	.....	.....	22, 971. 66
44	21	22, 930. 83	.....	.....	22, 930. 83
44	22	22, 934. 01	.....	.....	22, 934. 01
44	23	15, 121. 23	.....	.....	15, 121. 23
44	24	22, 937. 40	.....	.....	22, 937. 40
Total ..		262, 844. 04	5, 653. 61	64, 220. 72	332, 718. 37

## F.—List of special deposits with the subtreasurer of the United States for mineral claims in Nevada during the fiscal year 1876-'77.

Number of survey.	Depositor.	Lode.	Deputy.	Amount.
39	Leguria Silver Mining Company.	Leguria.....	G. Earnst.....	\$30
40	Barcelona Centennial .....	Robert Emmet.....	do.....	30
99	Benedict Company.....	Bald Eagle.....	E. E. Fine.....	30
41	J. B. Reynolds.....	Calalonia.....	G. Earnst.....	30
192	N. R. King.....	Silver Leaf.....	C. F. Hoffman.....	30
123	C. Tonzac <i>et al</i> .....	Comet.....	do.....	30
41	J. F. Lewis.....	Juniper.....	C. C. Tracy.....	30
100A. & B.	W. W. McCoy.....	Southern Cross.....	T. J. Read.....	30
102	J. E. Plater.....	Montrose.....	do.....	80
103	S. P. Dewey.....	Southern Pacific.....	do.....	30
44 & 37	J. Hausmeister.....	Second extension, 2 G.....	G. Earnst.....	30
38	do.....	Heidelberg.....	do.....	30
38	Young America Company.....	California.....	C. C. Tracy.....	30
104	J. E. Plater.....	Mill Site.....	T. J. Read.....	30
140	Alvarado Company.....	Hoosac.....	C. F. Hoffman.....	30
120	Trenton Company.....	Wild Idle.....	do.....	30
105	Adams Hill Consolidated.....	Wide West.....	T. J. Read.....	30
106	do.....	Alabama.....	do.....	30
37	J. E. Williamson.....	O. Dare.....	C. V. Netzer.....	30
40	Centennial Company.....	Centennial.....	C. C. Tracy.....	30
51	J. A. Hall <i>et al</i> .....	Manhattan.....	W. N. McGill.....	30
52	A. McKenzie.....	Pleiades.....	do.....	30
53	A. B. Harvey.....	Yankee Blade.....	do.....	30
93 & 60	T. Wren.....	Oh Joe.....	T. J. Read.....	30
94	J. Grandelmeyer.....	Hagin and Tevis.....	do.....	30
54 A. & B.	W. Lord <i>et al</i> .....	Nevada Chief.....	do.....	30
37	Leete and Van Gorder.....	Eagle Salt Works.....	A. J. Doolittle.....	30
37	Alameda Mining Company.....	Prince.....	W. N. McGill.....	30
38 A. & B.	do.....	Imperial.....	do.....	30
39	do.....	Monarch.....	do.....	30
109	Richmond Mining Company.....	Atlantic.....	T. J. Read.....	30
110	do.....	Antarctic.....	do.....	30
108	do.....	Arctic.....	do.....	30
107	do.....	Utah.....	do.....	30
130	West Belcher.....	Gold Hill, West.....	C. F. Hoffman.....	30
111	G. Peterson <i>et al</i> .....	Silver State.....	T. J. Read.....	30
112	do.....	Original Baltic.....	do.....	30
125	Niagara Mining Company.....	Niagara.....	C. F. Hoffman.....	30
43 A. & B.	C. W. Bennett <i>et al</i> .....	Lella.....	C. C. Tracy.....	30
44	do.....	Great Expectations.....	do.....	30
45	do.....	Saint Johns.....	do.....	30
42	do.....	Monarch.....	do.....	30
42 A. & B.	J. Hammond.....	Mohawk.....	T. J. Read.....	30
43 A. & B.	J. Ramsdall.....	Genesee.....	do.....	30
95 A. & B.	O. Drake.....	John Wild, South.....	do.....	30

F.—List of special deposits with the subtreasurer of the United States, &amp;c.—Continued.

Number of survey.	Depositor.	Lode.	Deputy.	Amount.
96 A. & B.	F. Drake	John Wild, North	T. J. Read	\$30
51 & 126	Florida Mining Company	Comstock	C. F. Hoffman	30
141	H. L. Sargent	Mexican	do	30
142	Vermont Mining Company	Quartz	do	30
127	J. M. McGinnis	Teddy O'Neil	do	30
39	J. Hausmeister	Necker	G. Earnst	30
37 A. & B.	Silver Peak and Red Mountain.	Vanderbilt	M. Curtis	30
38	do	Silver Eagle	do	30
39	do	Pocotillo	do	30
40	do	Black Warrior	do	30
41	do	Sun Rise	do	30
42	do	Last Chance	do	30
43	do	Western Soldier	do	30
44	do	Glory	do	30
45	do	Crowning Glory	do	30
46	do	Crowning Glory, extension	do	30
47	do	Drink Water	do	30
48	do	Valient	do	30
49	do	New York	do	30
50	do	Chieftain	do	30
51	do	Astor	do	30
52	do	Home Stake	do	30
61	T. J. Read	Black Rock	T. J. Read	30
62	do	Jennie "A"	do	30
143	North Chipman Company	Chipman	A. Craven	30
128	J. M. Walker	Volcano	C. F. Hoffman	30
38	A. G. Rich	Curts & Keller	T. J. Read	30
40	De Freis Mining Company	Oreade	G. W. Garside	30
113	Eureka Consolidated	Mill Site	T. J. Read	30
114	do	do	do	30
115	Joseph Ringot	Hugenout	do	30
144	Little York Mining Company	Quartz	C. F. Hoffman	30
145	Grosh Consolidated Company	Grosh	do	30
146	do	Bonanza	do	30
147	do	do	do	30
129	Silver Hill Mining Company	Holman	I. E. James	30
37	Syracuse Mining Company	Syracuse	C. C. Tracy	30
55	Martin White	Mill Site	W. N. McGill	30
148	North Prospect Company	Lee	C. F. Hoffman	30
63	Evan Harris	Saint Louis	T. J. Read	30
149	Jacob Little Mining Company	Lamson	C. F. Hoffman	30
41	Grand Prize Mining Company	Virginia	C. C. Tracy	30
116	Phoenix Mining Company	Adams & Farren	T. J. Read	30
37	L. D. Kellog	Eliza	C. C. Tracy	30
117	Samuel Cooper	Williamsburg	T. J. Read	30
38	J. R. Williamson	Keystone	C. V. Netzer	30
118	A. Frazer and M. Hartnet.	Magnet	T. J. Read	30
119	K. K. Consolidated	Marcelina	do	30
37 A. & B.	Hunter Consolidated	Richmond	W. N. McGill	30
38	do	Vulcan	do	30
39	do	Copperhead	do	30
40	do	Crown Point	do	30
41	do	Footman	do	30
120	Adams Hill Consolidated	General Lee	T. J. Read	30
97	S. F. Paul	Keystone	do	30
21	Hoosac Consolidated	Dolly Varden	do	30
39	Tybo Town Site Company	Tybo Town Site	G. Earnst	30
38	J. B. Meacham	Infidel	R. M. Catlin	30
64	S. G. Gartner	Columbia	do	30
130	P. L. Weaver	King	T. J. Read	30
	Del Rey Mining Company	Del Rey	C. F. Hoffman	30
				3,180 00



G.—List of mining claims surveyed in the State of Nevada during the fiscal year 1876-77.

Number of survey.	Company.	Lode.	Mining district.	County.	Township and range.	Area in acres.	Date of approval.	Character of lode.
39.....	Leguria Mining Company.	Leguria.	Spanish Belt.	Nye	Unsurveyed	20.66	1876.	Silver.
40.....	Barcelona Silver Mining Company.	Robert Emmet.	do	do	do	20.41	July 5	Do.
41.....	A. Benedict & Co.	Bald Eagle.	Eureka	Eureka	do	3.37	July 11	Do.
42.....	J. B. Reynolds	Calaloria.	Spanish Belt.	Nye	do	16.26	July 12	Do.
122.....	Silver Leaf Mining Company.	Silver Leaf.	Devil's Gate.	Lyon	Township 16 north, range 21 east.	13.16	July 15	Do.
123.....	Comet Mining Company.	Comet.	do	do	do	13.67	Aug. 21	Do.
41.....	J. F. Lewis.	Juniper.	Spruce Mountain.	Elko	Unsurveyed	16.26	Aug. 25	Do.
100 A. & B.	W. W. McCoy	Southern Cross	Eureka.	Eureka	do	11.87	Aug. 18	Do.
102.....	J. E. Plater	Monrose	do	do	do	6.85	Aug. 21	Do.
103.....	S. P. Dewey	Southern Pacific.	do	do	do	8.61	Aug. 21	Do.
44 & 37.	J. Hausmeister	Second extension, Q. G.	Tybo	Nye	do	5.51	Aug. 23	Do.
28.....	do	Heldtberg	do	do	do	20.66	Aug. 23	Do.
37 & 38.	Young America	California.	Tuscarora	Elko	Township 40 north, range 51 east.	20.66	Aug. 24	Do.
104.....	J. E. Plater	Mill Site.	Eureka	Eureka	Unsurveyed	5.00	Aug. 25	Do.
140.....	Alvarado	Hoosac	Flowers	Eureka	Unsurveyed	20.53	Aug. 25	Do.
120.....	Trenton	Wild Idle.	Devil's Gate.	Storey	Township 17 north, range 21 east.	20.66	Aug. 25	Do.
105.....	Adams Hill Consolidated.	Wide West.	Eureka.	Eureka	Unsurveyed	3.67	Sept. 4	Do.
106.....	do	Alabama.	do	do	do	6.89	Sept. 4	Do.
37.....	J. R. Williams	O. Daro	Roberts	Lander	do	9.18	Sept. 14	Do.
39.....	Centennial	Centennial	Tuscarora	Elko	Township 40 north, range 21 east.	20.66	Sept. 29	Do.
51.....	J. A. Hall <i>et al</i>	Manhattan	Ward.	White Pine	Unsurveyed	20.66	June 21	Do.
52.....	A. McKenzie	Pleiades	do	do	do	18.74	June 21	Do.
53.....	P. Morrel <i>et al</i>	Yankee Blade.	do	do	do	15.79	Sept. 30	Do.
93 & 60.	T. Wren	Oh Joe.	White Pine	do	do	20.61	Oct. 5	Do.
94.....	J. Grandmeyer	Hagin & Jarvis.	do	do	do	3.78	Oct. 4	Do.
54 A. & B.	W. Cray	Nevada Chief	Lake	do	do	25.61	Oct. 6	Do.
37.....	B. F. Leet and C. H. Van Gorder.	Eagle Salt Works.	do	Churchill	do	1,280.00	Oct. 9	Salt
37.....	Alameda Mining Company	Prince	Taylor	White Pine	do	20.66	Oct. 7	Silver.
38 A. & B.	do	Imperial	do	do	do	25.64	Oct. 10	Do.
39.....	do	Monarch	do	do	do	20.66	Oct. 7	Do.
109.....	Richmond Mining Company.	Atlantic	Eureka.	Eureka	do	2.71	Oct. 13	Do.
110.....	do	Antarctic.	do	do	do	2.71	Oct. 12	Do.
108.....	do	Arctic	do	do	do	2.71	Oct. 17	Do.
107.....	do	Utah	do	do	do	3.95	Oct. 12	Do.
130.....	West Belcher	Gold Hill, West.	Gold Hill	Storey	Township 17 north, range 21 east.	9.69	Oct. 16	Do.
111.....	G. Peterson	Silver State.	Eureka	Eureka	Unsurveyed	6.34	Oct. 28	Do.
112.....	do	Original Baltic.	do	do	do	4.59	Oct. 30	Do.
125.....	Niagara Mining Company.	Niagara	Devil's Gate.	Lyon	Township 16 north, range 21 east.	2.64	Nov. 1	Do.
43 A. & B.	C. W. Beunet <i>et al</i> .	Lella	Spruce Mountain	Elko	Unsurveyed	13.16	Nov. 3	Do.

44 A. & B.	do	Great Expectations	do	do	do	Nov. 6	11.86	Do.
45 A. & B.	do	Saint Johns.	do	do	do	Nov. 10	16.83	Do.
42 A. & B.	do	Monarch.	do	do	do	Nov. 3	13.26	Do.
43 A. & B.	J. Hammond	Mohawk	Schell Creek	White Pine	do	Nov. 11	17.42	Do.
43 A. & B.	J. Ramsdell	Genesee	do	do	do	Nov. 13	19.74	Do.
95	John Wild South	John Wild South	White Pine	do	do	Nov. 14	25.66	Do.
96	O. Drake	John Wild North	do	do	do	Nov. 15	23.81	Do.
51 & 126.	Florida	Comstock.	Gold Hill	Storey	Township 16 north, ranges 21 and 20 east.	Nov. 16	17.91	Do.
141	Spanish Company	Mexican	Virginia	do	Township 17 north, range 21 east.	Nov. 24	3.72	Do.
142	Vermont Mining Company	Quartz	do	do	do	Nov. 29	6.16	Do.
127	J. M. McGinnis	Teddy O'Neil	Devil's Gate	Lyon	Township 16 north, range 21 east.	Dec. 18	10.90	Do.
39	J. Hausmeister	Necker	Tybo	Nye	Unsurveyed	Dec. 22	9.44	Do.
37 A. & B.	Silver Peak and Red Mountain.	Vanderbilt.	Silver Peak	Esmeralda	do	Dec. 27	6.77	Do.
38	do	Silver Eagle	do	do	do	Dec. 28	1.21	Do.
39	do	Pocotillo	do	do	do	Dec. 28	1.89	Do.
40	do	Black Warrior	do	do	do	Dec. 29	1.89	Do.
41	do	Sun Rise	do	do	do	Dec. 29	4.13	Do.
42	do	Last Chance	do	do	do	Dec. 30	4.13	Do.
43	do	Western Soldier	do	do	do	Dec. 30	2.52	Do.
44	do	Glory	do	do	do	Dec. 30	4.55	Do.
45	do	Crowning Glory	do	do	do	1877.	1877.	Do.
46	do	Crowning Glory, extension	do	do	do	Jan. 4	2.02	Do.
47	do	Drinkwater	do	do	do	Jan. 5	2.72	Do.
48	do	Valent	do	do	do	Jan. 5	0.68	Do.
49	do	New York	do	do	do	Jan. 6	2.29	Do.
50	do	Chieftain	do	do	do	Jan. 6	0.91	Do.
51	do	Astor	do	do	do	Jan. 8	2.73	Do.
52	do	Home Stake	Silver Peak	do	do	Jan. 8	2.02	Do.
61	Jennie A. and Black Rock.	Black Rock	White Pine	do	do	Jan. 9	1.76	Do.
62	do	Jennie A.	do	do	do	1876.	1.75	Do.
143	N. Chipman	Chipman	Gold Hill	Storey	Township 17 north, range 21 east.	Dec. 26	12.86	Do.
138	Volcano Mining Company	Volcano	Devil's Gate	Lyon	Township 16 north, range 21 east.	Dec. 26	10.33	Do.
38	A. G. Rich	Curtis & Keller.	Diamond	Eureka	Unsurveyed	Dec. 1	20.66	Do.
40	De Freis Mining Company	Oreale	Tuscarora	Elko	do	1877.	20.66	Do.
113	Eureka Consolidated	Mill Site	Eureka	Eureka	do	Jan. 26	5.00	Mill site.
114	do	do	do	do	do	Jan. 29	5.00	Do.
115	Joseph Ringot	Hagenont	do	do	do	Jan. 29	6.43	Do.
144	Little York	Quartz	Storey	do	Township 17 north, range 21 east.	Jan. 31	10.01	Silver.
145	Grosh Consolidated	Grosh	Gold Hill	do	do	Feb. 2	15.50	Do.
146	do	Bonanza	do	do	do	Feb. 2	7.48	Do.
147	do	do	do	do	do	Feb. 3	5.39	Do.
147	Holman Company	Holman	do	do	Township 16 north, range 21 east.	Feb. 3	12.33	Do.
129	Syracuse Mining Company	Syracuse	do	do	Unsurveyed	Feb. 7	20.66	Do.
37	Martin White	Mill Site	Ward	White Pine	do	Feb. 7	4.61	Do.
55	North Prospect	Lee	Silver Star	Storey	Township 17 north, range 21 east.	Feb. 9	19.38	Mill site.
148						Feb. 27		Silver.

G.—List of mining claims surveyed in the State of Nevada during the fiscal year 1876-'77—Continued.

Number of survey.	Company.	Lode.	Mining district.	County.	Township and range.	Area in acres.	Date of approval	Character of lode.
63.....	Evan Harris <i>et al.</i>	Saint Louis	White Pine	White Pine	Unsurveyed	9.18	1877.	Silver.
149.....	Jacob Little	Iamson	Virginia	Storey	Township 17 north, range 21 east.	15.15	Mar. 5	Do.
41.....	Grand Prize	Virginia	Tuscarora	Elko	Unsurveyed	20.66	Apr. 10	Do.
116.....	Puecux	Adams & Farrow	Eureka	Eureka	do	2.15	Apr. 13	Do.
37.....	L. D. Kellog	Eliza	Delano	Elko	do	20.66	Apr. 16	Do.
117.....	Samuel Cooper	Williamsburg	Eureka	Eureka	do	6.78	Apr. 23	Do.
38.....	J. R. Williamson	Keystone	Roberts	Eureka	do	7.34	Apr. 24	Do.
118.....	Frazer & Hartnett	Magnet	Eureka	Lander	do	6.80	May 4	Do.
119.....	K. K. Consolidated	Marcellina	do	do	do	1.59	May 12	Do.
37 A. & B.	Hunter Consolidated	Richmond	Hunter	White Pine	do	25.64	May 21	Do.
38.....	do	Vulcan	do	do	do	15.50	May 22	Do.
39.....	do	Copperhead	do	do	do	4.58	May 22	Do.
40.....	do	Crown Point	do	do	do	19.63	May 22	Do.
41.....	do	Footman	do	do	do	20.66	May 23	Do.
120.....	Adams Hill Consolidated	General Lee	Eureka	Eureka	do	3.86	May 24	Do.
97.....	S. F. Paul	Keystone	White Pine	White Pine	do	20.07	June 4	Do.
121.....	Hoscar Consolidated	Dolly Varden	Secret Canon	Eureka	do	8.42	June 4	Do.
39.....	J. E. Meacham	Infidel	Centennial	do	Township 44 north, range 32 east.	9.18	June 11	Do.
38.....	S. G. Gartner	Columbia	do	do	do	20.31	June 11	Do.
64.....	P. L. Weaver	King	White Pine	White Pine	Unsurveyed	20.66	June 12	Do.
130.....	Del Rey Mining Company	Del Rey	Devil's Gate	Lyon	Township 16 north, range 21 east.	13.77	June 22	Do.
			Tybo	Nye	Unsurveyed	89.52	June 7	Town site.
Mineral lands						1,277.00		
Salt lands						1,280.00		
Town site						89.52		
Total						2,646.52		

H.—Statement of plats made in the office of the United States surveyor general for Nevada during the fiscal year 1876-'77.

Description.	Original.	Department.	Register.	Post on claims.	Total.
Exterior township lines.....	3	3	.....	.....	6
Subdivision plats.....	18	18	18	.....	54
Maps of mining districts.....	1	2	.....	.....	3
Sketches for deputies.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Addition to State map.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Map of Sutro Tunnel.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Indian reservations.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Corrected township plats.....	2	2	6	.....	10
Town-site of Tybo.....	1	1	1	.....	3
Plats of mineral claims.....	104	104	105	116	429
Total plats.....	135	132	132	116	512

I.—Statement of the surveying service in the district of Nevada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879.

For surveying:

For running 200 miles of standard and meridian, at \$15.....	\$3,000 00
For running 1,500 miles of township lines, at \$12.....	18,000 00
For running 3,500 miles of subdivision lines, at \$10.....	35,000 00

Total for surveys..... 56,000 00

For compensation of surveyor general.....	3,000 00
For compensation of two clerks.....	3,300 00
For compensation of two draughtsmen.....	3,000 00

Total for salaries..... 9,300 00

For rent of office, salary of messenger, fuel, book, stationery, and other incidental expenses.....	4,400 00
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K.—Statement of special deposit made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California for surveys and office work in Nevada.

Treasurer's certificate No. 191, February 26, 1877:

For surveys.....	\$471 23
For office work.....	235 61

Total amount of deposit..... 706 84

M.—Report of the surveyor general of Arizona.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Tucson, Ariz., August 20, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with General Land Office instructions of date April 3, 1877, I have the honor to submit herewith, in duplicate, my annual report of surveying operations within this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Tabular statements, in duplicate, showing extent and locality of surveys, and also the expenditures of this office, accompany the report, as follows:

A 1.—Statement of contracts for survey of public lands payable out of the apportionment to Arizona for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

A 2.—Statement of contracts for surveys payable out of "individual deposits."

B 1.—Statement of account of apportionment to Arizona for public surveys.

B 2.—Statement of accounts under contracts for the survey of private land claims.

B 3.—Statement of accounts under contracts for public surveys payable out of special deposits.

C.—Account of appropriations for salary of surveyor general, for clerks in office, and for incidental expenses.



- D.—Account of fund created by "individual depositors" for office work.
- E.—Statement of plats made during year.
- F.—Statement of miles surveyed during year.
- G.—List of mining claims and mill-sites surveyed during year.
- H.—List of lands surveyed during year.
- I.—Estimates for the surveying service for the year ending June 30, 1879.

#### SURVEYS—WHERE MADE AND CHARACTER OF LAND.

The lands surveyed with the apportionment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, lie along the Sonota, Santa Cruz, and Gila Valleys, in the southern part of the district, and were subdivided upon application of *bona fide* settlers and residents. In the northern section applications by settlers were made for surveys along Date and Ash Creeks, and in Chino and Upper Verde Valleys. Deputy Surveyor Foster was given a contract last October for the survey of such lands, but he has not yet made return of his work. Surveys of only such lands as actual settlers have requested be made, either directly to this office or through deputy surveyors, have been executed. In this connection it is proper to say, there is very little land in this district which can be cultivated without irrigation; and "irrigable lands, or such as can be redeemed, and for which there is sufficient accessible water for the reclamation and cultivation of the same, not otherwise utilized or claimed," are situated in valleys ranging from a few rods to a few miles in width.

To survey these lands one of two courses must be pursued, viz: Either survey tracts of irregular width, sometimes extending to the width of a township, but more frequently less, or often cover lands, on either side of the valleys, which cannot be irrigated by the ordinary methods, even if water were abundant. Being well convinced that Congress intended that lands occupied by actual settlers should be surveyed, and that unless townships contained actually worthless land they should be fully surveyed when begun, I let contracts and instructed deputies accordingly. It is very rare that lands on either side of cultivable valleys are not covered with excellent grass and are therefore much desired by settlers, and when opportunity is offered will be purchased by the valley settlers. In many instances settlers occupy lands with only a spring or very small stream, with a view to chiefly engage in stock or cattle growing—important industries in Arizona. Such settlers ask for surveys, and are as justly entitled to them as are those engaged in agriculture; yet a strict application of the letter of the law would perhaps exclude them from the privilege of procuring title to lands they occupy in perfect good faith for homes, and for the only use to which the land can be put. In some instances stock growers sink wells in the fine pasture lands destitute of surface water, and at considerable expense erect hoisting machinery to raise the water for their animals and for other uses. This species of settlement deserves the very best encouragement; and yet Congress has substantially denied them surveys and therefore power to procure title. Any and all lands which people will occupy in good faith for legitimate purposes ought to be surveyed. Arizona Territory has a standing reward of \$3,000 and \$5,000 for the finding of artesian water, and yet, should an enterprising party secure the \$5,000 reward by sinking a successful well on unsurveyed lands, he might be unable to procure title under present national legislation, which was unquestionably inspired because of the survey of worthless lands; but in an honest attempt to prevent abuses Congress surely exceeded its purposes, and legislated so as to discourage occupation of valuable lands. Recognizing fully the legal restrictions on surveys and the strict instructions of your office in relation thereto, and at the same time the absolute justice of the demands of *bona fide* settlers for surveys, in submitting for your approval the first contract for surveys under the appropriation for the present fiscal year I stated quite clearly the character of lands embraced in said contract, and with such statement you approved it. The law should be so amended as to meet the reasonable wants of actual settlers. In doing it, the survey of worthless lands could be just as effectually prevented.

#### OPERATIONS UNDER THE DESERT LAND ACT.

According to the best information at hand, not quite one hundred declaratory statements have been made under the desert land act, and but twenty-six on unsurveyed land in this district. Investigation shows that with very few exceptions they have been made by actual residents of this Territory. Fearing that possible abuses of the privileges permitted by the law would lead to such a strict application of its provisions as to compel the reclamation of the entire tract embraced in the application, and which, in a large majority of cases, would be an impossibility, honest settlers and residents have almost ceased to regard the law as valuable to them. In order to comply with its provisions, some applicants have taken their land in zig-zag shape, thereby confining it to the lands on or near a level with the streams. In one instance, I am assured that a claim is so taken as to embrace forty-four corners! The law requires claims on

unsurveyed lands to be described as nearly as possible without a survey. No connection is required to be made with the public surveys, but evidently the public surveys must eventually be connected with the lines of such claims, and to do so will involve a vast deal of extra labor in many cases, and perhaps in some an impossibility. Think of a deputy surveyor closing on one claim with forty-four corners! This mere statement suggests the necessity for an amendment to the law. The surveyor general's office will, in many cases, have imperfect descriptions of such claims, so that it will be unable to provide deputies with such data as they should have for the correct performance of their duty. All lands taken or reserved on unsurveyed lands should be surveyed with the exactness of a military or Indian or other reservation, or of a mining claim, and the surveyor general's office be supplied with a transcript of the notes of such survey.

## TIMBER LAND.

Timber (valuable for commercial purposes) in Arizona grows on the mountain lands. South of the Gila Valley, nearly all of it is found near the tops of mountains or in craggy and precipitous cañons; and is inaccessible for wagons without first building expensive roads; and in some instances the mountains are so steep and rough that passable wagon roads cannot be made to the timber. Some of the lumber used in Tucson is taken from a mountain some thirty miles distant, and the logs are cut and slid down a long distance, because of the impossibility of building a practicable road to where the trees are found. North of the Gila Valley much of the valuable timber is found in like places, and none of it worth mentioning on land that ever will be occupied under the homestead or pre-emption acts. The timber is difficult of access and so costly to procure that it is only cut for the actual needs of settlers. Much of the land on which it grows would be most difficult to survey, and well-informed deputies would hardly contract to survey much of it at the rates allowed by law. Near Prescott, and eastward therefrom, there is considerable timber land that might be surveyed at the legal rates. Owing to the limited appropriations given this district for public land surveys, and the fact that *bona fide* settlers would not occupy timber lands, have induced me to make no effort to survey the lands valuable only for timber or perhaps for timber and minerals. If surveyed, such lands might be applied for by men with a view to abandonment after taking from them the most valuable timber. Settlers must have timber. The necessity for it is almost as imperative as for the water of the streams, and the grasses of the mesas and mountains. Necessity alone makes them take it at great cost of labor and money. Technically they steal the timber, but it would not be comfortable for a man to call his neighbor a thief because he is engaged in lumbering in Arizona. Perhaps, if the timber alone were offered to him at a fair price by a proper government officer, he would readily purchase it, for very few hard-working and reputable men, as lumbermen generally are, care to deliberately subject themselves to criminal prosecutions. So far as I can learn, they would gladly pay \$1.25 per acre for the timber without the land. Laws that would be justly applicable to the timber lands of portions of California, Oregon, Washington Territory, and Wisconsin, Minnesota, and other Northwestern States, would hardly be just as to those in Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, and Idaho. The only practicable way to economize the timber of our mountains is to, in the speediest possible way, sell it to individuals with or without the lands. If Congress is unwilling to accept reports of local officers regarding this important subject as a basis of proper legislation, then it should send members of its own body to ascertain and report the facts. As matters now stand, the timber is being used without that regard to economy which the best interest of our people ought to demand; government is getting nothing for the timber; and when the valuable timber is cut off, hardly anybody would receive the land as a gift.

## PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

Your instructions of January 9, 1877, regarding the investigation of title to private land claims, were received by me February 3. The same day I telegraphed Hon. H. S. Stevens, our Delegate in Congress, that I could not effectually execute them unless Congress appropriated the money estimated to be necessary, and asked him to confer with you thereon. He did what he could to procure the appropriation, but Congress refused or neglected to make it. February 5, I addressed a communication to your office in acknowledgment of the instructions and gave reasons why I could not proceed to execute them. May 25, I transmitted to your office a special estimate to be presented to the extra session of Congress to convene October 15, and have received advice that you will accordingly present the matter to Congress.

May 29, papers in the case of the Arivaca claim were presented for filing and action thereon by Mr. Charles D. Posten in person. I offered to receive and take such care of them as my means of safety enabled me to do; but upon seeing I had only wooden desks with wooden drawers in which to keep them, he preferred to retain them in his possession. About August 1, Mr. Robert Perrin, in person, offered to file papers in cer-

tain cases. After showing him my means for their safe keeping, he carried them with him to San Francisco. I cite these instances to show that claimants regard a good safe necessary to this office, and that Congress may recognize the fact that people who are decidedly anxious to have their titles investigated and passed upon, regard my delay in the premises well founded. To get a safe here it will have to be hauled by wagon 300 miles, and, as before stated, \$1,200 will be required to procure such a one as is needed. To purchase a safe, procure record and other books, and necessary articles in this connection, \$2,000 ought to be appropriated in addition to the \$1,500 already appropriated for incidental expenses for this fiscal year. Mr. Perrin asked if he and those acting with him could not be permitted to advance the money needed to properly open and conduct the investigation. Of course they could not be permitted to do so, and I only cite this case to show that Congress ought certainly to provide means for the execution of a law of its own enactment when those for whose benefit the law was enacted are willing, if admissible, to do so. Upon the strictest business principles, Congress should act in this matter as requested, and that, too, without delay.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, there was \$2,000 apportioned for survey of *confirmed* private land claims in this district, and \$5,000 for the present fiscal year. None of the \$2,000 was used, and it is very doubtful if any of the \$5,000 will be, even with the utmost expedition on the part of Congress and this office.

#### GENERAL PROGRESS.

Arizona is gradually increasing in population and wealth. Her exports consist chiefly of gold, silver, copper, lead, wool, and hides, and the increase in each is highly encouraging; and she produces flour, bacon, lard, butter, cattle, mules, and horses enough for the actual population, and furnishes some of these items for military and Indian consumption. Horses, cattle, and sheep are being brought here from California and Texas, and among them are many blooded animals. Stock of all kinds is healthy in Arizona, and the winters are so mild that they never need shelter, and they fatten on the natural grasses the whole of the year. During the present year there has been a noticeable increase in the amount of peaches, grapes, apples, and other fruits, and a corresponding improvement in their quality. Many privations incident to newly settled Territories are things of the past. Better dwellings are being erected and furnished in a manner that clearly indicates a purpose of the owners to permanently remain. The Territory has passed through that period wherein much of the population was undecided whether to remain or go elsewhere. To the hostility of the Indians much of this uncertainty was due. There is now no reasonable doubt that peace will hereafter prevail. The general prosperity of the people ought to be very satisfactory. Not a single case of failure among merchants has occurred for over a year. Very few, if any, people are necessarily idle, and the demand for labor is gradually increasing.

This condition of advancement has been reached at great disadvantage in some respects. Much of our imports has been transported from 300 to 500, and some 900 miles from the steamer and railway, at an expense of from eight to twelve cents per pound, and our best means of travel and transporting the mails were stages over like distances. This drawback prevailed when we had to import much and had but little to export. Now the Southern Pacific Railroad runs daily passenger and freight trains to our western border on the Colorado River, and will soon extend to the heart of the Territory; and as transportation is quickened and cheapened, our imports are decreasing and exports increasing, relatively speaking. And owing to this general advancement made by capital and labor in Arizona, it is but reasonable that Congress should be asked to shape its legislation with reference to our various classes of lands, so as to promote the welfare of the people. In doing so the government will also be benefited.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN WASSON,  
*Surveyor General.*

To Hon. J. A. WILLIAMSON,  
*Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.*

A 1.—Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor general for Arizona with deputy surveyors for the survey of public lands in Arizona during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, and payable out of the apportionment to Arizona for that year.

Name of deputy surveyor.	Date of contract.	Description of work.	Meridian.	Amount of contract.	Amount returned.	Amount audited.
Theodore F. White ....	Sept. 13, 1876	1. Survey of tracts in township 14 south, range 13 east.	Gila and Salt River	\$5,000 00	\$234 67	\$234 67
C. Burton Foster .....	Oct. 11, 1876	2. Townships in Sonotia and Santa Cruz Valleys Survey township 15 north, range 4 west; township 13 north, range 2 east; township 11 north, range 6 west; lands at Date Creek and in Chino and Upper Verde Valleys.	do	4,000 00	2,578 77	2,578 77
Theodore F. White ....	Dec. 7, 1876	Connect boundary of Camp Grant military reservation with lines of public surveys, and surveys lands along the Gila River.	do	4,500 00	Not completed.	
Do .....	Dec. 23, 1876	Continue surveys along the Gila River.	do	2,196 56	4,613 54	4,500 00
					2,186 67	.....

A 2.—Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor general for Arizona with deputy surveyors for the survey of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, and payable out of the deposits made by individuals.

Name of deputy surveyor.	Date of contract.	Description of work.	Meridian.	Amount of contract.	Amount returned.	Amount audited.
C. Burton Foster .....	Dec. 6, 1876	Survey outboundaries of location, No. 5 of Luis Ma. Baca's heirs.		\$750 00	\$750 00	\$750 00
Theodore F. White ....	Mar. 5, 1877	Survey township containing Sulphur Spring ranch, in Pima County, viz, township 16 south, range 25 east.	Gila and Salt River	605 18	605 18	605 18



## B 1.—Statement of account of apportionment for surveys of public lands in Arizona for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Date of account.	In favor of—	Date of contract.	Amount.	Date.	On account of—	Amount.
Dec. 20, 1876	Theodore F. White.....	Sept. 18, 1876	\$224 67	Aug. 23, 1876	By apportionment to Arizona for fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.	\$13,500 00
Feb. 19, 1877	.....do.....	Sept. 18, 1876	2,578 77			
May 26, 1877	.....do.....	Dec. 7, 1876	4,500 00			
July 31, 1877	.....do.....	Dec. 28, 1876	2,186 67			
	Balance of apportionment applicable to contracts made prior to June 30, 1877, (as below.)		4,009 89			
			<u>13,500 00</u>			<u>13,500 00</u>
	C. Burton Foster .....	Oct. 11, 1876	4,000 00		By balance of apportionment applicable to contracts made prior to June 30, 1877.	<u>4,009 89</u>
	Estimated surplus from contracts made prior to June 30, 1877.		9 89			
			<u>4,009 89</u>	June 30, 1877	By balance of apportionment.....	<u>9 89</u>

**B 2.—Statement of accounts arising from contracts entered into by the United States surveyor general of Arizona with deputy surveyors for the survey of private land claims during fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.**

Date of account.	In favor of—	Date of contract.	Amount.	Date.	On account of—	Amount.
Apr. 7, 1877	C. Burton Foster .....	Dec. 6, 1876	\$750 00	Aug. 23, 1876	Apportionment for survey of outboundaries of confirmed private land claims, (unavailable.)	\$2,000 00
June 30, 1877	Office work.....		75 00	Nov. 2, 1876	Deposit by Merchants' Exchange Bank of San Francisco, for survey of location No. 3, Luis Ma. Baca's heirs.	825 00
	Balance of apportionment, (unavailable).....		2,000 00			
			2,825 00			2,825 00
				June 30, 1877	Unexpended balance.....	2,000 00

**B 3.—Statement of accounts arising from contracts entered into with deputy surveyors for survey of public lands in Arizona, and payable out of deposits made by individuals during fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.**

Date of account.	In favor of—	Date of contract.	Amount.	Date.	On account of—	Amount.
Mar. 5, 1877	Theodore F. White .....	Mar. 5, 1877	\$605 18	Mar. 5, 1877	Deposit made by I. S. Fried, administrator of estate of N. M. Rodgers, deceased, for survey of township containing Sulphur Spring Ranch, in Pima County.	\$730 00
	Office work.....		40 00			
	Balance due I. S. Fried, administrator, &c .....		84 82			
			730 00		Balance due I. S. Fried, administrator, &c.....	84 82

*C.—Statement of the account of the appropriations for the salary of the surveyor general of Arizona, for clerks in his office, and for incidental expenses, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.*

DR.

CR.

Date.	Account.	Amount.	Date.	Appropriation.	Amount.
June 30, 1877	To amount paid John Wasson for services as surveyor general for year ending this date.....	\$3,000 00	Aug. 15, 1876	By appropriation for compensation of surveyor general of Arizona.....	\$3,000 00
June 30, 1877	To amount paid clerk and draughtsman for year ending this date.....	3,297 83	Aug. 15, 1876	By appropriation for compensation of clerks in surveyor general's office, Arizona.....	3,297 83
June 30, 1877	To amount of incidental expenses for year ending this date.....	1,490 67	Aug. 15, 1876	By appropriation for incidental expenses of surveyor general's office, Arizona.....	1,500 00
June 30, 1877	To balance of appropriation for incidental expenses.....	9 33			
		<u>7,797 83</u>			<u>7,797 83</u>
			June 30, 1877	Unexpended balance....	9 33

*D.—Account of the fund created by individual depositors in Arizona for the survey of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.*

DR.

CR.

Date.	Account.	Amount.	Date.	Account.	Amount.
June 30, 1877	To amount of salaries paid mining clerks and draughtsmen during fiscal year ending this date.....	\$1,500 00	June 30, 1876	By balance of fund on hand June 30, 1876.....	\$1,623 10
June 30, 1877	To balance of fund.....	1,158 10	June 30, 1877	By amount deposited by claimants during fiscal year ending this date..	1,035 00
		<u>2,658 10</u>			<u>2,658 10</u>
				Balance of fund on hand.	1,158 10

*E.—Statement of plats made in office of the surveyor general of Arizona during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.*

Description.	Original.	Department.	Register.	Claimants.	Totals.
Plats of standard and township lines.....	5	5	.....	.....	10
Plats of section lines.....	30	30	30	.....	90
Plats of mining and mill site claims.....	23	.....	23	46	92
Plats of private land claims.....	1	1	1	1	4
Plats of fields.....	3	3	3	.....	9
Plats of lines connecting Camp Grant military reservation with public surveys.....	1	1	1	.....	3
Total.....	63	40	58	47	208

F.—Statement of the number of miles surveyed in Arizona during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Name of deputy surveyor.	Date of contract.	Base.	Meridian.	Standard.	Township.	Section.	Traverse.	Meander.	Reservation exteriors.	Private land claims.
Theodore F. White.....	Dec. 6, 1875	<i>M. chs. lks.</i>	<i>M. chs. lks.</i>	<i>M. chs. lks.</i>	<i>M. chs. lks.</i>	<i>M. chs. lks.</i>	<i>M. chs. lks.</i>	<i>M. chs. lks.</i>	<i>M. chs. lks.</i>	<i>M. chs. lks.</i>
Do.....	Sept. 18, 1876	.....	.....	.....	50 78 34	315 06 62	.....	37 35 70	.....	.....
Do.....	Sept. 18, 1876	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. Burton Foster*.....	Oct. 11, 1876	.....	.....	12 06 60	77 36 19	319 23 81	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Dec. 6, 1876	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theodore F. White.....	Dec. 7, 1876	.....	.....	.....	141 15 35	598 54 63	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Dec. 28, 1876	.....	.....	.....	64 74 22	285 48 05	.....	.....	.....	49 68 89
Do.....	Mar. 5, 1877	.....	.....	12 00 00	17 78 35	59 71 03	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	94 06 60	352 42 45	1 578 44 14	.....	37 35 70	.....	49 68 89
Surveyed previous to June 30, 1876	.....	55 78 53	57 48 15	772 37 90	3,037 15 71	8,396 57 70	19 77 60	114 57 74	203 38 48	.....
Total surveyed to June 30, 1877	.....	55 78 53	57 48 15	796 44 50	3,389 58 16	9,975 21 84	19 77 60	152 13 44	203 38 48	49 68 89

\* Not completed.



G.—Statement of the surveys of mining and mill site claims in Arizona during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Date of survey.	Designation of claim.	Location.	Character.	Claimants.	Area.	Amount of deposit.
Sept. 2, 1876	Oriental.	Yavapai County	Silver.	A. V. Kautz.	<i>Acres.</i> 10.502	\$40 00
June 22, 1876	California.	do	Gold and silver.	Williams & Sheekels	7.80	40 00
Dec. 2, 1876	Discovery location on War Eagle Lode.	do	do	W. J. Tompkins & Co.	4.59	40 00
Dec. 2, 1876	First extension south on War Eagle Lode.	do	do	F. W. Williams & Co.	3.67	40 00
Dec. 4, 1876	First extension north on War Eagle Lode.	do	do	C. Jackson & Co.	3.65	40 00
Dec. 4, 1876	Second extension north on War Eagle Lode.	do	do	Levi Bashford & Co.	3.67	40 00
Dec. 5, 1876	Third extension north on War Eagle Lode.	do	do	J. P. Hargrave & Co.	3.47	40 00
Dec. 6, 1876	L. B. Jewell & Co.'s claim on Tiger Lode.	do	Silver.	L. B. Jewell & Co.	3.46	40 00
Dec. 14, 1876	J. A. Rush's claim on the Dividend Lode.	do	Silver and gold.	John A. Rush.	20.66	40 00
Dec. 13, 1876	Discovery location on Independence Lode.	do	do	A. L. Moeller and L. A. Stevens.	20.66	40 00
Dec. 6, 1876	Simmons's location on the Tiger Lode.	do	Silver.	J. W. Simmons & Co.	9.75	40 00
Dec. 16, 1876	Big Bug.	do	Gold and silver.	Michael Wormiser	20.66	40 00
Dec. 18, 1876	M. Wormiser's location on the Eugenie Lode.	do	do	do	20.66	40 00
Dec. 15, 1876	Galena.	do	Silver.	Curtin & Houghtelin	19.97	40 00
Jan. 9, 1877	Silver Prince.	do	Gold and silver.	A. L. Moeller	20.66	40 00
Dec. 14, 1876	A. L. Moeller's location on the Dividend Lode.	do	Silver and other precious metals.	Harshaw, Long & Fagan.	20.11	40 00
Jan. 8, 1877	Alta.	Pima County	do	do	5.00	40 00
Jan. 9, 1877	Alta mill site.	do	Non-mineral.	do	4.41	40 00
Apr. 13, 1877	Second extension north on Grey Eagle Lode.	Yavapai County	Gold and silver.	J. N. Rodenburg & Co.	9.81	40 00
Apr. 17, 1877	Bashford claim on Goodwin Lode.	do	Silver.	Levi Bashford & Co.	15.13	40 00
Apr. 16, 1877	Lone Juniper.	do	do	J. N. Rodenburg & Co.	20.00	40 00
Apr. 28, 1877	First extension north on Peck Mine.	do	do	Peck Mining Company.	20.60	40 00
Apr. 29, 1877	Peck.	do	do	do	20.60	40 00

H.—List of lands surveyed in Arizona for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Description.	Meridian.	Public lands.	Riverland.	Unsurveyed lands.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Township 2 south, range 3 east*	Gila and Salt River	21,928.43		
Township 3 south, range 3 east*	do	16,671.51		
Township 3 south, range 4 east*	do	6,759.78		
Township 4 south, range 4 east*	do	22,859.13		
Township 4 south, range 5 east*	do	15,621.94		
Township 4 south, range 7 east*	do	13,422.09		
Township 4 south, range 8 east*	do	22,979.23		1,120.00
Township 21 south, range 13 east.	do	21,903.51		4,320.68
Township 22 south, range 13 east.	do	18,709.56		
Township 23 south, range 13 east.	do	23,029.49		18,020.50
Township 22 south, range 14 east.	do	4,958.20		
Township 23 south, range 14 east.	do	24,906.56		7,840.00
Township 22 south, range 15 east.	do	15,170.24		
Township 21 south, range 16 east.	do	13,204.61		9,750.00
Township 16 south, range 25 east.	do	22,951.71		
Township 5 south, range 9 west.	do	23,027.10		
Township 5 south, range 10 west.	do	23,035.22		
Township 6 south, range 10 west.	do	22,993.04		
Township 5 south, range 11 west.	do	22,555.32		
Township 6 south, range 11 west.	do	23,026.18		
Township 5 south, range 12 west.	do	23,026.54		
Township 6 south, range 12 west.	do	23,040.62		
Township 7 south, range 12 west.	do	22,975.57		
Township 6 south, range 13 west.	do	22,982.31		
Township 7 south, range 13 west.	do	23,006.77		
Township 6 south, range 14 west.	do	23,000.44		
Township 7 south, range 14 west.	do	22,972.11		
Township 6 south, range 15 west.	do	22,960.94		
Township 7 south, range 15 west.	do	22,961.19		
Township 8 south, range 15 west.	do	16,574.19		6,080.00
Total		603,213.53		47,191.18
Baca location No. 5		99,445.71		
Total surveyed during year		702,659.24		47,191.18
Amount previously returned		3,169,819.12	1,906.89	424,901.53
Grand total		3,872,478.36	1,906.89	472,092.71

\* On Pima and Maricopa Indian Reservation.

I.—Estimates for the surveying service in Arizona for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Tucson, Arizona, July 17, 1877.

SIR: In accordance with your circular of April 3, 1877, (E. left corner,) I herewith submit the following estimates for the surveying service within this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879:

For continuing the survey of meridian, standard, township, and section lines of public lands	\$20,000 00
For survey of confirmed private land claims	5,000 00
For salary of surveyor general	3,000 00
For salary of clerks in office	4,000 00
For salary of clerk to aid in investigation of titles to private land claims.	2,500 00
For rent, fuel, stationery, and other incidental expenses	2,500 00
Total	37,000 00

#### REMARKS.

The apportionment of \$8,850 for the survey of public lands for the present fiscal year is a very small sum, and before the new appropriation will be available the sum of \$20,000 will not more than meet the actual wants of the settlers, judged by the present influx of population; and, with the railway now within our western border, increased immigration may be expected. Millions of acres should be surveyed which the present law says shall not be.

Stock growing is a leading interest, and constantly increasing. Stock men find a spring of water in the mountains or sink a well in the grassy plains, and thus have abundance of water for stock, but not for agriculture. They want and should have title to their lands. Under the present law their land cannot be surveyed. These men are pursuing a most important industry, and Congress should provide a way by which

they can procure title to land which they actually occupy, and the law should be so amended as to meet the rightful demands of this worthy class of settlers.

Again, the law should be so amended as to permit surveys of pasture lands adjacent to the valleys with streams sufficiently large to irrigate the valley lands. In hundreds of instances settlers in perfect good faith make settlements for homes along small streams in narrow valleys, and reasonably ask for the survey of their lands; and, under the present law, it is doubtful if their demands can be complied with lawfully, for, in most instances, unsurveyable land forms part of the very quarter sections occupied by the settlers. The formation of the country is peculiar, and a rigid enforcement of the present law would either prevent thousands of settlers from getting title to their lands, or compel the survey of tracts from a few rods to a mile or so in width without regard to the cardinal points of the compass. I could now cite many cases in my own district as illustrations of the hardship to settlers under the present law.

Regarding estimates for the service connected with private land claims, I now have estimates in for the present fiscal year, to go before the special session of Congress. If appropriated, only the amount allowed for incidental expenses will be wholly used, as in no case would a clerk in this connection be employed before January, or later in 1878. Therefore a clerk would be most needed for the next fiscal year, during which the examination, with prompt action on the part of the claimants, would be completed.

The cost of living here is such that a competent chief clerk cannot be had, except temporarily, at less than \$2,500 per annum.

Owing to the additional incidental expense connected with the examination of titles to private land claims, I am sure \$2,500 will be required to insure efficiency, and should the same not all be actually needed the excess would revert to the Treasury.

There are no arrears of office work in this office that will not fully be brought up before the work under the new apportionment comes in; hence, I transmit no statement as directed in your circular of April 3, 1877.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN WASSON,  
*Surveyor General.*

Hon. J. A. WILLIAMSON,  
*Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.*

### *N.—Report of the Surveyor General of Washington Territory.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,  
*Olympia, August 7, 1877.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, in duplicate, a report of the surveying operations in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Accompanying and forming a part of this report are the following tabular statements, viz:

A.—Statement showing the condition of contracts not closed at date of last annual report.

B.—Statement of contracts let for the survey of public lands in Washington Territory, the number of miles and acres in each township, the number of plats made, and the amount paid on contracts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

C.—Statement of special deposits for the survey of public lands in Washington Territory for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

D.—Statement of descriptive lists sent to local land office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

E.—Statement of appropriation for incidental expenses of office of surveyor general of Washington Territory for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

F.—Statement of appropriation for salary of surveyor general of Washington Territory, and clerks in his office, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

G.—Estimated amount required for the surveying service in Washington Territory for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

I also transmit herewith the annual map, showing the progress of surveys in Washington Territory to this date.

Owing to the unwise reduction in the rates per mile for surveys, without discrimination as to the character of the work, I was obliged to expend all the small appropriation for the past fiscal year east of the mountains, where I endeavored to so distribute it as to accommodate the settlers and include the most available lands for settlement. The delay in passing the appropriation for last year, and in receiving official notice thereof, rendered it too late to do much work last fall, and consequently the most of the work had to be done this last spring; much of which is not yet returned by the deputies.

The increase of the rates in heavily timbered lands from \$6 to \$10 per mile for section lines will not yet induce the most competent deputies to contract for this character of work in the rough and densely timbered portions of this Territory.

I would, therefore, respectfully recommend an increase to \$12 per mile for such work, and \$8 per mile for section lines east of the mountains, where the work hereafter will not admit of large tracts being surveyed in any one locality; hence, a greater expense is incurred by the deputy.

#### APPROPRIATIONS FOR SURVEYS.

While I cheerfully indorse every act of the government relating to true and practical economy in all its departments, yet I cannot allow the mistaken policy of the last Congress in regard to public surveys to pass unnoticed.

For the year ending June 30, 1877, this district had an appropriation for public surveys of \$20,000, which, at the rates allowed per mile, rendered it entirely unavailable west of the Cascade Mountains. In order to execute the office work in a proper manner, and within a reasonable time, it was necessary to incur an expense of \$3,500, which, with an additional expense of \$1,200 for clerical work, I could have performed the office work for an appropriation of \$50,000. The showing is still worse for the year ending June 30, 1878.

This district has only \$16,000 awarded for public surveys, while the cost of expending the same will be \$8,000.

Should this mistaken policy continue, I would respectfully recommend that this office be consolidated with the Oregon office, and thereby save the expense of two office forces, when one can perform the work of both districts, unless the appropriations for public surveys are increased. It seems to me that it would be true economy to complete the public surveys as soon as possible, and thereby obviate the necessity of continuing so large an office force, which must be done as long as any field work remains unfinished.

#### REFORMS IN THE PUBLIC SURVEYS.

Nearly four years' experience in this office has fully convinced me that the contract system for executing the public surveys is entirely wrong, and never should have been adopted.

Under this system a strong inducement is constantly offered to the deputy surveyor, prompted by self-interest, to slight his work, without much fear of being detected for perhaps many years after the work is done. Evidence of imperfect and even erroneous surveys can be found in almost every district, not caused by unavoidable errors alone, but by the anxiety of the deputy to perform the greatest amount of work in the shortest possible time, and thereby make the most out of his contract. This rule holds good, regardless of the price per mile.

To avoid and do away with this defective system, I would respectfully recommend that the law be so amended that the surveyor general be authorized to employ a sufficient number of competent deputies, at a stipulated salary per month, including all necessary and legitimate expenses, to do the work, on the same principle that the United States coast surveys are made. Under a system of this kind I am satisfied the cost of the surveys of the public lands would not be increased, and the work would be much better done in every instance. The amount of work which a deputy with his party can perform in a given time is too well known by every practical surveyor to allow any unnecessary delay on his part, while in the field, without being detected by his superiors, even should he be so inclined.

#### AGRICULTURAL LANDS.

Under this head I can only add to what I have already said in my former reports, that the valuable wheat lands of Eastern Washington are just beginning to be understood and appreciated.

Large tracts are sown to wheat this year, and in many instances the present crop will pay for the land and all other expenses incident to its growth. The prospect of the early improvement of the Columbia and Snake Rivers will give this Territory about five hundred miles of uninterrupted river navigation, or over two hundred miles through the best wheat growing region on the Pacific slope.

#### TIMBERED LANDS.

The best timbered lands in this Territory are being rapidly taken up under the pre-emption law at a price far below their present value. I have heretofore urged the importance of the passage of some law by Congress graduating the price of these lands, that the government might receive something like their value by appraisement, the



same as all corporations or individuals would do if owning such property. I can see no propriety or wisdom in selling such lands at uniform rates, nor of allowing the choice portions to be selected under the pre-emption act for the benefit of a third party.

#### COAL.

Since my last report much has been done toward developing this important commodity in this Territory, and to bring it into market. Railroads have been built to all three of the mines east and south of Seattle; and about thirty miles of railroad is nearly completed to the Puyallup mines east of Tacoma. Coal of a very superior quality is being discovered all along the foot-hills of the Cascade Mountains, and in great abundance, which will soon add much to the wealth of our Territory.

#### IMMIGRATION.

Since my last annual report, and up to the time of the breaking out of the late Nez Percé war in Western Idaho, the number of immigrants which were coming into the eastern portion of this Territory was unprecedented, exceeding by far any former period in the history of this Territory. The slight check which this panic produced is already about overcome, as there are but few who fear any trouble from the Indians within our own borders, and most of the settlers are already returning to their homes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. McMICKEN,

*Surveyor General Washington Territory*

Hon. J. A. WILLIAMSON,

*Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.*

A.—Statement showing the condition of contracts not closed at date of last annual report.

Contract.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Character and location of work.	Number of miles surveyed.				Acres.	Plats made.			Amount paid on contracts.	Remarks.
				Standard.	Township.	Section.	Meander.		Original.	District Office.	Total.		
203	July 1	Gile & Whealdon.	Fractional east boundary subdivisions and meanders of township 11 north, range 9 west.	M. C. L. .....	M. C. L. 3 00 00	M. C. L. 12 30 70	M. C. L. 5 41 37	M. C. L. 20 72 07	1	1	3	\$298 60	Completed.
213	Aug. 3	Thomas M. Reed..	West boundary subdivisions and meanders of township 15 north, range 5 west.	.....	5 79 83	59 69 64	60 80	66 50 27	1	1	3	944 79	Do.
214	Aug. 3	Truax & Briggs ..	Subdivisions township 16 north, range 5 west.	.....	.....	8 77 20	.....	8 77 20	1	1	3	125 51	Do.
			Extérieurs of townships 13 and 14 north, ranges 37, 38, 39, and 40 east.	.....	60 29 02	.....	.....	60 29 02	1	1	2	845 08	Do.
216	Aug. 26	Smith & Spray....	West boundary and subdivisions of township 4 north, range 11 east.	.....	6 02 43	13 78 83	.....	20 21 27	1	1	3	292 28	Do.
217	Sept. 10	Truax & Briggs...	Subdivisions and meanders of township 13 north, range 40 east.	.....	.....	59 63 92	9 25 91	69 09 83	1	1	3	1,551 01	Do.
			Subdivisions of township 13 north, range 41 east.	.....	.....	60 10 31	.....	60 10 31	1	1	3		
Total number of miles run .....				.....	75 31 28	215 10 60	15 48 08	306 09 96				.....	
Total number of acres surveyed .....				.....	.....	.....	.....	80,720 85				.....	
Total number of plats made .....				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	20	.....	
Total amount paid on contracts.....				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				4,057 27	

## Exhibit No. 1.

Balance of appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1876..... \$4,060 73  
 Amount paid on contracts, as above..... 4,057 27

Balance..... 3 46

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
 Olympia, Wash. T., August 7, 1877.

W. McMICKEN,  
 Surveyor General of Washington Territory.

B.—Statement of contracts let for the survey of public lands in Washington Territory, the  
on contracts for the fiscal

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Character and location of work.	Number of miles surveyed.	
Number.	Date.			Standard.	Township.
222	1876. Sept. 30	Truax & Briggs...	West boundary of township 9 north, range 44 east, and second standard parallel north, through ranges 44, 45, 46, and 47 east. Exteriors of townships 9, 10, 11, and 12 north, ranges 44 and 45 east. Exteriors of townships 9, 10, 11, and 12 north, range 46 east. Subdivisions of township 14 north, range 37 east. Subdivisions of township 14 north, range 38 east. Subdivisions of township 14 north, range 39 east. Subdivisions and meanders of township 14 north, range 40 east. Subdivisions of township 10 north, range 45 east. Subdivisions of township 12 north, range 45 east. Subdivisions and meanders of township 10 north, range 46 east. Subdivisions and meanders of township 11 north, range 46 east. Subdivisions of township 12 north, range 46 east. Subdivisions and meanders of township 13 north, range 43 east. Subdivisions and meanders of township 14 north, ranges 41, 42, and 43 east.	M. C. L. 18 23 50	M. C. L. 6 00 00
223	Oct. 5	Edwin Richardson	Exteriors and subdivisions of township 6 north, range 15 east. Exteriors and subdivisions of township 6 north, range 16 east. Exteriors and subdivisions of township 9 north, range 33 east. Exteriors and subdivisions of township 10 north, range 34 east. Exteriors and subdivisions of township 6 north, range 14 east. Exteriors and subdivisions of township 9 north, range 32 east. Exteriors and subdivisions of township 10 north, range 33 east.	12 00 40 12 00 00 11 76 90 12 00 20	
224	Oct. 21	William Jameson.	East boundary subdivisions and meanders of township 24 north, range 2 west.		6 01 00
225	Dec. 29	W. S. Chapman ...	Subdivisions and meanders of township 9 north, range 7 west.		
226	1877. Jan. 17	Ross P. Shoecraft.	Exteriors, subdivisions, and meanders of township 31 north, range 11 west. Exteriors, subdivisions, and meanders of township 32 north, range 11 west.	15 06 50 4 28 00	
227	Jan. 27	Truax & Briggs...	Exteriors, subdivisions, and meanders of townships 13, 14, 15, and 16 north, ranges 33, 34, 35, and 36 east. Subdivisions west half of township 12 north, range 44 east. Subdivisions east half of township 9 north, range 44 east. Subdivisions of township 9 north, range 45 east. Exteriors and subdivisions of township 8 north, ranges 44 and 45 east.		

number of miles and acres in each township, the number of plats made, and the amount paid year ending June 30, 1877.

Number of miles surveyed.			Acres.	Plats made.				Amount paid on contracts.	Remarks.
Section.	Meander.	Total.		Original.	General Land Office.	District land office.	Total.		
M. C. L.	M. C. L.	M. C. L.							
24	23	50		1	1		2		Completed.
		54 07 79		1	1		2		Do.
		38 62 13		1	1		2		Do.
60 67 95		60 67 95	23,712.24	1	1	1	3		Do.
60 15 44		60 15 44	23,284.70	1	1	1	3		Do.
60 03 69		60 03 69	23,038.65	1	1	1	3		Do.
59 49 56	8 76 52	68 46 08	22,531.03	1	1	1	3	\$3,701 24	Do.
59 79 20		59 79 20	22,972.43	1	1	1	3		Do.
60 74 48		60 74 48	23,059.07	1	1	1	3		Do.
29 26 57	8 18 35	37 44 92	11,587.95	1	1	1	3		Completed; fractional.
26 19 49	9 31 95	35 51 44	10,350.96	1	1	1	3		Do.
27 19 21		27 19 21	11,146.15	1	1	1	3		Do.
									No returns; deputy in the field.
									Do.
59 72 23		71 72 63	22,999.14	1	1	1	3	443 46	Completed.
59 47 57		71 47 57	22,760.62	1	1	1	3		
59 69 99		71 66 89	22,965.65	1	1	1	3	884 55	Do.
59 71 07		71 71 27	23,013.66	1	1	1	3	443 35	Do.
									No returns; deputy in the field.
									Do.
									Do.
50 48 07	10 53 60	67 22 67	18,708.26	1	1	1	3		Completed; fractional; special deposit.
23 14 09	5 10 47	28 24 56	8,930.17	1	1	1	3		Completed; fractional; special deposit; 640a; United States military reservation.
52 39 80	21 42 00	89 08 30	19,571.61	1	1	1	3		Completed; fractional; special deposit.
1 31 05	3 40 65	9 19 70	1,060.30	1	1	1	3		Do.
									No returns.
									Do.
									Do.
									Do.
									Do.



## B.—Statement of contracts let for the survey of

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Character and location of work.	Number of miles surveyed.	
Number.	Date.			Standard.	Township.
228	1877. June 1	Snow & Navarre..	Subdivisions of township 17 north, range 21 east. Exteriors and subdivisions of township 18 north, range 21 east. Exteriors and subdivisions of township 19 north, ranges 19, 20, and 21 east.	<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>
229	June 14	Charles A. White.	Fourth standard parallel north, through ranges 5 and 6 east.		
Totals .....				18 23 50	172 22 92
Totals brought forward from Statement A .....					75 31 28
Total number of miles run .....				18 23 50	247 54 20
Total number of acres surveyed .....					
Number of township plats made .....					
Number of miscellaneous township, donation plats, &c., made .....					
Total number of plats and tracings made .....					
Total amount paid on contracts .....					

public lands in Washington Territory, &c.—Continued.

Number of miles surveyed.			Acres.	Plats made.				Amount paid on contracts.	Remarks.
Section.	Meander.	Total.		Original.	General Land Office.	District land office.	Total.		
<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>	<i>M. C. L.</i>							No returns.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Incomplete.
811 29 46	67 33 54	1,069 29 42	311,692.59	20	20	17	57		
215 10 60	15 48 08	306 09 96	80,720.85	7	7	6	20		
1,026 40 06	83 01 62	1,375 39 38							
.....	.....	.....	392,413.44						
.....	.....	.....	.....	27	27	23	77		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	24	27		
.....	.....	.....	.....	27	30	47	104		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$5,472 60	

*Exhibit No. 1.*

Amount of appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877 .....	\$20,000 00
Amount paid on contracts, as above .....	5,472 60
Balance applicable to unfinished contracts .....	14,527 40

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Olympia, Wash. T., August 7, 1877.

W. McMICKEN  
Surveyor General of Washington Territory.

## C.—Statement of special deposits for the survey of public lands in Washington Territory, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Date of deposit.	Name of depositor.	Amount deposited.			Remarks.
		For field work.	For office work.	Total.	
May 8, 1876 .....	Henry O. Geiger .....	\$120 00	\$30 00	\$150 00	Survey disapproved and contract canceled.
July 27, 1876 .....	Northern Pacific Rail- way Company.	103 01	15 10	118 11	
August 4, 1876 .....	Jasper G. Baker .....	312 00	50 00	362 00	
	Thomas H. Butcher ..	312 00	50 00	362 00	
	Robert Airey .....	312 00	50 00	362 00	
	George F. Flatau .....	154 50	37 50	192 00	
December 16, 1876..	G. W. Bennett .....	154 50	37 50	192 00	
	A. W. Bennett .....	154 50	37 50	192 00	
	William M. Reed .....	154 50	37 50	192 00	
	O. A. Dodge .....	60 00	18 75	78 75	
December 19, 1876..	R. D. Hume .....	60 00	18 75	78 75	
	J. G. Megler .....	60 00	18 75	78 75	
	John Fitzpatrick .....	60 00	18 75	78 75	
	Northern Pacific Rail- road Company.	209 97	22 57	232 54	
Total .....		2,226 98	442 67	2,669 65	

## Exhibit No. 1.

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Cost of survey.		Excess of de- posit over cost of sur- vey.	Total amount deposited.	Remarks.
No.	Date.		Field work.	Office work.			
221	May 12, 1876	Philip G. Eastwick..	.....	.....	\$150 00	\$150 00	Survey disapproved and amount re- turned to deposi- tor, H. O. Geiger.
224	Oct. 31, 1876	William Jameson...	\$409 72	\$150 00	526 28	1,086 00	
225	Dec. 29, 1876	W. S. Chapman .....	169 84	75 00	70 16	315 00	
226	Jan. 3, 1877	Ross P. Shoecraft ..	609 53	150 00	8 47	768 00	
		Unexpended balance	312 98	37 67	.....	350 65	
		Total .....	1,502 07	412 67	754 91	2,669 65	

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Olympia, Wash. T., August 7, 1877.W. McMICKEN,  
Surveyor General of Washington Territory.

## D.—Statement of descriptive lists sent to local land office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Township.	Range.	Township.	Range.	Township.	Range.	Township.	Range.
10 north ....	1 east.	18 north ...	4 east.	35 north ...	1 west.	35 north ....	4 west.
11 north ....	1 east.	36 north ...	4 east.	36 north ...	1 west.	36 north ....	4 west.
12 north ....	1 east.	40 north ...	4 east.	37 north ...	1 west.	37 north ....	4 west.
13 north ....	1 east.	41 north ...	4 east.	23 north ...	2 west.	13 north ....	5 west.
14 north ....	1 east.	18 north ...	5 east.	34 north ...	2 west.	15 north ....	5 west.
15 north ....	1 east.	27 north ...	5 east.	35 north ...	2 west.	17 north ....	5 west.
35 north ....	1 east.	31 north ...	5 east.	36 north ...	2 west.	19 north ....	5 west.
36 north ....	1 east.	32 north ...	5 east.	37 north ...	2 west.	20 north ....	5 west.
41 north ....	1 east.	18 north ...	6 east.	11 north ...	3 west.	21 north ....	5 west.
13 north ....	2 east.	19 north ...	6 east.	12 north ...	3 west.	18 north ....	6 west.
15 north ....	2 east.	25 north ...	6 east.	18 north ...	3 west.	19 north ....	6 west.
16 north ....	2 east.	24 north ...	7 east.	23 north ...	3 west.	20 north ....	6 west.
36 north ....	2 east.	25 north ...	7 east.	24 north ...	3 west.	18 north ....	7 west.
16 north ....	3 east.	26 north ...	7 east.	34 north ...	3 west.	19 north ....	7 west.
37 north ....	3 east.	27 north ...	7 east.	35 north ...	3 west.	18 north ....	8 west.
38 north ....	3 east.	28 north ...	7 east.	36 north ...	3 west.	19 north ....	8 west.
39 north ....	3 east.	3 north ...	9 east.	12 north ...	4 west.	10 north ....	9 west.
41 north ....	3 east.	3 north ...	10 east.	16 north ...	4 west.	11 north ....	9 west.
17 north ....	4 east.	34 north ...	1 west.	17 north ...	4 west.	19 north ....	9 west.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Olympia, Wash. T., August 7, 1877.W. McMICKEN,  
Surveyor General of Washington Territory.

E.—Statement of appropriation for incidental expenses of office of surveyor general of Washington Territory for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Date.	Account.	Amount.	Date.	Appropriation.	Amount.
1877. June 30	Amount of accounts forwarded for incidental expenses for fiscal year ending this date .....	\$1, 499 86	1876. July 31	Amount of appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.....	\$1, 500 00
	Balance.....	14			
		1, 500 00			1, 500 00

W. McMICKEN,

Surveyor General of Washington Territory.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Olympia, Wash. T., August 7, 1877.

F.—Statement of the appropriation for salary of the surveyor general of Washington Territory and clerks in his office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Date.	Account.	Amount.	Date.	Appropriation.	Amount.
1877. June 30	Amount paid surveyor general and clerks in his office for the fiscal year ending this date.....	\$7, 525 00	1876. Aug. 15	Appropriation for salary of surveyor general and clerks in his office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.....	\$7, 061 14
	Amount overdrawn from special deposit fund .....	226 37	1877. Mar. 3	Deficiency appropriation....	400 00
	Balance unexpended .....	122 44		Special deposits for office work .....	412 67
		7, 873 81			7, 873 81

W. McMICKEN,

Surveyor General of Washington Territory.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Olympia, Wash. T., August 7, 1877.

G.—Estimated amount required for the surveying service in Washington Territory for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879.

FOR FIELD WORK.

For surveying 30 miles of standard lines, at \$16.....	\$480
For surveying 15 miles of standard lines, at \$12.....	180
For surveying 756 miles of township lines, at \$14.....	10, 584
For surveying 474 miles of township lines, at \$10.....	4, 740
For surveying 3,820 miles of section lines, at \$12.....	45, 840
For surveying 3,360 miles of section lines, at \$8.....	26, 880
	<u>\$88, 704</u>

FOR OFFICE WORK.

For salary of surveyor general.....	\$2, 500
For salary of chief clerk.....	1, 600
For salary of chief draughtsman.....	1, 500
For salary of assistant draughtsman.....	1, 200
For salary of three copying clerks.....	3, 600
For rent of office, fuel, lights, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses.....	2, 000
	<u>12, 400</u>
Total estimate .....	101, 104

W. McMICKEN,

Surveyor General of Washington Territory.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Olympia, Wash. T., August 7, 1877.



*O.—Report of the surveyor general of Oregon.*

OFFICE UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL,  
*Portland, Oreg., August 23, 1877.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit in duplicate my annual report of this surveying district for the year ending June 30, 1876, accompanied by tabular statements as follows:

A.—Statement showing the condition of contracts which were not closed at date of last annual report.

B.—Statement of contracts made for the survey of public lands in the district in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

C.—Statement of original plats of public surveys and copies transmitted since June 30, 1876, showing areas of public lands surveyed, &c.

D.—Statement of original plats of mining claims and copies transmitted since June 30, 1876.

E.—Statement of salaries paid surveyor general and the clerks of his office in fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

F.—Statement of condition of special deposits for survey of public lands in fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

G.—Statement of condition of the appropriation for incidental expense, &c., for fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

H.—Estimate of funds required for the surveying service in Oregon for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879.

In Oregon, agriculture is and will continue to be the chief pursuit of her people. It is the dominant interest, favored by every natural condition. A fresh and prolific soil; a soft and genial climate, shading from season to season by mild gradations of temperature; the unfailing supply and even distribution of moisture, and the admirable diversity of woods, rivers, and plains, combine to distinguish this young State as the Acadia of the thrifty husbandman—a land rich in all the good gifts of the garden and field. Beautiful and industrious homes, civilization's first temples, will cluster thickly here, and the golden sheaf of Ceres, not inaptly quartered as a symbol on the shield of the State, will lie at every door.

Wheat is the principal crop grown, the yield being enormous and the grain plump and heavy, often weighing from 65 to 69 pounds to the measured bushel. Good soil produces from 25 to 45 bushels per acre, and no failure of the wheat crop has been known since the settlement of the country. Chinch-bugs, grasshoppers, rust, and mildews have never yet ravaged the fields of the Oregon farmer, or clouded the prospects of a bounteous harvest.

In the year 1870-'71, there were shipped from Portland and Astoria, Oreg., to Europe, 189,592 cents of wheat, of the value of \$379,688. In the year 1875-'76, there were shipped from these ports to the same destination sixty-four cargoes, embracing 1,739,231 cents of wheat and 89,529 barrels of flour; value, \$3,606,129. From August, 1876, to January, 1877, there were exported to Europe 59 cargoes, being 1,275,303 cents of wheat and 103,437 barrels of flour; value, \$2,817,720. Large amounts were shipped to other ports, as follows:

To China, in 1875-'76, 11,573 barrels of flour; value, \$45,351. To British Columbia, in 1875-'76, 16,841 barrels of flour; value, \$83,845. To Sandwich Islands, 1,083 barrels of flour; value, \$5,876. To San Francisco, from July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876, 59,870 barrels of flour and 239,075 cents of wheat. To Puget Sound and Alaska, in 1875-'76, 62,152 barrels of flour and 13,112 cents of wheat.

The figures representing the wheat and flour shipped directly to Europe for the period from August, 1876, to January, 1877, do not, it must be remembered, include the entire products of that year; as large quantities were shipped to China, the islands, San Francisco, and northern ports; besides considerable quantities were housed in view of an expected rise in prices. These flattering results were attained with little exertion and a very limited assistance of the scientific method of farming. In concluding this branch of the subject, it may be well to state that the magnificent specimens of Oregon wheat at the Centennial Exposition attracted universal attention, and secured to the State the award of several important medals and diplomas.

Oats rank next in importance to wheat. They yield prolifically, and of the finest quality. The standard weight is 36 pounds per bushel, and from fifty to eighty bushels are produced to the acre. Besides supplying the home demand, large quantities are shipped abroad. Barley and rye produce abundantly, as indeed do all the cereals.

The grasses, both wild and cultivated, grow abundantly. Timothy grass is the staple for hay; and on suitable ground an average of three tons is cut to the acre.

Flax is destined to become one of the most important products of Western Oregon; the soil and climate of this section of the State being eminently suitable to the growth of the valuable plant. It was formerly cultivated entirely for the seed, some of which was manufactured into oil and cake, and the remainder exported. The peculiar excellence of the fiber having attracted the attention of enterprising persons, shipments of

the same were made to New York and the United Kingdom, as an experiment, with the happiest result. The lint is of superior strength, fineness, length, color, and gloss. Large orders have already been received from the East and from Europe; and the culture of the higher qualities of fibrous flax will hereafter be pursued in Oregon with every prospect of a generous reward.

Hops do finely here, and are being extensively cultivated. Superior tonic properties are attributed to the local article. The yield is from 1,300 to 2,900 pounds to the acre.

Vegetables, the finest in the world, are produced abundantly in the rich, loamy soil of Western Oregon. Potatoes, onions, and cabbage, and, in fact, all the staple products of the garden, thrive equally well; and for size, texture, and flavor are not anywhere excelled. From one hundred and fifty to three hundred bushels of potatoes are gathered from one acre of land, and some beaver dam farms along the Columbia and Lower Willamette Rivers have produced 1,200 bushels of onions to the acre. Neither potato bugs nor potato disease have ever appeared.

Fruits, great and small, are grown in magnificent profusion in the valleys and along the foot hills of the mountains. For apples, pears, plums, prunes, and cherries, this State will contest the palm with any State in the Union. Oregon fruits are everywhere at a premium, on account of size, delicacy of pulp, and richness of flavor. The trees are healthy, grow vigorously, and bear early and most profusely. Plums and prunes are being cultivated for drying purposes, under the Plummer and Aldon processes, and the business has proven to be highly remunerative. A farm near Portland sold from one orchard of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres \$2,200 worth of plums and prunes to one of the local fruit drying establishments; and this case is but a sample of many. The smaller fruits, strawberries, raspberries, currants, and gooseberries, of a delicious quality, are abundantly produced. Wild fruits are also plentiful. Oregon dried fruits are extensively shipped to San Francisco, New York, China, Japan, South America, Australia, and other ports.

#### HERDS AND FLOCKS.

The mild, moist climate and almost continually green pasturage of Oregon favor the business of stock raising in a high degree. Vast herds of cattle and sheep graze upon bunch grass plains of the great region east of the Cascade Mountains, the winters ordinarily being so warm that it is unnecessary to feed. It is a very profitable business now, and when proper railroad connections with the great cattle markets East shall be secured, cattle raising will be a source of great wealth to the State. No State in the Union excels Oregon for natural adaptation to sheep raising. The wool from here has a high reputation in Eastern markets, and is noted for the length, fineness, and silky softness of its fiber. The breed of sheep are being rapidly improved by importation of the best blood. The wool clip of Oregon in 1876 was 3,150,000 pounds.

Dairies, as might be expected from the pastoral advantages of the country, are successfully carried on. Oregon butter and cheese have gained an enviable reputation wherever they have become known, and as yet but little attention has been given to their manufacture. The everliving pasturage of the river vales and mountain ranges give an assurance of success to dairymen. There is a constant home demand, and the surplus products of the dairy are exported to various Pacific ports.

#### COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

The commercial independence of Oregon is an achievement of the recent past.

For long years this State served a bitter and harassing vassalage to California, drawing its supplies from San Francisco, and shipped thither all its products, which were exported either to the Eastern States or foreign countries under the label of the Golden State. This is all changed now, and Oregon is becoming favorably known in the commercial ports of the world.

We ship wheat, flour, dried fruits, salmon, and beef directly to England; flour and salmon to China and Sandwich Islands; lumber to South America and Australia, and get in return mercantile wares from those countries. In 1871-'72 only twelve vessels were loaded for England; in 1875-'76, sixty-five vessels.

The number of foreign charters is, therefore, rapidly augmenting. But our commercial relations with the world will not be fully established until the waters of the Columbia and Willamette Rivers become connected by transcontinental railroads with the great ports of the Atlantic side.

With reference to the subject of railroad connection, I will say it is generally supposed that the languid pulse of rivalry is quickening for conclusive action, and that some action will be taken at the meeting of next Congress which will insure the speedy attainment of a result so long desired.

Passing from the purely commercial to the industrial interests of Oregon, a rapid and most encouraging progress is to be noted. The salmon fisheries on the Columbia River, though of recent establishment, employ a large capital and return heavy profits.

The taking and canning of these excellent fish constitute, in fact, the most thriving industry of the State. Some thirty canneries are now in full operation, with a working force of from four to five thousand men.

In 1876, 428,730 cans of salmon were put up by the seventeen canneries then existing, and for the present season, 1877, 600,000 cans may be stated as a fair estimate of the products.

Two years ago the canneries tried the experiment of canning beef for shipment to England, with most satisfactory results. In 1876 the canneries shipped 33,250 cans of beef, and this branch of the business will undoubtedly increase largely in the near future.

The woolen factories of the State are thoroughly conducted, and are in a high degree prosperous. There are four now in operation at select points, and their manufacture of cassimeres, flannels, and blankets have a high reputation both at home and abroad, and meet with a ready sale. Oregon blankets command the best prices in New York. These establishments consume about 1,250,000 pounds of raw material annually. The goods manufactured represent a gold value of \$1,000,000.

Flour keeps pace with wheat culture. There are quite a number of first class mills in the State, run by water and steam, with the capacity of 500 barrels of 196 pounds each per day. The surplus product is shipped to England, China, and other ports, where, on account of superior quality, it commands the highest price.

Lumbering is one of the most extensive and important branches of local industry. We have almost inexhaustible forests of the finest timber known. The Oregon exhibit of staple and fancy lumber at Philadelphia in 1876 excited the wonder and admiration of all present. The best ship timber in use is obtained from our woods at Coos and Yaquina Bays, Port Orford, and at many places on the Columbia and Willamette Rivers. Extensive mills are established, many of which turn out from seventy-five to one hundred thousand feet of lumber each day. The lumber, over and above home consumption, is shipped to San Francisco, China, South America, and the Sandwich Islands. The annual export is estimated at 100,000,000 feet.

#### MINES AND MINING.

The mineral wealth of the State has not been fully developed, for want of sufficient capital, but mining is undoubtedly one of the leading interests of the country. It is certain that immense bodies of gold, silver, copper, iron, and cinnabar ore exist in various parts of the State, and many valuable mines in Southern and Eastern Oregon are being successfully worked. The annual gold product of the State is about \$1,500,000: Very extensive coal beds have been discovered, and some of them are being vigorously developed.

#### PUBLIC SURVEYS IN OREGON.

I have to say that the delay of Congress in passing the appropriation for surveys last year materially affected the prosecution of field work in this district, as the usual letter of instructions from your office reached us so late in the summer that the deputies, for the most part of the work, were unable to take the field. The surveys were, however, contracted for to the fullest extent of the appropriation, and are now being executed. Some work was and is now being done near Harney Lake and along Camp Creek, Eastern Oregon, and a limited amount in Nehalem Valley, in the western part of the State. The subdivisional surveys authorized by the government on Siletz Indian reservation were completed and the returns submitted and approved.

There is every promise of a fine open season the current year, and the surveys will be forwarded with as much dispatch as possible. The work proposed for the current year is under contract, and has been distributed throughout the State with a conscientious regard for the most urgent needs of the service.

The estimates for surveys in Oregon for 1879 are based upon a candid opinion of the absolute requirements of the country, and it is to be hoped will meet with your approval and the favorable consideration of Congress.

#### SWAMP LANDS.

Swamp land selections, comprehending a vast area of country, have been reported to this office by the authorities of the State, and will be considered and passed upon as rapidly as the nature of the case will admit.

#### PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

There is, I presume, no State in the Union better provided with public and private schools than the State of Oregon, as is shown by the following, compiled from the biennial report of the superintendent of public instruction for the year 1875-'76: Number of public schools in the State, 745; of this number, 26 colleges and academies. Num-

ber of private schools, 132; making a total of 877 schools. Number of pupils enrolled in public schools, 24,854; number of pupils in attendance in public schools, 13,005; number of pupils in attendance in private schools, 3,355; total, 21,360.

To conclude this brief summary of resources, &c., of the State, permit me to say that Oregon is one of the most healthful portions of the United States. The death rate of the State is less than that of any State or Territory except Idaho.

Taxation is quite reasonable and the public indebtedness not large, being in fact limited by constitutional enactment.

Very respectfully,

BEN. SIMPSON,  
*Surveyor General of Oregon.*

Hon. J. A. WILLIAMSON,  
*Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.*





B.—Statement of surveying contracts made under appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Contract. No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Location and description of lines.	Amount surveyed.				Remarks.
				Standard.	Exteriors.	Subdivisions.	Estimated amount of contract.	
				<i>Ms. chs. lks.</i> 18 35 42	<i>Ms. chs. lks.</i> 109 46 56	<i>Ms. chs. lks.</i> 731 30 15	\$5,022 00	\$5,338 00
251	Sept. 6, 1876	Alonzo Gesner...	The fourth standard parallel south, west through ranges 20, 19, and 18 east to intersection of Deschute's guide meridian; the exterior boundaries of townships 18, 19, and 20 south, ranges 18, 19, and 20 east; townships 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 south, range 17 east; the subdivisional lines of townships 18, 19, and 20 south, ranges 19 and 20 east; townships 18 and 19 south, range 18 east; and townships 16, 17, and 18 south, range 17 east, Willamette meridian, Oregon.	66 00 00	177 36 91	299 72 83	4,996 00	3,701 00
252	Sept. 6, 1876	John W. Meldrum.	The sixth standard parallel south, from the corner of townships 30 and 31 south, ranges 40 and 41 east, in the Grande Ronde guide meridian, west through ranges 40, 39, 38, 37, 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, and 30 east; the exterior boundaries of townships 28, 29, and 30 south, ranges 30, 31, 32, and 33 east; fractional township 27 south, ranges 30, 31, 32, and 33 east; the subdivisional lines of townships 28 south, ranges 30, 31, 32, and 33 east; townships 29 and 30 south, ranges 31 and 32 east, and the subdivisional and meander lines of fractional township 27 south, range 31 east, Willamette meridian.	.....	.....	.....	4,998 00	.....
253	Sept. 6, 1876	Meldrum & Moore	The exterior boundaries of township 25 south, ranges 38 and 39 east; townships 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 south, ranges 34, 35, and 36 east; and the subdivisional lines of township 26 south, ranges 34, 35, and 36 east; townships 27 and 28 south, ranges 34 and 35 east; township 25 south, ranges 38 and 39 east, and the subdivisional and meander lines of fractional townships 26 and 27 south, range 33 east, Willamette meridian.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
254	Sept. 7, 1876	John Campbell...	The exterior boundaries and subdivisional lines of township 4 north, range 5 west, and exterior boundaries of township 3 north, range 5 west.	.....	18 04 14	60 17 13	522 00	437 64
255	Sept. 12, 1876	H. C. Perkins .....	The fifth standard parallel south, from the corner to township 25 south, ranges 22, 21, 20, and 19 east; the exterior boundaries and subdivisional lines of townships 26 and 27 south, ranges 21 and 22 east, and township 27 south, range 23 east.	.....	.....	.....	2,544 00	.....

Surveys completed; account audited and paid; contract closed.

## B.—Statement of surveying contracts made under appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1877—Continued.

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Location and description of lines.	Amount surveyed.				Remarks.
No.	Date.			Standard.	Exteriors.	Subdivisions.	Estimated amount of contract.	
256	Sept. 13, 1876	William H. Byars	The fifth standard parallel south, from the corner to sections 33 and 34; township 22 south, range 8 west, through ranges 8 and 9 west to corner, to sections 33 and 34; township 22 south, range 9 west, and fractional exterior and subdivisional lines of township 23 south, range 9 west, Willamette meridian.	<i>Ms. chs. lks.</i> .....	<i>Ms. chs. lks.</i> .....	<i>Ms. chs. lks.</i> .....	463 00	.....
257	Sept. 23, 1876	James A. Warner.	The subdivisional and meander lines of township 10 south, ranges 10 and 11 west, (fractional.)	.....	.....	.....	300 00	Notes returned and are being platted.
258	Oct. 2, 1876	Will S. Webber...	The fractional subdivisional lines of township 12 south, range 11 west, Willamette meridian.	.....	.....	.....	140 00	.....
259	Dec. 15, 1876	John W. Meldrum.	The subdivisional lines of township 29 and 30 south, range 30 east; township 30 south, ranges 33, 34, and 35 east; fractional township 27 south, range 32 east, Willamette meridian.	.....	.....	.....	2,100 00	.....
Total .....				84 35 42	305 07 81	1,091 40 11	21,084 00	9,597 33
Total as per statement A .....				6 00 00	26 60 77	609 50 12	.....	9,056 94
Totals .....				90 35 42	331 68 58	1,701 10 23	.....	.....
Grand total of miles surveyed .....				.....	.....	2,133 34 23	.....	.....
Total cost of survey .....				.....	.....	.....	.....	18,584 27

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Portland, Oreg., June 30, 1877.BEN. SIMPSON,  
Surveyor General of Oregon.

C.—Statement of original plats of surveys and copies transmitted since June 30, 1876.

Lines.	Township.	Range.	Plats made.			Acres.	Number of contract.	Names of deputies.
			Original.	Copies sent to Commissioner.	Copies sent to register.			
Exteriors.....	18, 19, and 20 south.....	17 and 18 east.....	1	1	1	.....	251	Alonzo Gesner.
Do.....	do.....	19 and 20 east.....	1	1	1	.....	251	Do.
Subdivisions.....	do.....	17 and 18 east.....	6	6	6	143, 342.44	251	Do.
Standard parallel.....	Between 19 and 20 south.....	Through 18 east.....	1	1	1	.....	251	Do.
Do.....	do.....	Through 19, and 20 east.....	1	1	1	.....	251	Do.
Subdivisions.....	18, 19, and 20 south.....	19 and 20 east.....	6	6	6	.....	251	Do.
Sixth standard parallel south.....	Between 30 and 31 south.....	Through 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40 east.....	1	1	1	137, 793.61	251	John W. Meldrum.
Exteriors.....	29 and 30 south.....	30, 31, 32, and 33 east.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	252	Do.
Do.....	28 south.....	31, 32, and 33 east.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	252	Do.
Do.....	26 and 27 south.....	33 east.....	1	1	1	.....	252	Do.
Subdivisions.....	29 and 30 south.....	32 east.....	2	2	2	45, 965.36	252	Do.
Do.....	do.....	31 east.....	2	2	2	46, 104.49	252	Do.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	1	1	1	23, 027.93	252	Do.
Exteriors.....	28 south.....	5 west.....	1	1	1	.....	254	John Campbell.
Subdivisions.....	3 and 4 north.....	do.....	1	1	1	23, 176.56	254	Do.
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	419, 410.39	.....	.....
Total as per Statement A.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74, 476.13	.....	.....
Grand total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	493, 886.52	.....	.....

BEN. SIMPSON,  
United States Surveyor General, Oregon.

OFFICE UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL,  
Portland, Ore., June 30, 1877.



**D.—Statement of original plats of surveys of mining claims and copies transmitted since June 30, 1876.**

Designation of claim.	Location.	Plats made.				
		Original.	For Commis- sioner.	For register.	For claimant.	Total.
Samuel C. Hillis and William H. Clark's placer min- ing claim, (lot A.)	Grant County.....	1	1	1	1	4
Samuel C. Hillis and William H. Clark's placer min- ing claim, (lot B.)	.....do .....	1	1	1	1	4
Richard Downie, placer mining claim .....	Baker County ....	1	1	1	1	4
J. D. Young & Co.'s placer mining claim .....	.....do .....	1	1	1	1	4
Bache, Curtis & Co.'s placer mining claim .....	.....do .....	1	1	1	1	4
M. A. Barber and Jeremiah McCarthy's placer mining claim.	.....do .....	1	1	1	1	4
Hugh Cannon & Co.'s John Day mining claim.....	Grant County.....	1	1	1	1	4
Ankeny's hydraulic gold placer mining claim .....	Josephine County.	1	1	1	1	4
Coutney's hydraulic gold placer mining claim .....	.....do .....	1	1	1	1	4
Scotch Gulch placer mining claim .....	.....do .....	1	1	1	1	4
Addition to Scotch Gulch placer mining claim.....	.....do .....	1	1	1	1	4
Total .....	.....do .....					44

BEN. SIMPSON,  
Surveyor General of Oregon.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Portland, Oreg., June 30, 1877.

E.—Statement of appropriation for surveyor general of Oregon and the clerks in his office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

DR.			CR.		
Date.	How expended.	Amount.	Date.	Appropriation.	Amount.
Sept. 30, 1876	To amount paid surveyor general and the clerks in his office, as per accounts rendered in the third quarter 1876.	\$2,425 00	July 1, 1876	By amount of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.	\$7,761 14
Dec. 31, 1876	To amount paid surveyor general and the clerks in his office, as per accounts rendered in the fourth quarter 1876.	2,035 00			
Mar. 31, 1877	To amount paid surveyor general and the clerks in his office, as per accounts rendered in the first quarter 1877.	1,425 00			
June 30, 1877	To amount paid surveyor general and the clerks in his office, as per accounts rendered in the second quarter 1877.	1,886 10			
	Balance.....	04			
	Total .....	7,761 14			7,761 14

BEN. SIMPSON,  
United States Surveyor General, Oregon.

OFFICE UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL,  
Portland, Oreg., June 30, 1877.

F.—Statement of special deposits made to the credit of the United States for the survey of the public lands in the State of Oregon during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

DR.

CR.

Date.	Names of depositors.	For survey of—	For office work.	For field work.	Date.	Amounts drawn.	For office work.	For field work.
1876.					1876.			
July 24	Balance unexpended per last report		\$39 67	\$782 68	Sept. 30	By amount paid mining clerks and draughtsmen, as per accounts rendered for third quarter 1876.	\$102 00	.....
Aug. 8	C. M. Foster	Peter De Busche placer mine	12 00	.....	Nov. 29	By William P. Wright's surveying account for work done under contract No. 249.	.....	\$167 00
Aug. 8	H. K. Hanna	Scotch Gulch placer mine	20 00	.....	Nov. 29	By William P. Wright's surveying account for work done under contract No. 250.	.....	53 95
Aug. 29	C. M. Foster	James De Young placer mine	15 00	.....	Dec. 15	By C. W. Burrage's surveying account for survey of fractional township 1 north, range 1 east.	.....	20 00
Aug. 29	do	Hillis, Elliott & Cameron placer mine.	15 00	.....	Dec. 31	By amounts paid special clerks and draughtsmen, as per account rendered during fourth quarter 1876.	90 00	.....
Sept. 14	A. P. Ankeny	Ankeny placer mine	20 00	.....	1877.	By C. W. Burrage's surveying account for survey of Sand Island.	.....	50 00
Sept. 14	W. F. Courtenay	Courtenay placer mine	20 00	.....	Jan. 16	By amount paid special clerks and draughtsmen in first quarter 1877.	10 00	.....
Sept. 13	C. M. Foster	M. A. Barber placer mine	15 00	.....	Mar. 31	Unexpended balance	106 67	1,307 73
Sept. 27	James S. Howard	Gold Hill placer mine	20 00	.....				
Oct. 6	W. S. Johnson	Sand Island	5 00	25 00				
Oct. 6	E. F. Johnson	do	5 00	25 00				
Oct. 16	Samuel Logan	Fractional township 12 south, range 11 west.	6 25	42 60				
Oct. 16	A. W. Wright	do	6 25	27 40				
Oct. 16	John Hunsaker	do	6 25	35 00				
Oct. 16	William Stitt	do	6 25	35 00				
Nov. 8	R. A. Emmett	Fractional township 40 south, range 8 east.	12 00	12 00				
Dec. 27	William Johnson	Fractional township 30 south, range 13 west.	12 50	150 00				
Dec. 27	Russell Dement	do	12 50	150 00				
Jan. 6	Coquille Black Sand Mining Co.	Coquille Black Sand mine.	20 00	.....				
May 10	Josephine Haines.	Fractional township 31 south, range 12 west.	25 00	160 00				
Apr. 23	Frank P. Mays	Fractional township 9 south, range 19 east.	5 00	24 00				
May 30	William Patterson	Fractional township 26 south, range 3 west.	10 00	30 00				
	Total		308 67	1,498 68		Total	308 67	1,498 68

OFFICE UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL,  
Portland, Oreg., June 30, 1877.

BEN. SIMPSON,  
United States Surveyor General.

G.—Statement of appropriation for incidental expense of office of surveyor general of Oregon  
for fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Dr.			Cr.		
Date.		Amount.	Date.		Amount.
1876. Sept. 30	To amount of disbursements in the quarter ending September 30, 1876, as per accounts rendered .....	\$288 38	1876. July 1	By amount of appropriation for incidental expenses, &c., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.....	\$1,500 00
Dec. 31	To amount of disbursements in the quarter ending December 31, 1876, as per accounts rendered.....	203 20			
1877. Mar. 31	To amount of disbursements in the quarter ending March 31, 1877, as per accounts rendered .....	256 83			
June 30	To amount of disbursements in the quarter ending June 30, 1877, as per accounts rendered .....	551 29			
	Unexpended balance .....	200 30			
	Total.....	1,500 00		Total.....	1,500 00

BEN. SIMPSON,  
United States Surveyor General, Oregon.OFFICE UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL,  
Portland, Oreg., June 30, 1877.*Estimate of funds required for the surveying service in the district of Oregon for the fiscal  
year ending June 30, 1879.*

## FOR FIELD WORK.

For running, measuring, and marking the following lines within the agricultural and timbered districts of Western Oregon:

For surveying 160 miles standard lines, at \$16 .....	\$960 00
For surveying 1,600 miles subdivisional lines, at \$10 .....	16,000 00
For surveying 300 miles exterior lines, at \$14 .....	4,200 00

## For surveys in Eastern Oregon:

For surveying 24 miles of standard lines, at \$16 .....	384 00
For surveying 120 miles exterior lines, at \$14.....	1,680 00
For surveying 600 miles subdivisional lines, at \$10.....	6,000 00
For surveying 100 miles of standard lines, at \$10.....	1,000 00
For surveying 840 miles of exterior lines, at \$7.....	5,880 00
For surveying 4,200 miles subdivisional lines, at \$6.....	25,200 00

Total amount for field work ..... 61,304 00

## FOR OFFICE WORK.

For salary of surveyor general.....	2,500 00
For salary of chief clerk.....	1,800 00
For pay of two draughtsmen.....	2,900 00
For pay of four transcribing clerks.....	4,800 00

Total amount for office work..... 12,000 00

## FOR INCIDENTAL EXPENSE.

For pay of messenger, purchase of stationery, and incidental expense of office of surveyor general in Oregon .....	1,500 00
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BEN. SIMPSON,  
United States Surveyor General, Oregon.



*P.—Report of the surveyor general of California.*

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*San Francisco, September 13, 1877.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit, in duplicate, the annual report of this office in relation to the surveying service in California during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

I also forward tabular statements, in duplicate, as follows:

A.—Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor general for 1876-'77, and payable from the appropriation for the fiscal year.

B.—Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor general for California with deputy surveyors, for surveys of public lands during the fiscal year 1876-'77, and payable from the private deposits made in conformity with the act of May 20, 1862, and March 3, 1871.

BB.—Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor general for California with deputy surveyors, for surveys of private land claims during the fiscal year 1876-'77, and payable from the appropriation of \$5,000 for surveys of private land claims during the fiscal year.

C.—Statement of surveys of mines in California during the fiscal year 1876-'77, made in conformity with the act of Congress approved May 10, 1872.

D.—Statement showing number of miles surveyed in California to June 30, 1877.

E.—List of lands surveyed in California from July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877.

F.—Statement of plats made in the office of the United States surveyor general for California during the fiscal year 1876-'77.

G.—Statement of transcripts of field notes of public surveys sent to the department at Washington from the office of the United States surveyor general for California, during the fiscal year 1876-'77.

H.—Statement of descriptive notes, decrees of court, &c., of private land claims, to accompany plats for patents compiled for transmission to the department at Washington during the fiscal year 1876-'77.

I.—Statement of special deposits for the survey of public lands in California during the fiscal year 1876-'77.

J.—Statement of special deposits for the survey of mining claims in California during the fiscal year 1876-'77.

K.—Statement of accounts of deputy surveyors paid from the appropriation for the surveys of public lands in California during the fiscal year 1876-'77.

L.—Statement of account of appropriation for office rent, stationery, pay of messenger, and incidental expenses of the office of the United States surveyor general for California during the fiscal year 1876-'77.

M.—Account of appropriation for the salary of the United States surveyor general during the fiscal year 1876-'77.

N.—Statement of account of appropriation for compensation of clerks and draughtsmen in the office of the United States surveyor general for California during the fiscal year 1876-'77.

O.—Statement of special individual deposits with the United States assistant treasurer at San Francisco, during the fiscal year 1876-'77, for compensation of clerks and draughtsmen in the office of the United States surveyor general for California.

P.—Statement of special deposit account for the fiscal year 1876-'77.

PP.—Statement of account paid from appropriation for survey of private land claims for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

#### SURVEY OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The scant appropriation made by Congress for the survey of public lands during the last year being entirely inadequate for the survey of all such lands as were required for immediate settlement; and, at the then reduced rates of compensation by the government for field work, it being impossible to find competent deputies who were willing to accept contracts under the government, it became necessary for settlers, desiring surveys to be made, to advance the funds necessary to pay for the work.

This has been something of a hardship upon settlers who required surveys to be made, since of the moneys advanced for the work nothing could be refunded above the amount allowed by the government for the field work, whatever excess paid therefor being lost to the depositor.

This has caused much complaint and dissatisfaction, which, however, has in part been remedied by the restoration of the original rates of compensation for field work.

In this connection, I think it my duty to call the attention of the department to the embarrassments and substantial evils resulting from the inadequacy of the annual appropriations by Congress for the land surveys in California. Although most of the

plain, and all of the arid waste lands in Southern California, have long since been surveyed by the government, there are in the northern portion of the State, *unsurveyed*, many fertile valleys, well watered, and very desirable as homes for settlers.

It would greatly promote the well-being of the State if such places were as speedily as possible surveyed by the government, and such lands as are covered by valuable forests of timber should, by all means, be surveyed with as little delay as possible, as the only means of preventing the speedy destruction of the timber, since experience teaches that without private ownership it is impossible to preserve the forest lands from utter ruin.

Under this head, I would suggest to the department that the present appropriation for clerical and draughting service in the office is far from being sufficient for the compensation of such a force as is *absolutely necessary* for the proper execution of the public work demanded.

#### SURVEYS OF SPANISH GRANTS.

The subject of Spanish grants has been prolific of many troubles in California ever since the organization of the board of land commissioners, in 1851, for the settlement thereof; and the expensive delays incident to the confirmation or rejection of these claims before the courts of the United States, and to the settlement of boundaries by the courts, and by the Department of the Interior, have been very serious drawbacks to the permanent settlement and substantial improvement of the country, and to the development of the agricultural resources thereof.

This has resulted from the want of experience rather than from any other cause.

The members of the board of land commissioners, although doubtless eminently learned in their profession, were unfamiliar with the habits of the people of the country and their manner of doing business, and, probably, not conversant with the language in which the original title papers of these grants were written; they had, therefore, to trust to such translators as they could obtain, who were, unfortunately, often unskilled in the use of either the Spanish or the English language.

From such data as generally crude, and often incorrect, translations of the original title papers, and the oral testimony of illiterate witnesses, given through the media of unskilled interpreters, the commission attempted to fix *certainly* the locations and boundaries of the claims before them for adjudication, without being aware of the fact that in a majority of the cases before them it was absolutely impossible to ascertain the boundaries of these claims, or the proper locations thereof, without an examination upon the ground by some one familiar with the language of the original title papers and the habits of the people of the country.

The result of this has been that many of these grants have been, by decree, improperly located, *including* land not embraced within the calls of the title papers, and *excluding* lands embraced therein. It will be many years before the evil effects resulting from these causes shall cease to be felt in this country; but although it is too late to remedy the misfortunes which, by this system of settling Spanish land titles, have been entailed upon California, the experience thus acquired may serve as a wholesome lesson for the future to those who may have the control of such matters in those portions of the territory of the United States in which are located ancient grants of land, made by the governments of Spain and Mexico, and which have yet to be adjudicated and located.

The titles of nearly all of the Spanish grants in this country have been finally either confirmed or rejected by the courts, but many cases are pending still on the question of survey, and many suits are pending before the courts of the country, and many more, resulting from the causes above referred to, will doubtless be commenced.

#### MINERAL LANDS AND MINING.

Applications for mineral surveys have increased during the last year, caused, no doubt, to some extent by mining reverses in Nevada, which have induced capital to seek investments in California.

The result of this has been that not only many new mines have been located, but in many mines heretofore abandoned work has been resumed, all of which has given a new impetus to the mining interests of California.

In this connection I will refer to the "petroleum" interests of this country, which bid fair in the future to play an important part in the industrial enterprises of California.

Some fifteen years ago there was considerable excitement in the country in relation to the discovery of petroleum springs in different parts of the State, but principally in that portion of the county of Santa Barbara now embraced in the county of Ventura. A number of persons were engaged and some capital expended in prospecting for oil. After a little time, however, as nothing satisfactory resulted therefrom, these enterprises were abandoned. Recently this business has been renewed, and persons with experience acquired in the oil regions of the East have been employed in developing those latent sources of wealth, and with the most satisfactory result.

In the Ventura district there are some eleven producing wells, and not one bore has been made that does not give evidence of petroleum.

On the edge of Tulare Valley there is also a district of country which gives abundant evidence of being rich in petroleum, and for the development of which capital is now being invested.

I have no doubt but that these enterprises will prove to be largely remunerative to the parties engaged therein, and will add much to the wealth of the State.

#### DESERT LANDS AND IRRIGATION.

In the northern portion of the State the annual rainfall is sufficient generally, if not always, to insure a good crop, hence the eagerness with which the settler seeks a home in that region, since he can there locate with his family on a small tract of land without the constant fear of perishing from drought, while on the plains in the valleys of Southern California, no matter how fertile the soil may be, no prudent man will venture to make a permanent settlement upon land which cannot be irrigated.

This region is subject to seasons of drought, during which the whole country becomes an absolute desert, except such spots as can be artificially watered. The ancient records of the country show that in Southern California seasons of extreme drought have been of frequent occurrence ever since the settlement of the country by the Spaniards; that often the stock have perished with hunger and thirst, and that sometimes, by order of the government, a large portion have been destroyed so that a remnant might be saved. Indeed, almost the whole of Southern California, except such portions as can be irrigated, may properly be considered as desert lands, since the plains and valleys of that region, although in fertility of soil they are not surpassed by the delta of the Nile, yielding in favorable seasons abundant harvests, are, in dry years like the present, deserts, as arid as that of Sahara.

The question, then, of the irrigation of these comparatively desert lands is one of vital importance to this interests of this country, and one which is now attracting much attention among men of intelligent enterprise, it being by such persons considered practicable, by adopting such systems of irrigation as are in use in the older inhabited parts of the world, which, like this country, are subject to destructive droughts, to cause these arid portions of California to be ever productive regardless of the character of the seasons.

This, however, cannot be accomplished by individual enterprise, the amount of capital required being probably greater than any individual capitalist would be able or willing to invest in such enterprise, by whom or however done it matters not; one thing is manifestly certain, that unless it should be done, those portions of California above referred to must ever remain comparative deserts.

Therefore, whatever laws may be passed by Congress tending to encourage and promote the reclamation of these desert lands, by irrigation, will be beneficial, not only to this State but to the world at large, for the reason (to use an ancient Chinese proverb) that "whoever causes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, is a benefactor of and deserves the gratitude of mankind."

#### RAILROADS.

These civilizers of mankind have been in California, as everywhere else, potent agents in developing the slumbering wealth of the country. Mountains have been bored, burning deserts have been crossed, and valleys, almost inaccessible to the agricultural pioneer, and remote from the highways of commerce, have been reached by the iron horse, thriving settlements and villages have sprung up, and the cheerful voice of prosperous industry is now heard where a short while since the wild beast had his lair.

Probably nowhere on earth has the railroad builder shown so much enterprise and taken so many risks as in California.

Generally, railroads are only built through well settled countries, but in California, in many instances, they have been laid through regions almost destitute of population, the projectors trusting to the subsequent settlement of the country to make a profitable carrying business. This is especially true in relation to the Southern Pacific Road, which during the last year was completed as far as the Colorado River.

This road has been constructed in the most substantial manner, and at immense expense, through arid plains, over rugged mountains, and hundreds of miles across burning deserts, as far as the town of Yuma, on the Colorado River, through a country that can give but little carrying business until redeemed by irrigation from the dominion of desolation.

A large amount of the profits of the paying roads of California must have been expended in the construction of this road, and large sums must still be expended in defraying the expenses of running the same before it can be made profitable by reaching the rich agricultural and mineral regions of Eastern Arizona.

Very respectfully, &c., your obedient servant,

H. G. ROLLINS,

*United States Surveyor General for California.*

Hon. J. A. WILLIAMSON,

*Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.*

*A.—Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor general for California with deputy surveyors, for the survey of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, and payable out of the public appropriation (\$23,500) for that year.*

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Location of field work.	Meridian.	Amount of contract.	Returned amount.	Remarks.
John Gilcrest.....	Sept. 11, 1876	Survey the exterior boundaries and complete the subdivision of township 2 south, range 15 east; township 2 south, range 16 east; township 2 south, range 17 east.	Mount Diablo....	\$1,500 00	\$1,425 26	Plats and field notes transmitted; account closed.
William A. Richards...	Sept. 11, 1876	Survey the exterior boundaries and complete the subdivision of township 4 south, range 17 east; township 4 south, range 18 east; township 3 south, range 15 east.	....do .....	1,300 00	526 46	Richards released at his own request from that portion of this contract relating to township 4 south, ranges 17 and 18 east, Mount Diablo meridian; plats and field notes transmitted; account closed.
W. H. Carlton.....	Sept. 11, 1876	Complete the subdivision of township 29 south, range 34 east; township 30 south, range 34 east.	....do .....	1,000 00	970 94	Plats and field notes transmitted; account closed.
I. N. Chapman.....	Sept. 11, 1876	Complete the subdivision of township 30 south, range 35 east; township 30 south, range 36 east.	....do .....	830 00	875 69	Do.
E. J. Weston.....	Sept. 11, 1876	Complete the subdivision of township 9 south, range 2 west; township 8 south, range 3 west; township 9 south, range 3 west.	....do .....	603 00	.....	This contract canceled at the request of E. J. Weston.
J. C. Fairchild.....	Sept. 11, 1876	Complete the subdivision of township 2 south, range 18 east; township 3 south, range 18 east.	....do .....	1,000 00	534 52	Plats and field notes transmitted; account closed.
G. B. Tolman.....	Sept. 11, 1876	Complete the subdivision of township 20 south, range 10 east; township 20 south, range 11 east.	....do .....	400 00	.....	Survey completed; field notes on file.
A. S. Hetman.....	Sept. 11, 1876	Complete the subdivision of township 10 south, range 6 east.	....do .....	209 00	291 07	Plats and field notes transmitted; account closed.
John A. Benson.....	Sept. 11, 1876	Complete the subdivision of township 7 north, range 1 west; township 8 north, range 7 west; township 7 north, range 6 west; township 8 north, range 11 west; township 9 north, range 11 west.	....do .....	987 00	645 60	Do.
W. P. Reynolds.....	Sept. 11, 1876	Complete the subdivision of township 1 south, range 15 west.	San Bernardino.	200 00	142 18	Do.
H. H. Sandford.....	Sept. 18, 1876	Complete the subdivision of township 13 north, range 3 west.	Mount Diablo....	444 00	.....	Do.
A. A. Smith.....	Sept. 18, 1876	Complete the subdivision of township 28 north, range 13 east; township 30 north, range 14 east.	....do .....	1,000 00	.....	Survey completed; field notes on file.
W. H. Norway.....	Sept. 19, 1876	Complete the subdivision of township 4 north, range 15 west; township 4 north, range 16 west.	San Bernardino	500 00	540 86	Plats and field notes transmitted; account closed.
James M. Anderson...	Sept. 22, 1876	Complete the subdivision of township 4 north, range 15 east; township 4 north, range 16 east; township 5 north, range 16 east.	Mount Diablo ..	1,450 00	1,164 00	Do.
G. H. Fernin.....	Oct. 27, 1876	Survey of the meander lines of the Pacific Ocean in township 5 south, range 2 east.	Humboldt .....	27 15	24 14	Do.



## A.—Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor general for California, &amp;c.—Continued.

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Location of field work.	Meridian.	Amount of contract.	Returned amount.	Remarks.
Frd. T. Perris .....	Nov. 3, 1876	Complete the survey of fractional township 1 north, range 3 west; township 1 north, range 4 west; township 2 north, range 5 west; township 2 south, range 4 west.	San Bernardino	\$450 00	.....	Mr. Perris released at his own request from that portion of this contract pertaining to township 2 north, range 2 west, San Bernardino meridian; balances of survey completed; field notes on file.
T. H. Ward .....	Nov. 13, 1876	Complete the subdivision of township 27 north, range 1 east; township 28 north, range 1 east; township 30 north, range 1 east.	Mount Diablo	1,044 00	\$1,061 92	Plats and field notes transmitted; account closed.
W. A. Richards .....	Nov. 13, 1876	Complete the subdivision of township 1 south, range 16 east; township 1 south, range 17 east; township 3 south, range 16 east.	do	1,355 00	.....	Do.
Alb. rt G. Ruxton .....	Nov. 13, 1876	Complete the subdivision of township 1 north, range 1 east; township 1 north, range 1 west.	San Bernardino	600 00	327 80	Do.
G. B. Tolman .....	Nov. 13, 1876	Complete the subdivision of township 11 north, range 14 west; township 12 north, range 13 west; township 12 north, range 14 west; township 13 north, range 15 west; township 14 north, range 15 west.	Mount Diablo	1,369 00	.....	Survey completed; field notes on file.
James M. Anderson .....	Nov. 14, 1876	Complete the subdivision of township 5 north, range 17 east; township 6 north, range 17 east; township 9 north, range 16 east; township 10 north, range 16 east.	do	1,860 00	.....	Plats and field notes for a portion of this contract transmitted and account paid; balance of survey completed and field notes being copied.
James E. Woods .....	Nov. 16, 1876	Complete the subdivision of township 24 north, range 18 west; township 24 north, range 19 west; township 17 north, range 16 west; township 12 north, range 8 west.	do	640 00	.....	June 18, 1877, James E. Woods released at his own request from that portion of this contract relating to township 24 north, ranges 18 and 19 west, Mount Diablo meridian; contract not approved, see Commissioner's letters of December 1, 1876, and July 2, 1877.
I. N. Chapman .....	Nov. 17, 1876	Complete the subdivision of township 27 north, range 36 east; township 29 south, range 37 east; township 29 south, range 38 east.	do	996 00	996 78	Plats and field notes transmitted; account closed.
William H. Carlton .....	Nov. 17, 1876	Complete the subdivision of township 28 south, range 38 east; township 28 south, range 39 east; township 29 south, range 39 east.	do	972 00	1,020 79	Do.
G. H. Perrin .....	Dec. 12, 1876	Complete the subdivision of township 17 south, range 4 east; township 17 south, range 5 east.	do	600 00	.....	Survey made, field notes examined and found to be incorrect; returned to department for correction.
J. C. Fairchild .....	Jan. 20, 1877	Complete the subdivision of township 4 south, range 15 east.	do	162 00	123 96	Plats and field notes transmitted; account closed.
J. C. Parke .....	Mar. 26, 1877	Complete the subdivision of township 11 north, range 15 west.	San Bernardino	100 00	42 00	Do.

H. H. Sandford .....	Apr. 25, 1877	Complete the subdivision of township 17 north, range 6 west.	Mount Diablo...	261 00	.....	Survey made, field notes examined and found to be incorrect; returned to department for correction.
W. F. Benson .....	May 25, 1877	Complete the subdivision of township 9 south, range 1 east; township 9 south, range 2 east; township 10 south, range 2 east; township 10 south, range 3 east; township 10 south, range 6 east; township 10 south, range 7 east; township 11 north, range 3 west; township 12 north, range 3 west; township 22 south, range 7 east; township 31 north, range 17 east; township 30 north, range 18 east; township 22 north, range 18 east; township 23 north, range 18 east; township 25 north, range 18 east.	do .....	2, 800 00	.....	Deputy in the field.
J. R. Glover .....	May 26, 1877	Extend the fourth standard parallel along south boundary of township 21 north, ranges 8, 10, 11, and 12 west; also complete the subdivision of township 18 north, range 10 west; township 19 north, range 10 west; township 20 north, ranges 10 and 11 west; townships 21, 22, and 23 north, ranges 10 and 11 west; townships 24 and 25 north, range 10 west; township 16 north, range 14 west; township 25 south, ranges 6, 7, 8, and 9 east; township 26 south, ranges 8, 9, and 10 east; township 27 south, range 9 east; township 21 south, range 3 east; and township 22 south, range 4 east.	do .....	5, 000 00	.....	Do.
		Also township 8 north, ranges 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28 west; township 12 north, range 30 west, and townships 9 and 10 north, ranges 30 and 31 west.	San Bernardino.			

H. G. ROLLINS,  
United States Surveyor General for California.

B.—Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor general for California with deputy surveyors, for the survey of public lands, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, and payable from special deposits made in conformity with the act of March 3, 1871.

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Location of field work.	Meridian.	Amount of contract.	Returned amount.	Name of depositor.	Remarks.
George H. Perrin ....	July 12, 1876	Complete the survey of the exterior boundaries and complete the subdivision of township 20 north, range 14 east; township 20 north, range 15 east; township 21 north, range 15 east; township 21 north, range 16 east; township 21 north, range 17 east.	Mount Diablo.	\$3,724 00	\$2,849 10	Central Pacific Railroad Company.	Plats and field notes transmitted; account closed.
S. W. Foreman .....	July 27, 1876	Complete the subdivision of township 5 south, range 5 east.	Humboldt.....	540 00	510 00	Perry Drury <i>et al.</i> .....	Do.
John C. Smyles .....	Aug. 7, 1876	Complete the subdivision of township 16 north, range 13 east.	Mount Diablo.	36 00	35 00	J. E. Hannah.....	Do.
A. B. Beauvais .....	Aug. 11, 1876	Complete the subdivision of township 1 north, range 14 east.	....do.....	42 00	42 00	Fred. Mayer .....	Do.
R. M. Wilson.....	Aug. 15, 1876	Complete the subdivision of township 27 north, range 9 east.	....do.....	154 00	.....	H. Sausser and James Henry.	Survey completed; field notes on file.
James E. Woods .....	Aug. 24, 1876	Complete the subdivision of township 19 north, range 17 west.	....do.....	176 00	175 84	Thomas Dean <i>et al.</i> ...	Plats and field notes transmitted; account closed.
Alexander Dunn.....	Sept. 6, 1876	Complete the subdivision of township 8 north, range 2 west.	....do.....	138 00	105 06	S. W. Long.....	Do.
James E. Woods .....	Sept. 13, 1876	Complete the subdivision of township 15 north, range 16 west; township 17 north, range 16 west.	....do.....	175 00	99 26	s Thompson <i>et al.</i>	Do.
R. R. Harris.....	Oct. 24, 1876	Complete the subdivision of township 31 south, range 14 east.	....do.....	112 00	.....	J. N. Jatta .....	Field notes on file, not platted.
James E. Woods .....	Oct. 25, 1876	Complete the subdivision of township 13 north, range 8 west; township 13 north, range 8 west.	....do.....	62 00	37 97	Albert Bassett.....	Plats and field notes transmitted; account closed.
J. R. Glover.....	Oct. 31, 1876	Complete the subdivision of township 13 north, range 16 west.	....do.....	300 00	241 38	Mrs. S. M. Foster <i>et al.</i>	Do.
L. Seibold.....	Oct. 31, 1876	Complete the subdivision of township 2 south, range 11 west.	San Bernardino	30 00	.....	William Temple .....	Field notes on file, not platted.
J. R. Glover.....	Nov. 13, 1876	Complete the subdivision of township 24 north, range 15 west; township 24 north, range 16 west; and such other lines as may be necessary to locate the above townships.	Mount Diablo	1,000 00	743 25	A. Davidson <i>et al.</i> .....	Plats and field notes transmitted; account closed.
R. F. Herrick .....	Nov. 21, 1876	Complete the subdivision of township 5 north, range 3 east.	Humboldt.....	52 00	25 95	Charles Foulke .....	Do.
A. L. Knowlton .....	Dec. 4, 1876	Complete the subdivision of township 15 north, range 7 west.	Mount Diablo.	430 00	77 40	A. B. Allen <i>et al.</i> .....	Do.

J. R. Glover .....	Dec. 10, 1876	Subdivide township 23 north, range 15 west, including the necessary township lines; to connect said township with the public surveys.	{ do }	1,000 00	{ 213 24 204 02 }	William Smith <i>et al.</i> .. Theodore Jones <i>et al.</i> ..	{ Do. }
G. W. Lewis .....	Jan. 4, 1877	Complete the subdivision of township 8 north, range 32 west.	San Bernardino	60 00	.....	W. C. Howard .....	Survey not returned.
Charles T. Healey ..	May 23, 1876	Complete the subdivision of township 9 south, range 3 east.	Mount Diablo.	116 00	97 39	M. J. Otis .....	Plats and field notes transmitted; account closed.
James E. Woods .....	Feb. 24, 1877	Complete the subdivision of township 19 north, range 14 west.	do	225 00	.....	E. E. Toney <i>et al.</i> ..	Do.
George H. Perrin .....	Mar. 1, 1877	Complete the subdivision of township 10 north, range 7 west.	do	200 00	22 01	Mrs. Mary Ann Hall ..	Do.
R. F. Herrick .....	Mar. 2, 1877	Complete the subdivision of township 2 south, range 2 west.	Humboldt .....	266 00	.....	Wm. Vandevent <i>et al.</i> ..	Survey not returned.
James E. Woods .....	Apr. 26, 1877	Complete the subdivision of township 18 north, range 14 west.	Mount Diablo.	250 00	231 51	Allen Davidson <i>et al.</i> ..	Plats and field notes transmitted; account closed.
Arthur L. Cox .....	Apr. 28, 1877	Complete the subdivision of township 7 north, range 11 west.	do	100 00	58 72	Sidney Booth .....	Do.
D. F. Spurr .....	May 1, 1877	Complete the subdivision of township 12 north, range 12 west.	do	25 00	.....	J. A. Rolla .....	Field notes returned for correction.
R. M. Wilson .....	May 9, 1877	Complete the subdivision of township 25 north, range 11 east.	do	168 00	.....	E. D. Hasselkus .....	Field notes on file, not platted.
A. L. Cervantes .....	May 9, 1877	Complete the subdivision of township 30 south, range 14 east.	do	400 00	.....	.....	Survey not returned.
Preston Davis .....	May 21, 1877	Complete the subdivision of township 17 north, range 11 west.	do	100 00	.....	Thomas Hopper .....	Plat and field notes transmitted; account closed.
J. G. Parke .....	June 22, 1877	Complete the survey of fractional township 11 north, range 17 west; township 11 north, range 18 west.	San Bernardino	250 00	.....	.....	Field notes on file, not platted.

H. G. ROLLINS,  
United States Surveyor General for California.



BB.—Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor general for California, with deputy surveyors, for the survey of private land claims during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, and payable out of the appropriation (\$5,000) for the survey of private land claims.

Date of contract.	Name of deputy.	Name of rancho.	Amount of contract.	Returned amount.
Oct. 18, 1876	John A. Benson.....	Resurvey the north boundary of pueblo of Sonoma, mayor and common council of Sonoma confirmee.	\$50 00	\$41 49

H. G. ROLLINS,  
United States Surveyor General for California.

C.—Statement of surveys of mines in California during the fiscal year 1876-77, made in conformity with the act of Congress approved May 10, 1872.

Approval of survey.	Name of mine.	Location.
Aug. 28, 1876	Alliance quartz mine and mill site.....	Sierra County.
Sept. 25, 1876	Aurrecochea quartz mine and mill site.....	Fresno County.
Sept. 25, 1876	Arambide quicksilver mine.....	Do.
Jan. 23, 1876	Advance silver mine.....	Alpine County.
Feb. 3, 1877	Acacia mines.....	Do.
Apr. 21, 1877	American Hill quartz mine.....	Sierra County.
May 24, 1877	All's Well quartz mine.....	Nevada County.
Aug. 17, 1876	Balley quartz mine.....	El Dorado County.
Aug. 26, 1876	Boneset mine.....	Do.
Oct. 23, 1876	Burgess quartz mine.....	Calaveras County.
Dec. 27, 1876	Brilliant quartz mine.....	Plumas County.
Dec. 30, 1876	Back Bone placer mine.....	Nevada County.
Feb. 15, 1877	Bald Mountain extension mines.....	Sierra County.
Feb. 20, 1877	Bueno and Balaklava mines.....	Alpine County.
Mar. 13, 1877	Buchanan quartz mine and mill site.....	Tuolumne County.
Mar. 29, 1877	Blumenberg mine.....	Kern County.
Apr. 12, 1877	Bull Run copper mine.....	Nevada County.
June 9, 1877	Bullion Consolidated quartz mine.....	Do.
July 22, 1876	Constitution quartz mine.....	Do.
Aug. 19, 1876	Cave Diggins placer mine.....	Tuolumne County.
Oct. 23, 1876	Cesapi oil mine.....	Ventura County.
Dec. 27, 1876	Caledonia quartz mine.....	Plumas County.
Feb. 3, 1877	Crater Hill Company's quartz mine.....	Placer County.
Feb. 17, 1877	Collier gold, silver, and copper mine.....	Calaveras County.
Feb. 27, 1877	Consuelo gold quartz mine and mill site.....	Tuolumne County.
Mar. 20, 1877	Charles quartz mine.....	El Dorado County.
Mar. 23, 1877	Columbia quartz mine.....	Plumas County.
Mar. 30, 1877	Crater Hill west extension quartz mine.....	Placer County.
May 24, 1877	Centennial quartz mine.....	Amador County.
June 9, 1877	Churchill quartz mine.....	Tuolumne County.
June 30, 1877	Campbell & Co. placer mine.....	Placer County.
Aug. 19, 1876	Diggles placer mine.....	Siskiyou County.
Oct. 23, 1876	Drouillard placer mine.....	El Dorado County.
Dec. 30, 1876	Doig Consolidated quartz mine.....	Placer County.
Feb. 15, 1877	Dahlonga quartz mine.....	Do.
Mar. 19, 1877	Dixie placer mine.....	Plumas County.
June 2, 1877	Deadwood quartz mine.....	Nevada County.
June 21, 1877	Dutch quartz mine and mill site.....	Tuolumne County.
Sept. 9, 1876	Excelsior quartz mine and mill site.....	El Dorado County.
Sept. 7, 1876	Enterprise, Jefferson, San Felipe, and Union mine.....	Inyo County.
Oct. 28, 1876	Evergreen quartz mine.....	Plumas County.
Dec. 16, 1876	Ellis quartz mine.....	Do.
Dec. 24, 1876	Emerald quartz mine.....	Do.
Mar. 13, 1877	Earl quartz mine.....	El Dorado County.
Mar. 16, 1877	Eureka Peak placer mine.....	Plumas County.
Mar. 30, 1877	Excelsior quartz mine.....	Tuolumne County.
Apr. 11, 1877	Eagle copper and silver mine and mill site.....	Calaveras County.
June 2, 1877	Empire quicksilver mine.....	Sierra County.
June 15, 1877	Esmeralda and Hercules lode mine.....	Alpine County.
Nov. 15, 1876	Ferguson Wallace mine and mill site.....	Calaveras County.
Dec. 9, 1876	Foster & Williams placer mine.....	Siskiyou County.
Feb. 27, 1877	Five Cent Gulch placer mine.....	Trinity County.
Aug. 5, 1876	Gray's Flat placer mine.....	Mariposa County.
Aug. 23, 1876	Gold Ring placer mine.....	Placer County.
Oct. 28, 1876	Gold Stripe quartz mine.....	Plumas County.
Jan. 18, 1877	General Grant quartz mine.....	Nevada County.
May 8, 1877	Green quartz mine.....	Placer County.
May 19, 1877	Golden Eagle quartz mine.....	Amador County.
June 2, 1877	Garland placer mine.....	Shasta County.

## C.—Statement of surveys of mines in California during the fiscal year 1875-'77, &amp;c.—Cont'd.

Approval of survey.	Name of mine.	Location.
June 14, 1877	Grass Valley mine and mill site.....	Nevada County.
Apr. 21, 1877	Go Ahead original and extension and placer mine.....	Sierra and Plumas Counties.
Oct. 5, 1876	Hooper extension quartz mine.....	Plumas County.
May 19, 1877	Hill quartz mine and mill site.....	El Dorado County.
June 21, 1877	Heslep quartz mine and mill site.....	Tuolumne County.
June 27, 1877	Indian quartz mine.....	Amador County.
Feb. 17, 1877	I. X. L. and Ophir mines.....	Alpine County.
Feb. 17, 1877	I. X. L. and Ophir mill site.....	Do.
Apr. 7, 1877	Imperial north and south extension mines.....	Do.
Oct. 28, 1876	Jersey gold quartz mine.....	Plumas County.
Feb. 10, 1877	Jenny Lind mine.....	Mariposa County.
Dec. 27, 1876	Kettle quartz mine.....	Plumas County.
Mar. 13, 1877	Kent placer mine.....	Amador County.
Oct. 23, 1876	Le Campton gold quartz mine.....	Nevada County.
Nov. 4, 1876	Louisiana gold quartz mine.....	Mariposa County.
Jan. 25, 1877	Loyal quartz lode mine.....	Amador County.
Feb. 19, 1877	Leitrim quartz mine.....	Plumas County.
Apr. 7, 1877	La Despresiada lead and silver mine.....	Inyo County.
June 2, 1877	Lion mill site.....	Colusa County.
June 9, 1877	Lareon Cañon placer mine.....	Placer County.
Oct. 3, 1876	Mountain View placer mine.....	Sierra County.
Jan. 20, 1877	Mercury quicksilver mine.....	Napa County.
Jan. 20, 1877	Manzanita quicksilver mine.....	Do.
Jan. 20, 1877	Minnesota quicksilver mine.....	Do.
Jan. 20, 1877	Morning Star mines.....	Alpine County.
Mar. 1, 1877	Mammoth quartz mine.....	Plumas County.
Mar. 16, 1877	Mohawk placer mine.....	Do.
Mar. 22, 1877	Mammoth Bar River mine.....	Placer and El Dorado Counties.
Mar. 22, 1877	Mammoth Bar mine.....	Do.
Apr. 21, 1877	Maryland quartz mine.....	Amador County.
Dec. 4, 1876	North Banner quartz mine.....	Nevada County.
Dec. 9, 1876	North Five-Cent Hill placer mine.....	El Dorado County.
Feb. 3, 1877	North Gover quartz mine.....	Amador County.
Mar. 20, 1877	Nevada placer mine.....	Yuba County.
May 8, 1877	No Name quartz mine.....	Tuolumne County.
Nov. 15, 1876	Oak Butte and Excelsior placer mine.....	Sierra County.
Mar. 3, 1877	Old Smooth-Bore quartz mine.....	Tuolumne County.
Mar. 13, 1877	Omega quartz mine.....	Nevada County.
June 23, 1877	Oriental placer mine.....	Plumas County.
Aug. 26, 1876	Plymouth Rock quartz mine.....	Amador County.
Sept. 7, 1876	Penn Consolidated quartz mine.....	Nevada County.
Nov. 4, 1876	Phoenix quartz mine.....	Plumas County.
Dec. 30, 1876	Peachy Can quartz mine and mill site.....	Placer County.
Feb. 15, 1877	Pacolepovich quartz mine.....	Amador County.
Mar. 1, 1877	Pioneer placer mine.....	Plumas County.
Mar. 13, 1877	Page placer mine.....	Placer County.
June 13, 1877	Pacific quartz mine.....	Nevada County.
Oct. 28, 1876	Rodgers quartz mine.....	Plumas County.
Dec. 9, 1876	Rush Creek placer mine.....	Do.
Dec. 27, 1876	Ruby quartz mine.....	Do.
Jan. 6, 1877	Relief quartz mine and mill site.....	Kern County.
Mar. 3, 1877	Rife quartz mine.....	Tuolumne County.
May 8, 1877	Republic quartz mine and mill site.....	Nevada County.
July 10, 1876	Spear John placer mine.....	Amador County.
Aug. 28, 1876	Sunnyside placer mine.....	Sierra County.
Oct. 10, 1876	Scotchman Creek placer mine.....	Nevada County.
Oct. 23, 1876	Smith & Martin quartz mine.....	Plumas County.
Dec. 9, 1876	Spring Gulch quartz mine and mill site.....	Tuolumne County.
Jan. 20, 1877	South Honour placer mine.....	Yuba and Butte Counties.
Feb. 27, 1877	Saint Helena silver and lead mines.....	Alpine County.
Apr. 21, 1877	Stockton quartz mine.....	Nevada County.
Apr. 21, 1877	Schwalm marble quarry and limekiln site.....	El Dorado County.
May 8, 1877	Siskiyou gold quartz mine and mill site.....	Siskiyou County.
May 24, 1877	Spring Valley Mining and Irrigating Company's placer mine.....	Butte County.
June 23, 1877	Stockton quartz mine and mill site.....	Nevada County.
June 30, 1877	San Benito silver quartz mine.....	Inyo County.
Oct. 23, 1876	Thorpe gold quartz mine.....	Calaveras County.
Mar. 20, 1877	Tiger quartz mine.....	Do.
June 9, 1877	Taylor quartz mine.....	Do.
Sept. 7, 1876	Union gold-bearing quartz mine.....	Do.
Apr. 30, 1877	Union placer mine.....	Yuba County.
June 9, 1877	Uncle Sam quicksilver mine and mill site.....	Lake County.
Dec. 9, 1876	Virginia Consolidated quartz mine.....	Inyo County.
Oct. 18, 1876	Warren quicksilver mine.....	Mendocino County.
Oct. 10, 1876	Wheale Perrin quartz mine.....	Tuolumne County.
Oct. 28, 1876	Wolf Creek quartz mine.....	Plumas County.
Apr. 30, 1877	Washington blue gravel mine.....	Sierra County.
June 23, 1877	Washington placer mine.....	Plumas County.
June 30, 1877	Wilkerson placer mine.....	Nevada County.

D.—Statement of number of miles surveyed in California to June 30, 1877.

Name of surveyor.	Date of con- tract.	Meridian.	Base.	Standard.	Township.	Section.	Meander.
Miles surveyed to June 30, 1876, as per last report.							
Anderson, James M.	Jan. 3, 1876	<i>Me. chs. Uta.</i> 752 60 29	<i>Me. chs. Uta.</i> 403 61 23	<i>Me. chs. Uta.</i> 5, 319 62 82	<i>Me. chs. Uta.</i> 29,935 37 19	<i>Me. chs. Uta.</i> 122,713 00 41	<i>Me. chs. Uta.</i> 2, 143 71 72
Do	Sept. 22, 1876				27 79 33	180 22 55	
Benson, John A.	Dec. 13, 1875				19 38 49	169 74 48	
Do	Sept. 11, 1876					35 09 17	
Brown, Denton D.	May 22, 1875				13 40 14	61 12 67	
Do	July 19, 1875			63 85		49 43 29	
Do	July 19, 1875			72 30	5 29 93	3 47 59	
Do	Sept. 18, 1875				34 56 80	1 00 00	
Beauvais, A. B.	Aug. 11, 1876					114 61 15	
Do	Aug. 20, 1875					3 00 00	
Bond, L. D.	Jan. 5, 1876				43 53 80	907 20 23	24 38 40
Do	Sept. 11, 1876				26 57 65	175 47 14	
Chapman, I. N.	Nov. 17, 1876				22 03 90	120 18 03	
Do	Sept. 11, 1876			6 00 00		166 10 46	
Carlton, William H.	Nov. 17, 1876			2 32 88	15 71 30	147 45 85	
Do	Apr. 28, 1877					1 61 50	4 64 71
Cox, Arthur L.	Sept. 6, 1876				3 00 00	4 06 08	
Dunn, Alexander	Jan. 12, 1876					1 60 00	
Davis, Preston	July 27, 1876			1 09 60	11 79 19	59 75 30	
Foreman, S. W.	Sept. 11, 1876				18 01 32	64 05 53	
Fairchild, J. C.	Jan. 20, 1877			1 76 04		27 72 93	
Do	Oct. 3, 1873				1 20 38	36 50 13	9 07 79
Goldsorthy, John	Oct. 3, 1873				6 03 00	58 48 65	1 57 59
Do	Feb. 25, 1875				3 40 23	5 78 12	3 10 25
Do	Aug. 16, 1875				1 30 76	13 76 77	3 09 75
Do	Oct. 1, 1875					1 79 13	1 07 22
Do	Oct. 4, 1875				4 38 88	3 61 06	3 46 51
Do	Oct. 24, 1871				03 02	4 67 99	11 58 21
Glover, James E.	June 1, 1875			17 36 63	65 06 18	385 05 26	4 45 14
Do	Sept. 16, 1875			6 00 00	17 41 05		
Do	Nov. 12, 1875				56 14 01		
Do	Nov. 13, 1876				39 03 06		
Do	Dec. 10, 1876				48 17 20	181 23 42	9 75 75
Do	Oct. 31, 1876				2 15 68	18 34 81	10 26
Gilcrest, John	Sept. 11, 1876				4 11 05		4 26 79
Healy, C. T.	Aug. 14, 1875						8 17 30
Do	Apr. 7, 1876				9 46 12	18 07 79	
Do	May 23, 1876				1 79 70	1 79 80	
Hermann, A. T.	Sept. 11, 1876					5 67 35	58 01
Herrick, R. F.	Nov. 21, 1876				1 00 00	11 13	1 16 60
Knowlton, A. L.	Dec. 4, 1876						
Larkin, George W.	May 8, 1876						
McCaun, James	Oct. 9, 1874						

McKay, Alexander	July 26, 1875					5 40 00	40 36 02	3 34 68
Do	Sept. 10, 1875					50 54 15	124 53 84	
Minto, William	May 12, 1876					10 03 49	30 42 85	
Norway, William H.	Sept. 19, 1876					15 43 69	65 43 84	2 78 70
Perrin, George H.	Sept. 16, 1875					5 51 88	48 04 40	
Do	Jan. 31, 1876					1 53 87	26 36 01	
Do	July 12, 1876				73 95	23 07 89	173 73 65	
Do	Oct. 27, 1876							1 40 70
Do	Mar. 1, 1877						3 49 33	01 68
Purenton, C. P.	Apr. 20, 1876						4 02 97	
Do	June 6, 1876				1 61 57	6 02 57	30 38 70	5 69 09
Do	Mar. 26, 1877						7 00 00	
Parke, I. G.	May 7, 1874		2 11 24					
Ripley, F. L.	Sept. 11, 1876				2 10 40	4 00 00	7 05 57	3 75 13
Reynolds, William P.	Sept. 11, 1876				60 00	23 73 27	59 07 41	
Richards, William A.	Feb. 15, 1875				40 00	1 25 85	28 59 59	2 37 99
Spurr, D. F.	Mar. 24, 1876					4 00 48	23 05 47	
Smith, A. A.	May 26, 1876					11 38 71	23 40 75	
Do	June 28, 1876					11 78 28	45 37 35	
Do	Aug. 7, 1876						2 40 00	
Smythes, John C.	Sept. 23, 1875					11 50 56	35 66 27	9 13 51
Trickett, George	June 21, 1875				3 00 00	67 17 69	173 46 88	
Wheeler, M. G.	May 12, 1876		44 00			30 01 89	53 21 12	
Ward, T. H.	Aug. 24, 1876					3 79 81	7 79 34	
Woods, James E.	Sept. 13, 1876					4 01 75	3 39 48	
Do	Oct. 25, 1876					2 00 00	3 79 66	
Do	Feb. 24, 1877					6 79 89	26 35 69	
Do	Apr. 26, 1877					6 79 97	30 33 43	
Total		785 35 53	403 61 23	5,365 40 04		30,791 14 49	120,584 02 25	2,255 13 35

H. G. ROLLINS,

United States Surveyor-General for California.





328	Township 34 north, range 18 east...	do	2, 013. 61	1, 422. 84	2, 400. 00	173. 85	3, 436. 45
329	Township 37 north, range 8 east...	do	14, 836. 18	5, 786. 40			23, 022. 58
330	Township 37 north, range 8 east...	do	20, 549. 47	2, 477. 44			23, 026. 91
331	Township 38 north, range 3 east...	do	11, 234. 79	13, 810. 00			25, 044. 79
332	Township 38 north, range 13 east...	do	21, 891. 60	953. 54		Area of Honey Lake.	23, 018. 99
333	Township 32 north, range 11 east...	do	10, 834. 46			F + area of Eagle Lake.	22, 794. 46
334	Township 32 north, range 15 east...	do	8, 000. 00	15, 040. 00	2, 314. 53		23, 040. 00
335	Township 33 north, range 15 east...	do	14, 053. 16	6, 560. 00			22, 927. 69
336	Township 37 north, range 13 east...	do	23, 035. 50				23, 035. 50
337	Township 38 north, range 12 east...	do	23, 076. 13				23, 076. 13
338	Township 39 north, range 12 east...	do	21, 980. 03	802. 48		Area of Delta Lake	23, 039. 48
339	Township 4 north, range 10 west...	A	919. 75			A + area of Tonales Bay.	12, 749. 75
340	Township 7 north, range 11 west...	A	4, 792. 00			A + area of Russian River.	21, 362. 26
341	Township 8 north, range 2 west...		19, 955. 17	3, 040. 00			23, 235. 16
342	Township 8 north, range 11 west...		23, 995. 03				24, 027. 60
343	Township 9 north, range 8 west...		12, 157. 66				23, 437. 12
344	Township 10 north, range 7 west...		14, 471. 16	5, 622. 38			24, 875. 77
345	Township 11 north, range 7 west...		12, 071. 84				21, 865. 86
346	Township 11 north, range 11 west...		16, 460. 71	6, 612. 52			23, 371. 23
347	Township 12 north, range 8 west...		17, 869. 78	D	233. 00	D + area of lake.	21, 529. 46
348	Township 13 north, range 7 west...		15, 558. 96	3, 520. 00		Area of lake and Cache Creek.	22, 998. 04
349	Township 13 north, range 8 west...		5, 093. 23	D	40. 00	D + area of Clear Lake	23, 100. 11
350	Township 13 north, range 16 west...		18, 243. 50	4, 762. 36			23, 005. 86
351	Township 14 north, range 16 west...		22, 719. 64				22, 719. 64
352	Township 15 north, range 4 west...		23, 199. 16		40. 00	Amendm't omitted in former return.	23, 239. 16
353	Township 15 north, range 7 west...	do	3, 227. 07	20, 857. 36			24, 080. 43
354	Township 16 north, range 14 west...	do	15, 492. 71	9, 497. 36			24, 990. 07
355	Township 16 north, range 16 west...	do	23, 012. 65				23, 012. 65
356	Township 18 north, range 14 west...	do	22, 678. 52			320. 00	22, 998. 58
357	Township 19 north, range 14 west...	do	22, 243. 89			480. 00	22, 999. 79
358	Township 19 north, range 17 west...	do	19, 474. 18				19, 474. 18
359	Township 22 north, range 1 west...	do	6, 956. 81		2, 495. 13	A + area of Sacramento River.	22, 896. 00
360	Township 23 north, range 15 west...	do	9, 306. 48	12, 185. 00			21, 491. 48

E.—List of lands surveyed in California from June 30, 1876, to June 30, 1877—Continued.

No. of townships surveyed.	Description.	Meridian.	Public land.		Confirmed private land claims.		Military reservation.		Indian reservation.		Unsurveyed mount-ain land.		River, swamp, and overflowed land.		F.	Remarks.	Total.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
61	Township 23 north, range 16 west	Monnt Diablo.	8, 193. 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10, 219. 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Acres. 18, 412. 80
62	Township 24 north, range 15 west.	do	19, 993. 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 970. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24, 493. 28
63	Township 24 north, range 16 west	do	7, 490. 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12, 548. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20, 078. 80
64	Township 43 north, range 10 west	do	10, 467. 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12, 560. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23, 027. 67
65a	Township 44 north, range 10 west	do	4, 339. 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18, 750. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23, 089. 50
66a	Township 47 north, range 6 west	do	22, 993. 59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22, 993. 59
67	Township 48 north, range 7 west	do	12, 825. 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12, 825. 31
68	Township 48 north, range 7 west	do	12, 825. 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12, 825. 71
69	Township 9 south, range 15 east.	do	94, 063. 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94, 063. 64
70	Township 2 south, range 16 east.	do	23, 006. 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23, 006. 95
71	Township 2 south, range 17 east.	do	23, 006. 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23, 006. 94
72	Township 2 south, range 18 east.	do	23, 068. 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23, 068. 71
73	Township 3 south, range 15 east.	do	22, 886. 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22, 886. 04
74	Township 3 south, range 18 east.	do	2, 694. 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 694. 40
75a	Township 4 south, range 15 east.	do	23, 151. 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23, 151. 71
76a	Township 6 south, range 3 east.	do	22, 944. 69	.....	170. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23, 114. 69
77	Township 9 south, range 3 east.	do	1, 321. 12	.....	21, 765. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23, 086. 12
78	Township 10 south, range 4 east.	do	7, 966. 57	.....	15, 521. 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23, 488. 00
79	Township 10 south, range 6 east.	do	6, 586. 74	.....	16, 700. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 220. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24, 506. 74
80a	Township 13 south, range 24 east.	do	3, 182. 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 <sup>1</sup> , 040. 00
81a	Township 18 south, range 6 east.	do	4, 988. 08	.....	18, 050. 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23, 038. 24
82	Township 21 south, range 8 east.	do	10, 061. 43	.....	2, 728. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10, 240. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23, 029. 43
83	Township 23 south, range 38 east.	do	22, 366. 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22, 366. 44
84	Township 23 south, range 39 east.	do	22, 810. 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22, 810. 14
85a	Township 29 south, range 12 east.	do	4, 256. 60	.....	A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23, 040. 00
86	Township 29 south, range 34 east.	do	23, 118. 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23, 118. 23
87	Township 29 south, range 36 east.	do	23, 068. 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23, 068. 43

A amendm't  
omitted in  
former re-  
turn.

+ area of  
King's  
River.

19, 557. 65

A + D

88	Township 29 south, range 37 east..	23, 107. 78	do																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													</
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E.—List of lands surveyed in California from June 30, 1876, to June 30, 1877—Continued.

No. of townships surveyed.	Description.	Meridian.	Public land.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Remarks.	Total.
			Aces.	Confirmed private land claims.	Military reservation.	Indian reservation.	Unsurveyed mountain land.	River, swamp, and overflowed land.	Unsurveyed public land.		
				Aces.	Aces.	Aces.	Aces.	Aces.			
a	Township 11 north, range 11 west.	Mount Diablo.	6,551.80	A						A + D	23,037.68
a	Township 12 north, range 8 west	do	14,351.14					233.00		D + Lake	21,529.46
a	Township 13 north, range 7 west.	do	10,416.55							D + E	21,982.29
a	Township 13 north, range 8 west	do	3,333.23					40.00		D + Clear } Lake.	23,100.11
a	Township 13 north, range 16 west	do	6,073.86				16,929.00				23,005.86
a	Township 14 north, range 16 west.	do	22,821.54								23,821.54
a	Township 15 north, range 4 west.	do	14,178.90						8,984.00		23,162.90
a	Township 16 north, range 16 west.	do	21,416.40				1,610.00				23,026.40
a	Township 18 north, range 14 west.	do	8,091.18				15,038.82				23,040.00
a	Township 19 north, range 14 west.	do	10,415.92								22,963.92
a	Township 19 north, range 17 west.	do	15,634.00				3,850.00				19,484.00
a	Township 22 north, range 1 west.	do	6,912.28							A + River	22,886.00
a	Township 24 north, range 10 west.	do	480.00	A			22,500.00	2,495.13			23,040.00
a	Township 47 north, range 6 west	do	6,560.00				16,480.00				23,040.00
a	Township 4 south, range 15 east.	do	11,627.71				11,529.60				23,157.31
a	Township 6 south, range 3 east.	do	19,904.69	A							23,114.69
a	Township 13 south, range 24 east.	do	2,702.35							A + D } D + area } of King's } River.	23,040.00
a	Township 18 south, range 6 east.	do	2,765.13	A							23,040.00
a	Township 29 south, range 12 east.	do	2,156.64	A						A + D } A + D } Area } of Salt } Lake.	23,040.00
a	Township 29 south, range 38 east.	do	4,175.20				18,092.48				23,032.48
a	Township 29 south, range 39 east.	do	11,533.49								23,032.24
a	Township 1 north, range 11 west.	San Bernardino	3,274.83	11,176.39			11,518.75				23,077.40
a	Township 1 north, range 12 west.	do	298.74	A			8,636.18				23,337.48
a	Township 1 south, range 10 west.	do	4,581.24							A + D	23,040.72
a	Township 16 south, range 1 west.	do	18,824.02	18,459.48			311.12				23,103.70
a	Township 17 south, range 1 west	do	10,000.92	3,968.56			2,498.17				23,124.78
a	Township 5 north, range 3 east.	Humboldt	20,239.39	10,686.92			2,670.86				22,930.25

a	Returned in previous reports.....	403,348.54	44,515.01	.....	237,930.36	5,341.96	21,532.00	272,634.97	985,292.86
	Aggregate brought forward.....	1,345,670.12	240,863.42	.....	339,333.96	15,741.57	32,607.60	134,858.35	2,609,074.32
a	Returned in previous reports.....	403,348.54	44,515.01	.....	237,930.36	5,341.96	21,532.00	272,634.97	985,292.86
	Aggregate.....	1,442,321.58	196,348.41	.....	101,412.90	10,399.59	11,075.60	—137,776.62	1,623,781.46

## RECAPITULATION.

Acres public land surveyed.....	1,442,321.58
Acres as per column A.....	196,348.41
Acres as per column B.....	101,412.90
Acres as per column C.....	10,399.59
Acres as per column D.....	11,075.60
Acres as per column E.....	1,761,538.03
Acres as per column F.....	137,776.62
Deduct difference in column of remarks.....	.....
Aggregate.....	1,623,781.46

H. G. ROLLINS,

*United States Surveyor General for California.*

F.—Plats made in the office of the United States surveyor general for California during the fiscal year 1876-'77.

Description.	Originals.	Department.	Register.	Posting p'ts.	Skeleton maps.	General maps.	Tracings for account.	Sketches for deputies.	Total.
Plats of township exterior .....	6	6							12
Maps of subdivision lines and amendments.....	127	129	131						387
Plats of ranches.....	10	11			41				62
Plats of mining claims and amendments .....	170	196	152	229					747
Sketches for deputies .....								54	54
Tracings of ranch maps for exhibit and accounts.....							12		12
Supplemental diagram to subdivision maps.....	24	24	24						72
General maps .....						2			2
Total.....	337	366	307	229	41	2	12	54	1,348

H. G. ROLLINS,  
United States Surveyor General for California.

G.—Statement of transcripts of field notes of public surveys sent to the department at Washington from the office of the United States surveyor general for California, during the fiscal year 1876-'77.

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Number of transcripts	When sent.
Anderson, James M.....	Jan. 3, 1876	4	Oct. 2, 1876
Do.....	Sept. 22, 1876	4	May 28, 1877
Brown, D. D.....	May 22, 1875	3	July 10, 1876
Do.....	July 19, 1875	2	Mar. 22, 1877
Do.....	July 19, 1875	1	May 15, 1877
Bond, L. D.....	Jan. 5, 1876	7	Oct. 4, 1876
Do.....	Aug. 20, 1875	5	Dec. 18, 1876
Benson, John A.....	Nov. 14, 1876	1	Jan. 24, 1877
Do.....	Dec. 13, 1876	1	Mar. 26, 1877
Do.....	Nov. 8, 1876	1	Mar. 30, 1877
Do.....	Nov. 8, 1876	1	April 7, 1877
Do.....	Sept. 11, 1876	2	June 27, 1877
Beauvais, A. B.....	Sept. 18, 1875	3	Dec. 4, 1876
Do.....	Aug. 11, 1876	1	Dec. 4, 1876
Carlton, William H.....	Sept. 11, 1876	4	Feb. 14, 1877
Do.....	Nov. 17, 1876	4	June 9, 1877
Chapman, I. N.....	Sept. 11, 1876	3	Mar. 23, 1877
Do.....	Nov. 17, 1876	3	June 26, 1877
Cox, Arthur L.....	April 28, 1877	1	June 30, 1877
Davis, Preston.....	Jan. 12, 1876	1	Aug. 28, 1876
Dunn, Alexander.....	Sept. 6, 1876	1	Feb. 16, 1877
Foreman, L. W.....	July 27, 1876	2	Jan. 27, 1877
Fairchilds, J. C.....	Sept. 11, 1876	3	Mar. 26, 1877
Do.....	Sept. 19, 1876	2	Mar. 26, 1877
Do.....	Jan. 20, 1877	1	Mar. 26, 1877
Glover, J. R.....	Nov. 12, 1875	5	July 11, 1876
Do.....	June 1, 1875	1	July 28, 1876
Do.....	Sept. 16, 1875	2	Feb. 1, 1877
Do.....	June 1, 1875	10	Mar. 12, 1877
Do.....	Nov. 13, 1876	4	Mar. 22, 1877
Do.....	Oct. 31, 1876	2	April 3, 1877
Do.....	June 1, 1875	1	April 16, 1877
Do.....	Dec. 10, 1876	2	June 21, 1877
Goldsworthy, John.....	Oct. 3, 1873	1	Aug. 15, 1876
Do.....	Oct. 3, 1873	1	Aug. 15, 1876
Do.....	Oct. 24, 1874	1	Aug. 15, 1876
Do.....	Aug. 16, 1875	2	Aug. 15, 1876
Do.....	Oct. 4, 1875	1	Sept. 14, 1876
Do.....	Oct. 1, 1875	1	Oct. 2, 1876
Do.....	Feb. 25, 1876	1	Oct. 24, 1876
Gilcrest, John.....	Sept. 11, 1876	4	April 27, 1877
Healy, C. T.....	April 7, 1876	1	Aug. 14, 1876
Do.....	Aug. 14, 1875	1	Oct. 16, 1876
Do.....	May 23, 1876	1	Dec. 20, 1876

## G.—Statement of transcripts of field notes, &amp;c.—Continued.

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Number of transcripts	When sent.
Herrick, R. F. ....	Nov. 21, 1876	1	May 4, 1877
Herrman, A. T. ....	Sept. 11, 1876	1	June 7, 1877
Knowlton, A. L. ....	Dec. 4, 1876	1	April 2, 1877
Lukin, G. W. ....	May 8, 1876	1	Oct. 20, 1876
McKay, Alexander. ....	July 26, 1875	4	Nov. 4, 1876
Do. ....	Sept. 10, 1875	6	Nov. 4, 1876
Minto, William. ....	May 12, 1876	2	Aug. 5, 1876
McGann, James. ....	Oct. 9, 1874	1	Nov. 27, 1876
Norway, William H. ....	Feb. 17, 1876	1	Aug. 3, 1876
Purinton, C. P. ....	April 20, 1876	1	July 22, 1876
Do. ....	June 6, 1876	1	Feb. 15, 1877
Perris, F. T. ....	Jan. 31, 1876	1	Oct. 2, 1876
Perrin, George H. ....	July 12, 1876	5	Jan. 2, 1877
Do. ....	Mar. 1, 1877	1	Mar. 22, 1877
Do. ....	Sept. 16, 1875	1	April 7, 1877
Parke, J. G. ....	Mar. 26, 1877	1	June 15, 1877
Richards, William A. ....	Sept. 11, 1876	2	April 6, 1877
Reynolds, William P. ....	Sept. 11, 1876	1	June 22, 1877
Ripley, F. L. ....	May 7, 1874	1	July 20, 1876
Spurr, D. F. ....	Feb. 15, 1875	1	Aug. 1, 1876
Smith, A. A. ....	Mar. 24, 1876	2	Oct. 2, 1876
Do. ....	June 23, 1876	2	Oct. 2, 1876
Do. ....	May 26, 1876	2	Oct. 2, 1876
Smyles, John C. ....	Aug. 7, 1876	1	Nov. 27, 1876
Tucker, George. ....	Sept. 25, 1875	4	Dec. 18, 1876
Ward, T. H. ....	May 12, 1876	3	Aug. 28, 1876
Wilson, R. M. ....	Oct. 14, 1876	1	Jan. 2, 1877
Woods, Jame E. ....	Aug. 24, 1876	1	Feb. 5, 1877
Do. ....	Sept. 13, 1876	1	April 23, 1877
Do. ....	Oct. 25, 1876	1	May 3, 1877
Do. ....	Oct. 25, 1876	1	May 26, 1877
Do. ....	Feb. 24, 1877	2	June 29, 1877
Do. ....	April 26, 1877	2	June 29, 1877
Wheeler, M. G. ....	June 21, 1875	5	Feb. 7, 1877
Total. ....		165	

H. G. ROLLINS,  
United States Surveyor General for California.

## H.—Statement of descriptive notes, decrees of court, &amp;c., of private land claims, transmitted to the Department at Washington during the fiscal year 1876-77.

When sent.	Papers transmitted.	Name of claim.	To whom confirmed.
Aug. 9, 1876	Plat instructions to C. C. Tracy, United States deputy surveyor; decree dismissing case for want of jurisdiction; final decree and order; record of approval; record of advertisement under act of 1860; record of advertisement under act of 1864; notice to United States attorney to appear on behalf of the United States; testimony of William L. Boggs; exhibit "Hoepner No. 1, J. A. R.;" exhibit "Boggs No. 2, J. A. R.;" exhibits Nos. 3, 4, and 5, J. A. R.; two briefs for T. M. Leavenworth; testimony taken before J. A. Robinson, United States commissioner; and surveyor general's opinion.	Agua Caliente, (part) ...	T. M. Leavenworth.
Jan. 17, 1877	Brief of J. M. Coghlan, United States district attorney.	.....do .....	Do.
May 2, 1877	Protest of L. Aldrich, attorney for T. M. Leavenworth.	.....do .....	Do.
Sept. 9, 1876	Descriptive notes, copies of decrees, and certificate of advertisement.	Bolsa de los Escorpinos.	Salvador Espinoza.
Jan. 3, 1877	Acknowledgment of service of copy of Commissioner's letter "D," of 26th December, 1876, requesting that J. W. Dwinelle be required to state whom he represents in the case.	Caslamayomi .....	William Forbes.



H.—*Statement of descriptive notes, decrees of court, &c.*—Continued.

When sent.	Papers transmitted.	Name of claim.	To whom confirmed.
Jan. 5, 1877	Affidavit of J. W. Dwinelle, esq., that illness prevents answer to Commissioner's query of December 26, 1876.	Caslamayomi .....	William Forbes.
Jan. 16, 1877	Affidavit No. 2, as to illness of J. W. Dwinelle, esq.	.....do .....	Do.
Jan. 27, 1877	Affidavit No. 3, as to illness of J. W. Dwinelle, esq.	.....do .....	Do.
Apr. 6, 1877	Appeal of Smith and Redington from Commissioner's decision of 2d of February, 1877, and stipulation as to location of eastern line.	.....do .....	Do.
July 12, 1876	Certified copy of decree of confirmation	Corral de Quati .....	M. A. de la G. y Lat-aillade.
Apr. 28, 1877	Appearance of Sol. A. Sharp as attorney for Reed heirs; protest of A. F. de Silva; objections of S. R. Throckmorton; diseño of Saucelito espediente, accompanying objections of Throckmorton; objections of Thos. Luke Reilly <i>et al.</i> to extension of survey; deed from board of tide-land commissioners to Leonard Storry, dated 20th May, 1871; deed from board of tide-land commissioners to Hugh Crockard, dated 20th May, 1871; deed from Hugh Crockard to John Storry, dated February 26, 1872; deed from board of tide-land commissioners to Leonard Storry, dated July 12, 1872; notice from S. A. Sharp that he intends to move to strike out objections to survey, June 2, 1875; Inez Reed Deffebach gives notice that she is not represented by any attorney in the case, July 27, 1875; Antonio F. de Silva authorizes J. B. Howard to appear for him, August 7, 1875; letter from Cutter, Shanklin, and Mullan & Hyde in relation to surveyor general's intention to send up case on Ransom's compilation; motion of J. B. Howard to send up case on Ransom's compilation, October 27, 1875; Mullan & Hyde's motion, October 27, 1875; Mullan & Hyde's affidavit, October 27, 1875; motion of J. B. Howard to strike out motion and papers filed by Mullan & Hyde, October 27, 1875; certified copy of record of advertisement; affidavit of Capt. John Mullan, April 7, 1876; letter from Walter Van Dyke, United States district attorney, stating that Jno. B. Howard appears in case with his permission, 20th May, 1876; points by attorney for the United States, September 14, 1876; notice that the United States and pre-emption claimants reserve right to file briefs, &c., before Commissioner of the General Land Office, 15th September, 1876; extract from testimony of S. R. Throckmorton in case of Bolton <i>vs.</i> Van Reynegan <i>et al.</i> ; affidavit of José de la Cruz Sanchez; six letters in relation to Peninsula Island, and small island at extreme end of Point Tiburon; field notes of Matthewson's survey in October, 1858, marked "Ex. Matthewson No. 2;" field notes of Ransom's survey in September and October, 1873; field notes of Ransom's survey in November and December, 1873, with tracing of plat; field notes and tabling of Allardt's survey of a west boundary—two wooden stakes; stipulation to have testimony printed; record of testimony, volume 1, pages 1 to 418, inclusive; record of testimony, volume 2, pages 419 to 850, inclusive; tracing plat of Matthewson's survey; tra-	Corte de Madera del Presidio.	Heirs of Juan Reed.

## H.—Statement of descriptive notes, decrees of court, &amp;c.—Continued.

When sent.	Papers transmitted.	Name of claim.	To whom confirmed.
Apr. 28, 1877	cing of official survey; tracing referred to in surveyor general's report; surveyor general's report. Briefs: brief of contestant S. R. Throckmorton, J. W. Shanklin of counsel; brief for Reed heirs, Sol. A. Sharp, attorney; brief of Edwin Gardner, a grantee claimant, Samuel L. Cutter, attorney; brief for claimants, B. S. Brooks, attorney; brief for contestants, Mullan and Hyde, attorneys; brief for the United States, John M. Coghlan, attorney; brief of Peter Gardner in behalf of himself and the public lands; reply of Peter Gardner to B. S. Brooks and S. A. Sharp; reply to brief of John M. Coghlan for United States, and general review of other briefs, B. L. Brooks, attorney for claimants; ten exhibits offered by B. S. Brooks, attorney for T. B. Valentine; thirty-five exhibits offered by J. W. Shanklin, attorney for S. R. Throckmorton; seventeen exhibits offered by Mullan and Hyde's clients, eight exhibits offered by Edwin Gardner; nine exhibits offered by P. Gardner; ten exhibits offered by Sharp for Reed heirs; seventeen exhibits offered by J. B. Howard; nine exhibits offered by the United States.	Corte de Madera del Presidio.	Heirs of Juan Reed.
June 14, 1877	Notice of appeal from surveyor general's decision of April 28, 1877, by J. W. Shanklin, attorney for Throckmorton.	.....do .....	
Apr. 23, 1877	Plat; descriptive notes; seven skeleton maps; and certified copy of record of advertisement.	Cuyama .....	Heirs of C. Lataillade, (deceased.)
Apr. 23, 1877	Plat; descriptive notes; five skeleton maps; and certified copy of record of advertisement.	.....do .....	Maria Antonia de la Guerra y Lataillade.
July 12, 1877	Plat of survey; eight skeleton maps; tracing of Wheeler's survey; descriptive notes; certificate of advertisement; copy of mandate supreme court; copy of decree filing mandate; final decree of confirmation.	Ex Mission San Diego ..	S. Arguello.
Nov. 13, 1876	Huasna diseño; testimony taken by J. A. Robinson, United States commissioner; deposition of S. W. Foreman; affidavit of J. P. Andrews; affidavit of S. W. Foreman; deposition of S. W. Foreman and G. W. Larkin; affidavit of W. J. Graves; R. C. Hopkins's report; affidavit of Johnson in reference to Hopkins's report; objections to survey by Thomas Johnson; translation of the proceedings under the Mexican government; argument of John B. Eoss; argument of James F. Stuart; certified copy of final decree and order dismissing appeal; instructions to B. M. Henry, United States deputy surveyor, dated September 23, 1858, to survey rancho; field notes of survey closed February 28, 1859, by B. M. Henry; plat of B. M. Henry's survey, approved by surveyor general November 4, 1859; field notes of Harris's survey in August, 1872; plat of Harris's survey; certified copy of certificate of advertisement of Harris's survey; instructions dated May 17, 1872, to Harris to make survey; letter from surveyor general to Harris, dated April 12, 1873; letter from Harris to surveyor general, dated July 1, 1873; letter from surveyor general to Harris, dated July 18, 1873; field notes of amended survey by Harris; plat of survey by	Huasna .....	Sparks.

## H.—Statement of descriptive notes, decrees of court, &amp;c.—Continued.

When sent.	Papers transmitted.	Name of claim.	To whom confirmed.
Nov. 13, 1876	Harris in August, 1872, as amended in July, 1873; certified copy of certificate of advertisement in 1873; sundry protests and briefs filed previous to commissioner's decision of March 17, 1875; testimony taken before county clerk of San Luis Obispo County; report of R. C. Hopkins, filed August 26, 1876; protest of James F. Stuart; certified copy of record of approval; certified copy of certificate of advertisement in 1875; notice of selection by owners of rancho; proceedings before J. A. Robinson, United States commissioner, and surveyor general's opinion.	Huasna.....	Sparks.
Aug. 25, 1876	Translation of grant and judicial possession, also affidavit of Mrs. Maria A. Burton and Henry H. Burton.	Jamal .....	Burton.
Sept. 18, 1876	Descriptive notes, (corrected) .....	.....do .....	Do.
July 8, 1876	Descriptive notes and decrees, (corrected.) .....	Jurupa .....	Luis Ronbideau.
Nov. 13, 1876	Certified copy of plats of survey .....	.....do .....	Do.
July 29, 1876	Application to reopen case and take testimony, filed by Southern California Colony Association, Sayward, president; affidavit of Sayward and S. C. Evans, in support thereof; appeal of Southern California Colony Association; appeal of Alfred Robinson; appeal of S. C. Evans, attorney and agent California Colony; protest of Southern Pacific Railroad Company, B. B. Redding, attorney.	.....do .....	Abel Stearns.
Mar. 31, 1877	Bill of Riverside News for advertising notice of hearing as to location of the Pachappa Hill.	.....do .....	Do.
Oct. 4, 1876	Report of R. C. Hopkins, and diagram.	.....do .....	Juan Bandini, (Stearns.)
Apr. 17, 1877	Certified copy of record of advertisement.	La Sierra .....	Sepulveda.
Aug. 7, 1876	Plat and descriptive notes, (corrected.)	La Zaca .....	M. A. de la G. y La-taillade.
Apr. 6, 1877	Plat of survey; five skeleton maps, descriptive notes; certified copy decree of confirmation United States district court; certified copy of order to file mandate, and certified copy of record of advertisement.	Las Bolsas .....	Maria Cleopa Nieto, wife of J. J. Morillo.
May 1, 1877	Plat and descriptive notes, (corrected)	.....do .....	Do.
June 29, 1877	Certified copy of certificate of advertisement.	.....do .....	Do.
Sept. 11, 1876	Copy of special instructions to John Goldsworthy, United States deputy surveyor, and Goldsworthy's account for survey of rancho.	Las Virgenes .....	Maria Antonia Machado.
Mar. 12, 1877	Plat of survey; three skeleton maps; descriptive notes; certified copies of record of advertisement; decree of confirmation United States land commission; juridical possession; petition of Doña Maria A. Machado; decree of United States district court, and extract from minutes of United States district court.	.....do .....	Do.
Apr. 14, 1877	Copy of deposition of A. B. Thompson; copy of decree of confirmation of United States district court; Copy order United States district court dismissing appeal; instructions to Deputy W. H. Norway, October 5, 1874; copy of field notes of Norway's survey, November 1874; letter of surveyor general to Norway to amend survey; copy of field notes of Norway's survey, June, 1875; notice from A. S. Cooper, attorney for claimants; protest of claimants against survey; protest of L. T. Burton, Jesse Hill, and Hill & Jones, against	Mission La Parisima...	José Ramon Malo.

## H.—Statement of descriptive notes, decrees of court, &amp;c.—Continued.

When sent.	* Papers transmitted.	Name of claim.	To whom confirmed.
Apr. 14, 1877	survey; application of attorney for claimants to have testimony taken; testimony taken at Santa Barbara; "Ex. B." copy summons and complaint, D. W. ApJones vs. Juan Pina; testimony taken before J. A. Robinson, United States commissioner; "Ex. A., J. A. R.," map of rancho "Jesus Maria;" "Ex. B., J. A. R.," extract from field notes of rancho "Jesus Maria;" briefs of B. T. Thomas and Tully A. Wise; tracing of plat and surveyor general's opinion.	Mission La Purisima ...	José Ramon Malo.
June 5, 1877	Protest of C. A. Thompson, attorney for Jos. W. Cooper, against survey.	..... do .....	Do.
Mar. 15, 1877	Plat of survey; four skeleton maps; descriptive notes; certified copy decree of confirmation United States district court; certified copy certificate of advertisement; extracts from translations of grants; certified copy order dismissing appeal United States district court.	Morro y Cayucos .....	James McKinley.
Jan. 18, 1877	Certified copy order United States district court to file mandate of supreme court, and preface to descriptive notes.	Ojo de Agua de Figueroa	Juana B. de Miranda, <i>et al.</i>
Sept. 11, 1876	Certificate of judicial history, to precede descriptive notes.	Piedra Blanca .....	Pico.
April 18, 1877	Transcript of papers, &c., on file in office of clerk of United States district court, certified copies of; judgment district court, third judicial district; transcript of judgment district court, third judicial district; also transcript of papers, decrees, &c., pertaining to survey, (printed;) protest of D. K. Tripp; protest of D. K. Tripp, attorney for F. Larkin; petition of Guadalupe Castro to surveyor general, June 21, 1876; petition of Guadalupe Castro to supreme court; appearance of William Lowry and L. W. Halladay, as attorneys for G. Castro; objection of Lowry and Halladay to patent as issued; notice from claimant to surveyor general to hold patent; request of George W. Ellis for survey, and statement in regard to grants made to Don Joaquin Castro; statement No. 2 of George W. Ellis; petition to cancel patent and order new survey.	San Andres .....	Sepulveda.
Jan. 8, 1877	Letter Messrs. R. P. and H. N. Clement requesting recall of testimony, &c.	Pueblo of Sonoma .....	Mayor and common council city of Sonoma.
July 18, 1876	Amended decree United States district court dated November 26, 1876; decree United States district court of November 22, 1862, to correct survey; amended decree with order to correct surveys, dated January 26, 1855, and November 30, 1859, made by United States district court; notice of motion and affidavit of United States circuit judge staying proceedings, dated August 4, 1874; map, or sketch, showing rock A and B, at north end of rancho, accompanying affidavit of Von Licht; certified copy decree United States district court of December 1, 1859; copies of sundry letters, &c.	San Antonio .....	V. and D. Peralta.
Oct. 10, 1876	Copy order to return survey; copy of final decree approving survey, (with plat attached;) copy order that claimants proceed under decree approving survey as under final decree; copy of the enrolled papers in United States circuit court; order dismissing cause and that mandate be filed, and order denying motion to set aside order and decree dismissing appeal.	..... do .....	Do.



## H.—Statement of descriptive notes, decrees of court, &amp;c.—Continued.

When sent.	Papers transmitted.	Name of claim.	To whom confirmed.
Dec. 11, 1876	Certified copies of papers in land-commission; opinion board United States land commissioners; order of district court that surveyor general return plat of survey; instructions to James T. Stratton, deputy surveyor; also Stratton's field notes; tracing of plat of survey on file in office of clerk of district court and testimony taken before Surveyor General Mandeville, June 3, 1858.	San Antonio .....	V. and D. Peralta.
Sept. 19, 1876	Certified copies of suggestion of counsel that cause be continued in Supreme Court; stipulation that appeal be dismissed; decree dismissing appeal and mandate Supreme Court.	.....do .....	Do.
Jan. 15, 1877	Certified copies of field notes of sundry surveys of the northern boundary, as made by James T. Stratton, deputy surveyor; copy instructions to E. H. Dyer, July 15, 1867; tracing of map and request of H. W. Carpenter that map and certain field notes be forwarded to General Land Office.	.....do .....	Do.
Aug. 28, 1876	Application of Messrs. Mullan and Hyde for resurvey.	San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero.	{ Segregated under act of July 23, 1876.
Aug. 28, 1876	Application of Messrs. Mullan and Hyde for resurvey.	San Jacinto Viejo. ....	
April 4, 1877	Plat and account of G. H. Thompson for surveying.	San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero.	T. W. Sutherland, guardian, &c.
Mar. 31, 1877	Bill Los Angeles Star for advertising.	San Jacinto .....	José Antonio Estudillo.
June 15, 1877	Plat of survey, 5 skeleton maps, descriptive notes, decree of confirmation United States district court, mandate Supreme Court, and order of district court to file mandate; certificate of advertisement.	.....do .....	Do.
April 6, 1877	Plat of survey; 6 skeleton maps; descriptive notes; certified copy decree of confirmation United States district court; certified copy mandate United States Supreme Court, and certified copy record of advertisement.	San Juan (a) Cajon de Santa Ana.	Juan P. Ontiveras.
Dec. 12, 1876	Appeals by J. P. Jones, S. Haley, and J. D. Sepulveda; Manuel Marquez, <i>et al.</i> , from Commissioner's decision of September 30, 1876.	San Vicente y Santa Monica and Boca de Santa Monica.	Francisco Sepulveda and Ysidro Reyes.
Aug. 26, 1876	Appeal of J. G. Downey. ....	Santa Gertrudes .....	Thomas Sanchez Colina.
May 16, 1877	Letter from Glassell, Chapman, and Smith in relation to status of case.	.....do .....	Do.
June 6, 1877	Plat and descriptive notes, (corrected)	.....do .....	Do.
April 12, 1877	Tracing of plat and account of W. P. Reynolds for survey.	Santa Margarita y Las Flores.	Pío Pico, <i>et al.</i>
Nov. 6, 1876	Plat of survey; descriptive notes; certified copy certificate of advertisement; extract from minutes of southern district court; certified copy mandate United States Supreme Court; certified copy decree United States district court; and protest of Tully R. Wise.	Todos Santos y San Antonio.	Heirs of W. E. P. Hartwell.
Nov. 27, 1876	Certified copy record of advertisement	.....do .....	Do.
Nov. 29, 1876	Plat of survey, descriptive notes and decrees, (corrected,) and certified copy certificate of advertisement.	Tract of land near San Juan Bautista.	Patrick Breen.
Dec. 21, 1876	Descriptive notes and decrees, (authenticated.)	.....do .....	Do.
Jan. 24, 1877	Waiver of appeal by Messrs. Downey, Phillips, and Hayward, owners of grants; protests of Messrs. Downey, Phillips, and Hayward against reopening case.	Vale de San José and San José del Valle.	Portilla and Warner.
July 10, 1876	Appeal, affidavits, copy diseños, field notes, title papers, briefs, &c.	Vallecitos de San Marcos.	Lorenzo Soto.

I.—Statement of special deposits for the survey of public lands in California during the fiscal year 1876-'77.

Name of depositor.	Date of deposit.	Amount of deposit.				Name of deputy.	Location of survey.	Meridian.	Remarks.
		Salaries.		Surveys.					
		Individual.	Total.	Individual.	Total.				
Joel C. Reupel	July 26, 1876	\$20 00		\$180 00		S. W. Foreman	Township 5 south, range 5 east.	Humboldt	Additional deposit.
Richard Drury	July 26, 1876	20 00		180 00		do	do	do	
Perry Drury	July 26, 1876	20 00	\$60 00	180 00	\$540 00	do	do	do	
Alex. Laird	July 31, 1876	15 10	15 10	199 90	199 90	C. T. Healy	Township 10 south, range 4 east	Mount Diablo	
Duncan Bryan	Aug. 3, 1876	12 50		44 00		James E. Woods	Township 19 north, range 17 west.	do	
Jacob Shepler	Aug. 3, 1876	12 50		44 00		do	do	do	
Thomas Dean	Aug. 3, 1876	12 50		44 00		do	do	do	
James Ahrood	Aug. 3, 1876	12 50	50 00	44 00	176 00	do	do	do	
Fred. Mayer	Aug. 11, 1876	100 00	100 00	42 00	42 00	A. B. Beauvais	Township 1 north, range 14 east	do	
H. Sausser	Aug. 15, 1876	25 00		29 00		R. M. Wilson	Township 27 north, range 9 east.	do	
James Henry	Aug. 15, 1876	25 00	50 00	175 00	204 00	do	do	do	
Charles Faulke	Sept. 1, 1876	25 00	25 00	52 00	52 00	R. F. Herrick	Township 5 north, range 3 east.	Humboldt	
S. W. Long	Sept. 7, 1876	40 00	40 00	158 00	158 00	Alex. Dunn	Township 8 north, range 2 west.	Mount Diablo	
Henry Lane	Sept. 12, 1876	23 00	23 00	15 00	15 00	R. F. Herrick	Township 1 north, range 2 east.	do	
Finley Thompson	Sept. 12, 1876	25 00		25 00		James E. Woods	Townships 16 and 17 north, range 16 west.	do	
James Thompson	Sept. 12, 1876	25 00		75 00		do	do	do	
Archie Thompson	Sept. 12, 1876	25 00	75 00	75 00	175 00	do	do	do	
M. J. Otis	Sept. 29, 1876	50 00	50 00	76 00	76 00	Charles T. Healy	Township 9 south, range 3 east.	do	
W. O. Howard	Oct. 9, 1876	40 00	40 00	60 00	60 00	G. W. Leires	Township 8 north, range 32 west.	San Bernardino	
Central Pacific Railroad Company.	Oct. 12, 1876	55 00	55 00	111 00	111 00		Lands in list No. 3, indemnity limits California and Oregon branch Central Pacific Railroad, Marysville district.		
Do	Oct. 12, 1876	274 00	274 00	548 00	548 00		List No. 1, limits California and Oregon branch Central Pacific Railroad, Shasta district, California.		
Do	Oct. 12, 1876	105 20	105 20	211 60	211 60		List No. 3, limits California and Oregon branch Central Pacific Railroad, Marysville district.		
Do	Oct. 12, 1876	88 50	88 50	177 00	177 00		Lands in list No. 1, indemnity limits California and Oregon branch of Central Pacific Railroad, Shasta district.		
E. H. Gates				135 00	135 00	John Goldsworthy.	Township 3 south, range 7 west	San Bernardino	Additional deposit.

## I.—Statement of specie deposits for the survey of public lands in California, &amp;c.—Continued.

Name of depositor.	Date of deposit.	Amount of deposit.				Name of deputy.	Location of survey.	Meridian.	Remarks.
		Salaries.		Surveys.					
		Individual.	Total.	Individual.	Total.				
Central Pacific Railroad Company.	Oct. 17, 1876	\$3 00	\$3 00	\$6 00	\$6 00	.....	Lands in lists No. 4, in Marysville district, section 15, in township 8 north, range 2 east.	Mount Diablo....	
Albert Bassett.....	Oct. 25, 1876	50 00	50 00	62 00	62 00	James E. Woods..	Townships 12 and 13 north, range 13 west.	do .....	
William Temple.....	Oct. 28, 1876	25 00	25 00	30 00	30 00	L. Seibold.....	Township 2 south, range 11 west..	San Bernardino.	
Mrs. S. M. Foster.....	Oct. 31, 1876	35 00	35 00	82 00	82 00	J. R. Glover.....	Township 13 north, range 16 west..	Mount Diablo....	
Neil McCollom.....	Oct. 31, 1876	.....	.....	40 00	40 00	do .....	do .....	do .....	
E. M. Gaspar.....	Oct. 31, 1876	.....	.....	23 00	23 00	do .....	do .....	do .....	
John E. Martin.....	Oct. 31, 1876	.....	.....	40 00	40 00	do .....	do .....	do .....	
S. W. Collins.....	Oct. 31, 1876	30 00	65 00	90 00	90 00	do .....	do .....	do .....	
David H. Austin.....	Oct. 31, 1876	.....	.....	25 00	300 00	do .....	do .....	do .....	
J. N. Jatta.....	Nov. 4, 1876	112 00	112 00	50 00	50 00	R. R. Harris.....	Township 31 south, range 14 east..	do .....	
Almar B. Allen.....	Dec. 2, 1876	25 00	175 00	175 00	50 00	A. L. Knowlton...	Township 15 north, range 7 west..	do .....	
August Rupert.....	Dec. 2, 1876	20 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	do .....	do .....	do .....	
Lorenzo Hough.....	Dec. 2, 1876	25 00	95 00	175 00	430 00	do .....	do .....	do .....	
R. H. Allen, (Allen estate)	Dec. 15, 1876	50 00	50 00	70 00	70 00	H. H. Sandford..	Township 17 north, range 6 west..	do .....	
James Wyman.....	Dec. 22, 1876	50 00	50 00	150 00	150 00	S. W. Foreman...	Township 5 south, range 5 east..	Humboldt.....	Subsequent deposit.
L. E. V. Coon.....	Dec. 22, 1876	.....	.....	21 39	21 39	Charles T. Healy..	Township 9 south, range 3 east..	Mount Diablo....	Additional deposit.
M. J. Otis.....	Jan. 5, 1877	.....	.....	80 00	80 00	James E. Woods..	Township 19 north, range 14 west..	do .....	
Alram Snider.....	Feb. 24, 1877	20 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	do .....	do .....	do .....	
Newton B. Toney.....	Feb. 24, 1877	5 00	65 00	45 00	925 00	do .....	do .....	do .....	
Isaac Roper.....	Feb. 24, 1877	20 00	20 00	80 00	80 00	do .....	do .....	do .....	
Elisha E. Toney.....	Feb. 24, 1877	20 00	20 00	89 00	225 00	do .....	do .....	do .....	
J. W. Kiekman.....	Mar. 2, 1877	10 00	30 00	89 00	89 00	R. F. Herriek.....	Township 2 south, range 2 west..	Humboldt.....	
Prosper Pijot.....	Mar. 2, 1877	10 00	30 00	88 00	88 00	do .....	do .....	do .....	
William Vandeventer.....	Mar. 2, 1877	10 00	30 00	150 00	266 00	do .....	do .....	do .....	
James Pullman.....	Mar. 21, 1877	50 00	150 00	150 00	450 00	J. R. Glover.....	Township 24 north, range 14 west..	Mount Diablo....	
James Chamberlain.....	Mar. 21, 1877	50 00	150 00	150 00	450 00	do .....	do .....	do .....	
Patrick Legrene.....	Mar. 21, 1877	3 76	23 76	196 24	376 24	do .....	Township 24 north, range 15 west..	do .....	
Giles E. Chittenden.....	Mar. 22, 1877	20 00	23 76	180 00	376 24	do .....	do .....	do .....	
Joseph Davidson.....	Mar. 22, 1877	20 00	20 00	80 00	80 00	do .....	do .....	do .....	
Allen Davidson.....	Mar. 22, 1877	5 00	20 00	32 01	80 00	do .....	do .....	do .....	
Ferdinand Grother.....	Mar. 22, 1877	60 00	60 00	140 00	140 00	do .....	Township 24 north, range 16 west..	do .....	
P. T. Archambeau.....	Mar. 22, 1877	10 00	60 00	40 00	40 00	do .....	do .....	do .....	
James Archambeau.....	Mar. 22, 1877	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	do .....	do .....	do .....	

Allen Davidson	Mar. 22, 1877	25 00	100 00	75 00	287 01	do	do	do
L. A. Rolla	Apr. 12, 1877	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	D. F. Spurr	Township 12 north, range 12 west	do
Joseph Shepherd	Apr. 26, 1877	25 00	25 00	62 50	62 50	James E. Woods	Township 18 north, range 14 west	do
Jesse C. Thompson	Apr. 26, 1877	25 00	25 00	62 50	62 50	do	do	do
R. L. Rowlinson	Apr. 26, 1877	25 00	25 00	62 50	62 50	do	do	do
Allen Davidson	Apr. 26, 1877	25 00	100 00	62 50	250 00	do	do	do
Sidney Booth	Apr. 27, 1877	20 00	20 00	100 00	100 00	Arthur L. Cox	Township 7 north, range 11 west	do
E. D. Hosselkus	May 8, 1877	50 00	50 00	108 00	168 00	E. M. Wilson	Township 25 north, range 11 east	do
Thomas Hopper	May 16, 1877	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	Preston Davis	Township 17 north, range 11 west	do
Do	May 21, 1877	25 00	25 00	75 00	75 00	do	do	do
A. B. Smallwood	June 14, 1877	35 00	35 00	113 34	113 34	George W. Lukin	Township 30 south, range 12 east	do
William Smith	June 22, 1877	50 00	50 00	100 00	213 34	J. R. Glover	Township 23 north, range 16 west	do
William J. Archambeau	June 22, 1877	50 00	100 00	100 00	213 34	do	do	do
Central Pacific Railroad	June 29, 1877	18 00	18 00	18 00	18 00	do	Lands in list No. 5	do
Company, successors to Western Pacific Rail- road Company				160 00	160 00		Township 7 north, range 1 west	Humboldt
Daniel C. Ray	May 19, 1877				6,718 48			
Total			2,237 56					

Certificate No. 271,  
forwarded by S.  
Cooper.

H. G. ROLLINS,  
United States Surveyor General for California.



J.—Statement of special deposits for office work in the survey of mining claims in California during the fiscal year 1876-'77.

Name of surveyor.	Name of depositor.	Date of deposit.	Deposit for salaries.	Name of mine.	Location of mine.	Remarks.
E. C. Uron	J. F. Moody	July 6, 1876	\$40 00	Gold Ring Placer Mine	Placer County	
H. H. Sanford	W. J. Rickman	July 22, 1876	38 50	South Homet Mine	Yuba County	
F. R. Miller	F. M. Hathaway	July 31, 1876	40 00	Schootchman's Creek Mining Company's Mine.	Nevada County	
A. R. Wheat	N. Heath	Aug. 1, 1876	40 00	Burgess Mine	Calaveras County	
J. M. Anderson	George Nelson	Aug. 1, 1876	39 80	Bone Set Mine	El Dorado County	
Do	Charles E. McLane	Aug. 1, 1876	35 00	Drouillard Placer Mine	do	
Palmer Smith	Z. S. Spalding	Aug. 2, 1876	40 00	Star Quartz Mine	Nevada County	
J. Ralph Nichols	Tiburcio Parrott	Aug. 2, 1876	40 00	Uncle Sam Mine	Lake County	
William F. Benson	E. Hestres	Aug. 3, 1876	20 00	Five Springs mill site	Fresno County	
Do	do	Aug. 3, 1876	40 00	Arambride Quicksilver Mine	do	
Do	José Aureochocha	Aug. 4, 1876	40 00	Pennsylvania Consolidated Mine	do	
G. F. Deetken	James K. Byrne	Aug. 4, 1876	40 00	Quartz	Nevada County	
J. M. Anderson	Lyman S. Bell	Aug. 8, 1876	35 00	Excelsior Mine and mill site	El Dorado County	
A. B. Beauvais	Glason & Pemby	Aug. 16, 1876	40 00	Wheel Perran Quartz Mine	Tuolumne County	
H. F. Perry	N. Heath	Aug. 17, 1876	50 00	Union Gold Mining Company's Claim	Calaveras County	
L. L. Hawkins	Lewis Chalmers	Aug. 17, 1876	39 50	Saint Helena Mine	Alpine County	
J. P. Dart	Robert Marshall	Aug. 30, 1876	40 00	Spring Gulch Quartz Mine	Tuolumne County	
A. M. Jones	John Williams	Sept. 7, 1876	40 00	Foster & Williams Placer Mine	Siakiyon County	
William S. Lowden	Hupp & McMurray	Sept. 11, 1876	40 00	Five Cent Gulch Placer Mine	Trinity County	
A. M. Jones	E. McNulty	Sept. 18, 1876	40 00	McNulty Placer Mine	Siskiyou County	
H. S. Bradley	John Tierman <i>et al</i> s	Sept. 18, 1876	40 00	General Grant Quartz Mine	Nevada County	
Do	Edward N. Hooper	Sept. 23, 1876	40 00	Hooper Extension Quartz Mine	Plumas County	
Do	Gray & Haven	Sept. 27, 1876	40 00	Battle Placer Mine	Sierra County	
Do	do	Sept. 27, 1876	40 00	Excelsior Placer Mine	do	
Do	do	Sept. 27, 1876	20 00	Oak Placer Mine	do	
J. P. Dart	D. B. Warfield	Sept. 27, 1876	40 00	Consuello Quartz Mine	Tuolumne County	
H. S. Bradley	Johnson & Cross	Sept. 28, 1876	40 00	Omega Quartz Mine	Nevada County	
W. M. Wilson	Gray & Haven	Oct. 3, 1876	40 00	Mountain View Placer Mine	Sierra County	
H. S. Bradley	Joseph Perrin	Oct. 10, 1876	40 00	Stockton Quartz Mine	Nevada County	
W. L. McKim	S. Podelovich	Oct. 13, 1876	40 00	Podelovich Quartz Mine	Amador County	
Charles W. Hendel	P. Van Cleif	Oct. 16, 1876	35 00	American Hill Quartz Mine	Sierra County	
William L. McKim	I. N. Templeton	Oct. 21, 1876	39 25	North Gover Mine	Alpine County	
L. L. Hawkins	Thomas W. Leggett	Oct. 25, 1876	40 00	Chancery, Chancellor, and Shriek Mines	Alpine County	
William L. McKim	I. N. Templeton	Oct. 27, 1876	75	North Gover Mine	Alpine County	
W. K. Boucher	Henry Botcher	Oct. 27, 1876	40 00	Collier Gold, Copper, and Silver Mine	Amador County	
E. C. Uron	Robert Osborn	Oct. 31, 1876	40 00	Dalouga Quartz Mine	Calaveras County	
H. H. Sanford	M. Roderick	Nov. 1, 1876	40 00	Union Company's Placer Mine	Placer County	
Charles H. Seymour	H. P. Connor	Nov. 6, 1876	40 00	North Banner Quartz Mine	Yuba County	
A. B. Beauvais	Arnold & Carey	Nov. 15, 1876	40 00	The Old Smooth Bore Quartz Mine	Nevada County	
Do	Hunter, Arnold & Carey	Nov. 15, 1876	40 00	The Rifle Quartz Mine	Tuolumne County	
Do	Josiah Hall	Nov. 16, 1876	40 00	Buchanan Quartz Mine	do	

Additional deposit.

H. H. Sandford	Gibson & Foss	Nov. 16, 1876	40 00	Nevada Company's Placer Mine	Yuba County	Additional deposit.
William Crapo	M. W. Belshaw	Nov. 17, 1876	15 00	San Felipe Mine	Inyo County	Additional deposit.
Do	do	Nov. 17, 1876	15 00	Union Mine	do	Additional deposit.
Do	do	Nov. 17, 1876	15 00	Jefferson Mine	do	Additional deposit.
Do	do	Nov. 17, 1876	15 00	Enterprise Mine	do	
A. M. Jones	W. H. Clark	Nov. 20, 1876	40 00	Siskiyou Quartz Mine	Siskiyou County	
R. M. Wilson	Gray & Haven	Nov. 21, 1876	20 00	Oak Butte and Excelsior Placer Mine	Sierra County	
D. D. Reeves	Globe Silver Mining Company	Nov. 22, 1876	40 00	Esmeralda Lode	Alpine County	
Do	do	Nov. 22, 1876	40 00	Hercules Lode	do	
W. S. Lillian	Lookout Coal and Transportation Company	Dec. 6, 1876	40 00	Mill site or reduction works	Inyo County	
A. W. Keddie	C. W. Reed	Dec. 7, 1876	30 00	Figra Old and Deer Flat Mine	Plumas County	
Do	do	Dec. 7, 1876	30 00	Pickwick Mine	do	
Do	do	Dec. 7, 1876	30 00	Oak Flat Mine	do	
P. J. Dewoody	J. H. McGee	Dec. 9, 1876	40 00	Manzanita Quicksilver Mine	Napa County	
Do	do	Dec. 9, 1876	40 00	Mercury Quicksilver Mine	do	
Do	do	Dec. 9, 1876	40 00	Minnesota Quicksilver Mine	do	
Samuel Bethell	D. W. Spear	Dec. 11, 1876	40 00	Crater Hill, west extension, Quartz Mine	Placer County	
Do	Republic Mining Company	Dec. 18, 1876	40 00	Republic Quartz Ledge Mine and mill site	Nevada County	
W. K. Boucher	C. H. Livingston	Dec. 20, 1876	40 00	Tiger Quartz Mine	Calaveras County	
A. W. Keddie	J. S. Carter and J. M. Blood	Dec. 23, 1876	40 00	Pinmas Quartz Mine	Plumas County	
R. M. Wilson	Bald Mountain Extension Gold Mining Company	Dec. 23, 1876	130 00	Bald Mountain Extension Gold Mining Company	Sierra County	
A. B. Beauvais	Josiah Hall	Dec. 26, 1876	40 00	Excelsior Quartz Mine	Tuolumne County	Or Mammoth Bar Mine.
Samuel Bethell	J. B. Treadwell	Dec. 28, 1876	40 00	Gold Bar Gravel Mine	Placer County	
William Jahine	Peter Schwaline	Dec. 29, 1876	40 00	Schwalin Marble Quarry	El Dorado County	
A. B. Beauvais	Confidence Mining Company	Jan. 3, 1877	40 00	Jessie & Edith Quartz Mine	Tuolumne County	
E. C. Uren	Mrs. M. Page	Jan. 3, 1877	40 00	Page Placer Mine	Placer County	
A. B. Beauvais	Jos. J. Du Prat	Jan. 10, 1877	40 00	No Name Quartz Mine	Tuolumne County	
William Magee	John Morrell and W. Watson	Jan. 10, 1877	40 00	Morrell & Watson Placer Mine	Siasta County	
Charles W. Hendell	Washington Blue Gravel Company	Jan. 11, 1877	60 00	Triangular Washington and Blue Gravel Mine	Sierra County	
John A. Benson	George Hearst	Jan. 10, 1877	40 00	Loyal Quartz Mine	Amador County	
H. S. Bradley	Cooper & McNally	Jan. 15, 1877	40 00	Hill's Sulphur and Reduction Works	Nevada County	
William Crapo	J. B. Hughes	Jan. 29, 1877	40 00	La Desprisiada L. and L. Lode Mine	Inyo County	
E. G. Gaerther	O. H. Bogart	Feb. 1, 1877	20 00	Morning Star Mine	Alpine County	
James McGam	William Armstrong	Feb. 2, 1877	40 00	Bobbie's Blue Ledge Mine	Butte County	Additional deposit.
J. B. Treadwell	J. B. Treadwell	Feb. 8, 1877	40 00	Humburg Mine	Kern County	
J. M. Anderson	E. B. Morey	Feb. 8, 1877	35 00	Charles Quartz Lode	El Dorado County	
Do	D. W. Earle et al	Feb. 8, 1877	35 00	Earl Quartz Mine	do	
W. S. Lowden	F. H. Bloss & Co	May 28, 1874	50 00	Center Placer Mine	Trinity County	
E. C. Uren	John Gawnans	Feb. 10, 1877	39 90	Centennial Quartz Mine	Amador County	
A. B. Beauvais	Daly & Hawkins	Feb. 10, 1877	40 00	Green Mining Company's Mine	Placer County	
Samuel Bethell	Josiah Hall	Feb. 15, 1877	40 00	Churchill Quartz Mine	Tuolumne County	
Do	Thomas Hodge	Feb. 28, 1877	40 00	All's Well Quartz Mine	Nevada County	
Do	Martha Shoemaker	Feb. 28, 1877	40 00	Mammoth Bar Placer Mine	El Dorado and Placer Counties	
Deaton D. Brown	Mammoth Gold Mining Company	Mar. 1, 1877	39 00	Mammoth Quartz Mine	Plumas County	
E. C. Uren	T. B. Ludlum	Mar. 2, 1877	39 60	Larson Canon Placer Mine	Placer County	

J.—Statement of special deposits for office work in the survey of mining claims in California during the fiscal year 1876-77—Continued.

Name of surveyor.	Name of depositor.	Date of deposit.	Deposit for salaries.	Name of mine.	Location of mine.	Remarks.
H. S. Bradley.....	W. D. Long.....	Mar. 2, 1877.....	\$40 00	Back Bone Placer Mine.....	Nevada County.....	
B. R. Simonton.....	do.....	Mar. 2, 1877.....	40 00	Deadwood Gold Quartz Mine.....	do.....	
J. M. Doyle.....	Julius Wegand.....	Mar. 6, 1877.....	40 00	Lion mill site.....	Colusa County.....	Additional deposit.
J. P. Dwyer.....	D. B. Warfield.....	Mar. 7, 1877.....	10 00	Consuello Quartz Mine and mill site.....	Tuolumne County.....	
Samuel Bethell.....	D. W. Earle.....	Mar. 10, 1877.....	40 00	Bullion Consolidated Quartz Mine.....	Nevada County.....	Additional deposit.
L. L. Hawkins.....	Thomas W. Leggett.....	Mar. 10, 1877.....	60 00	Buono and Belaklava Mines.....	Alpine County.....	
John A. Benson.....	O. W. Easton.....	Mar. 13, 1877.....	40 00	Empire Quicksilver Mine.....	Sonoma County.....	Additional deposit.
L. L. Hawkins.....	William Dewitt.....	Mar. 14, 1877.....	360 00	Advance Quartz Mines.....	Alpine County.....	
William L. McKim.....	do.....	Mar. 15, 1877.....	40 00	Dewitt Quartz Mine.....	Amador County.....	
E. C. Uren.....	E. Gernochio.....	Mar. 17, 1877.....	40 00	Valparaiso Quartz.....	do.....	
E. C. Uren.....	H. K. Devely.....	Mar. 19, 1877.....	39 80	North American Placer Mine.....	Placer County.....	
F. R. Miller.....	A. B. Dibble.....	Mar. 19, 1877.....	40 00	Walt Blue Gravel Mine.....	Nevada County.....	
E. N. Robinson.....	L. L. Robinson.....	Mar. 23, 1877.....	200 00	Lucky Jim and Extension and Christ-mas Gift Mine.....	Inyo County.....	
A. B. Beauvais.....	James W. Rankin.....	Mar. 24, 1877.....	40 00	Taylor Quartz Mine.....	Calaveras County.....	
Alexander McKay.....	Samuel Scott.....	Apr. 4, 1877.....	40 00	Scott Company Mine.....	Siskiyou County.....	
William Edmunds.....	John P. Leonard.....	Apr. 5, 1877.....	40 00	Good's Flat Quartz Ledge Mine.....	Butte County.....	
William Magee.....	Timothy Maduen.....	Apr. 6, 1877.....	40 00	Church Hill Gold Placer Mine.....	Shasta County.....	
J. M. Anderson.....	G. W. Knox.....	Apr. 7, 1877.....	35 00	Placerville Placer Mine.....	El Dorado County.....	
William L. McKim.....	R. Preese et al.....	Apr. 9, 1877.....	40 00	Selavonia Placer Mine.....	Amador County.....	
E. C. Uren.....	William Wilkinson.....	Apr. 9, 1877.....	40 00	Wilkinson Placer Mine.....	Placer County.....	
Samuel Bethell.....	A. B. Brady.....	Apr. 9, 1877.....	40 00	Pacific Consolidated Quartz Mine.....	Nevada County.....	
R. M. Wilson.....	Eagle Copper and Silver Mining Company.....	Apr. 10, 1877.....	30 00	Pacific Consolidated Quartz Mine and mill site.....	Calaveras County.....	
William L. McKim.....	Robert Aitken.....	Apr. 11, 1877.....	40 00	Monterichard Mine.....	Amador County.....	
William Crapo.....	L. Lasky.....	Apr. 12, 1877.....	40 00	San Benito Silver Quartz Mine.....	Inyo County.....	
A. B. Beauvais.....	Matilda Hill.....	Apr. 13, 1877.....	80 00	Lesley and Dutch Gold Quartz Mine.....	Tuolumne County.....	
William Sharp.....	Thomas Baird.....	Apr. 18, 1877.....	40 00	Orleans Bar Placer Mine.....	Humboldt County.....	
William Magee.....	B. Gartland.....	Apr. 21, 1877.....	40 00	Gartland Placer Mine.....	Shasta County.....	
G. F. Deetken.....	Henry Silvester.....	Apr. 23, 1877.....	40 00	Alta #3 Gravel Mine.....	Nevada County.....	
E. C. Uren.....	D. M. Hosmer.....	Apr. 25, 1877.....	40 00	Pioneer Flaming Company's Placer Mine.....	Placer County.....	
Samuel Bethell.....	Thomas McFate.....	May 2, 1877.....	40 00	Cassidy Consolidated Quartz Mine.....	Nevada County.....	
H. S. Bradley.....	William Berry.....	May 11, 1877.....	40 00	Manumth Quartz Mine.....	do.....	
J. H. Safford.....	M. Roderick.....	May 17, 1877.....	10 00	Union Placer Mine.....	Butte County.....	
A. B. Beauvais.....	R. B. Prince.....	May 18, 1877.....	40 00	Alaville Quartz Mine and mill site.....	Calaveras County.....	Additional deposit.
Joseph Seeley.....	Thomas J. P. Lacy.....	May 21, 1877.....	40 00	Arcate Gold and Silver Mine.....	Inyo County.....	
do.....	do.....	May 21, 1877.....	40 00	Boomerang Gold and Silver Mine.....	do.....	
do.....	D. H. Ward.....	May 21, 1877.....	40 00	Rio Montis Gold and Silver Mine.....	do.....	
J. G. Parke.....	J. B. Haggin.....	May 22, 1877.....	40 00	Saint Charles Mine.....	Kern County.....	
do.....	do.....	May 22, 1877.....	40 00	Sunrise Mine.....	do.....	
do.....	do.....	May 23, 1877.....	40 00	Estacita Mine.....	do.....	
William Sharp.....	William G. Sharp.....	May 23, 1877.....	40 00	Kickham Placer Mine.....	Humboldt County.....	

G. F. Deetken	F. L. Meyer	June 1, 1877	20 00	Mill Site San Francisco Copper Mining Company.	Nevada County
J. M. Anderson	John Schneider	June 6, 1877	40 00	Schneider and Company Quartz Mine.	El Dorado County
William S. Lowden	John A. Burger	June 6, 1877	40 00	Harmon Gold Placer Mine	Trinity County
E. Spaulding	Sacramento Gravel Company	June 6, 1877	40 00	Sacramento Gravel Company	Sierra County
A. R. Wheat	C. Gottschalk	June 6, 1877	40 00	Chavanni Mine	Calaveras County
A. B. Beauvais	Kimball and Cutting	June 6, 1877	40 00	Rocky Bar Quartz Mine	do
E. C. Uren	James P. Preston	June 6, 1877	50 00	Bear River Placer Mine	Placer County
G. F. Deetken	F. L. Meyer	June 7, 1877	40 00	Grass Valley Copper Mine	Nevada County
John Goldworthy	J. B. Osborne	June 9, 1877	40 00	Gum Slight Mine	Los Angeles County
J. M. Anderson	John Smith	June 12, 1877	35 00	Smith Quartz Mine	El Dorado County
J. R. Meek	Jerry Watts	June 11, 1877	40 00	Watts Drifting Gold Mine	Sierra County
R. M. Wilson	Plumas Eureka Mining Company	June 20, 1877	30 00	Washington Placer Mine	Plumas County
do	do	June 20, 1877	30 00	Oriental Placer Mine	do
Samuel Bethell	D. W. Earl	June 20, 1877	10 00	Bullion Consolidated Quartz Mine	Nevada County
J. R. Nichols	Fluorico Farrett	June 28, 1877	35 00	Uncle Sam Quicksilver Mine	Lake County
Samuel Bethell	Perry G. Gardner	May 2, 1877	40 00	Stockton Quartz Mine	Nevada County
Total			5,917 10		Additional deposit. Additional deposit.

H. G. ROLLINS,  
United States Surveyor General for California.



K.—Statement of accounts of deputy surveyors paid from the appropriation for the survey of public lands in California, during the fiscal year 1876-77.

Date of account.	In favor of—	Date of contract.	Amount.	Date.	On account of—	Amount.	Cr.
Oct. 27, 1876	George H. Perrin .....	Oct. 27, 1876	\$24 14	July 1, 1876	By appropriation for the survey of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877 .....	\$23,500 00	
Feb. 14, 1877	William H. Carlton .....	Sept. 11, 1876	970 94				
Mar. 23, 1877	I. N. Chapman .....	Sept. 11, 1876	875 69				
Mar. 26, 1877	William H. Norway .....	Sept. 19, 1876	540 86				
Mar. 26, 1877	J. C. Fairchild .....	Sept. 11, 1876	534 52				
Mar. 26, 1877	J. C. Fairchild .....	June 20, 1877	183 96				
Apr. 6, 1877	William A. Richards .....	Sept. 11, 1876	526 46				
Apr. 27, 1877	John Gherest .....	Sept. 11, 1876	1,425 26				
May 25, 1877	James M. Anderson .....	Sept. 22, 1876	1,164 00				
June 7, 1877	A. T. Hermann .....	Sept. 11, 1876	291 07				
June 9, 1877	William H. Carlton .....	Nov. 17, 1876	1,020 79				
June 15, 1877	J. G. Parke .....	Mar. 26, 1877	42 00				
June 22, 1877	William P. Reynolds .....	Sept. 11, 1876	142 18				
June 26, 1877	I. N. Chapman .....	Nov. 17, 1876	996 78				
June 27, 1877	John A. Benson .....	Sept. 11, 1876	461 46				
July 9, 1877	John A. Benson .....	Sept. 11, 1876	184 14				
July 11, 1877	Albert G. Rouxton .....	Nov. 13, 1876	327 80				
July 31, 1877	T. H. Ward .....	Nov. 13, 1876	1,061 92				
July 31, 1877	James M. Anderson .....	Nov. 14, 1876	801 11				
	Balance applicable to contracts made prior to July 1, 1877, and not yet audited .....		11,924 92				
			23,500 00				23,500 00

H. G. ROLLINS,  
United States Surveyor General for California.

L.—Statement of account of appropriation for office rent, stationery, pay of messenger, and incidental expenses of the office of the United States surveyor general for California, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Dr.		July 1, 1876		Cr.
Sept. 30, 1876	To amount paid in July, August, and September, first quarter.....	\$1, 151 33	By appropriation for pay of messenger, office rent, and incidental expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877 ...	\$3, 000 00
Dec. 31, 1876	To amount paid in October, November, and December, second quarter.....	1, 277 02	By deficiency appropriation, approved March 3, 1877 .....	2, 000 00
Mar. 31, 1877	To amount paid in January, February, and March, third quarter.....	1, 145 10		
June 30, 1877	To amount paid in April, May, and June, fourth quarter....	1, 426 55		
		\$5, 000 00		5, 000 00

H. G. ROLLINS,  
United States Surveyor General for California.

M.—Account of appropriation for the salary of surveyor general for California during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Dr.			July 1, 1876	Cr.
Sept. 30, 1876	To account of H. G. Rollins, first quarter .....	\$750 00	By appropriation for salary of the United States surveyor general for California during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877 .....	\$3,000 00
Dec. 31, 1876	To account of H. G. Rollins, second quarter .....	750 00		
Mar. 31, 1877	To account of H. G. Rollins, third quarter .....	750 00		
June 30, 1877	To account of H. G. Rollins, fourth quarter .....	750 00		
		3,000 00		

H. G. ROLLINS,  
United States Surveyor General for California,

N.—Statement of account of appropriation for the compensation of clerks and draughtsmen in the office of the United States surveyor general for California during the fiscal year ending June 30 1877.

Sept. 30, 1876 Dec. 31, 1876 Mar. 31, 1877 June 30, 1877	To amount paid clerks and draughtsmen, first quarter..... To amount paid clerks and draughtsmen, second quarter... To amount paid clerks and draughtsmen, third quarter... To amount paid clerks and draughtsmen, fourth quarter..	July 1, 1876	By appropriation for compensation of clerks and draughtsmen for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877..... By deficiency appropriation for the compensation of clerks and draughtsmen, approved March 3, 1877.....	\$3,650 00 3,650 00 3,150 00 4,150 00 <u>14,600 00</u>	\$12,000 00 2,600 00 <u>14,600 00</u>
June 30, 1877	To amount paid clerks and draughtsmen, fourth quarter..... To balance.....	3,325 00 1,675 00 <u>\$5,000 00</u>	By appropriation for survey of private land claims in California, including necessary office expenses for fiscal year ending June 30, 1877..... By appropriation made by the second section of the act of August 15, 1877, notice of which was received with department letter "E," of June 30, 1877, after the salary account for the fourth quarter had been forwarded.....	5,000 00 <u>5,000 00</u>	
July 1, 1877	To balance.....	978 26		978 26	

H. G. ROLLINS,

United States Surveyor General for California.

O No. 1.—Statement of special individual deposits with the United States treasurer at San Francisco, Cal., during the fiscal year 1876-'77, for compensation of clerks and draughtsmen in the office of the United States surveyor general for California.

Number of certificate.	Date of deposit.	Name of depositor.	Location of survey.	Meridian.	Amount of deposit.
6	July 26, 1876	Joel C. Russell	Township 5 south, range 5 east	Humboldt	\$20 00
7	July 26, 1876	Richard Drury	do	do	20 00
8	July 26, 1876	Perry Drury	do	do	20 00
17	July 31, 1876	Alexander Laird	Township 10 south, range 4 east	Mount Diablo	15 10
26	Aug. 3, 1876	Duncan Bryan	Township 19 north, range 17 west	do	12 50
27	Aug. 3, 1876	Jacob Shusler	do	do	12 50
28	Aug. 3, 1876	Thomas Dean	do	do	12 50
29	Aug. 3, 1876	James Alwood	do	do	12 50
32	Aug. 11, 1876	Fred. Mayer	Township 1 north, range 14 east	do	100 00
35	Aug. 15, 1876	H. Lauser	Township 27 north, range 9 east	do	25 00
36	Aug. 15, 1876	James Henry	do	do	25 00
45	Sept. 1, 1876	Charles Faulke	Township 5 north, range 3 east	Humboldt	25 00
47	Sept. 7, 1876	S. W. Long	Township 8 north, range 2 west	Mount Diablo	40 00
49	Sept. 12, 1876	Henry Lane	Township 1 north, range 2 east	do	23 00
50	Sept. 12, 1876	Finley Thompson	Townships 16 and 17 north, range 16 west.	do	25 00
51	Sept. 12, 1876	James Thompson	do	do	25 00
52	Sept. 12, 1876	Archie Thompson	do	do	25 00
65	Sept. 29, 1876	M. J. Otis	Township 9 south, range 3 east	do	50 00
73	Oct. 9, 1876	W. O. Howard	Township 8 north, range 32 west	San Bernardino	40 00
79	Oct. 12, 1876	Central Pacific Railroad Company.	Lands in list No. 3. Indemnity limits California and Oregon branch Central Pacific Railroad, Marysville district.	do	55 00
80	Oct. 12, 1876	do	List No. 1. Limits California and Oregon branch Central Pacific Railroad, Shasta district, California.	do	274 00
81	Oct. 12, 1876	do	List No. 3. Limits California and Oregon branch Central Pacific Railroad, Marysville district.	do	105 20
82	Oct. 12, 1876	do	Lands in list No. 1. Indemnity limits California and Oregon branch of Central Pacific Railroad, Shasta district.	do	88 50
88	Oct. 17, 1876	do	Lands in list No. 4 in Marysville district, section 15, township 8 north, range 2 east.	Mount Diablo	3 00
93	Oct. 25, 1876	Albert Bassett	Townships 12 and 13 north, range 13 west.	do	50 00
98	Oct. 28, 1876	William Temple	Township 2 south, range 11 west	San Bernardino	25 00
102	Oct. 31, 1876	Mrs. S. M. Foster	Township 13 north, range 16 west	Mount Diablo	35 00
106	Oct. 31, 1876	L. W. Collins	do	do	30 00
110	Nov. 4, 1876	J. N. Jatta	Township 31 south, range 14 east	do	112 00
129	Dec. 2, 1876	Almar. B. Allen	Township 15 north, range 7 west.	do	25 00
130	Dec. 2, 1876	August Rupert	do	do	20 00
131	Dec. 2, 1876	Lorenzo Hough	do	do	25 00
132	Dec. 2, 1876	R. H. Allen, "Alden estate."	do	do	25 00
148	Dec. 22, 1876	L. E. V. Coon	Township 5 south, range 5 east	Humboldt	50 00
187	Feb. 24, 1877	Abram Snider	Township 19 north, range 14 west	Mount Diablo	20 00
188	Feb. 24, 1877	Newton B. Toney	do	do	20 00
189	Feb. 24, 1877	Isaac Koper	do	do	5 00
190	Feb. 24, 1877	Elisha E. Toney	do	do	20 00
199	Mar. 2, 1877	J. W. Rickman	Township 2 south, range 2 west	Humboldt	10 00
200	Mar. 2, 1877	Prosper Pijot	do	do	10 00
201	Mar. 2, 1877	William Vandervert	do	do	10 00
214	Mar. 21, 1877	James Pullman	Township 24 north, range 14 west.	Mount Diablo	50 00
215	Mar. 21, 1877	James Chamberlain	do	do	50 00
216	Mar. 21, 1877	Patrick Legone	do	do	50 00
218	Mar. 22, 1877	Giles E. Chittenden	Township 24 north, range 15 west	do	3 76
219	Mar. 22, 1877	Joseph Davidson	do	do	20 00
220	Mar. 22, 1877	Allen Davidson	do	do	20 00
221	Mar. 22, 1877	Ferdinand Grothe	Township 24 north, range 16 west	do	5 00
222	Mar. 22, 1877	P. T. Archambeau	do	do	60 00
223	Mar. 22, 1877	William James Archambeau.	do	do	10 00
224	Mar. 23, 1877	Allen Davidson	do	do	25 00
240	Apr. 12, 1877	L. A. Rolla	Township 12 north, range 12 west	do	25 00
250	Apr. 26, 1877	Joseph Shepherd	Township 18 north, range 14 west	do	25 00
251	Apr. 26, 1877	Jesse C. Thompson	do	do	25 00
252	Apr. 26, 1877	R. L. Rowilson	do	do	25 00
253	Apr. 26, 1877	Allen Davidson	do	do	25 00
254	Apr. 27, 1877	Sidney Booth	Township 7 north, range 11 west.	do	20 00
265	May 8, 1877	E. D. Hosselkus	Township 25 north, range 11 east	do	50 00
267	May 16, 1877	Thomas Hopper	Township 17 north, range 11 west	do	25 00



O No. 1.—*Statement of special individual deposits, &c.*—Continued.

Number of certificate.	Date of deposit.	Name of depositor.	Location of survey.	Meridian.	Amount of deposit.
272	May 21, 1877	Thomas Hopper .....	Township 17 north, range 11 west.	Mount Diablo.	\$25 00
299	June 14, 1877	A. B. Smallwood .....	Township 30 south, range 12 east.	do .....	35 00
304	June 22, 1877	William Smith .....	Township 23 north, range 16 west.	do .....	50 00
305	June 22, 1877	William James Archambeau.	do .....	do .....	50 00
308	June 29, 1877	Central Pacific Railroad Company, successors to Western Pacific Railroad Company.	Lands in list No. 5, township 7 north, range 1 west.	Humboldt ...	18 00
		Total .....	.....		2,237 56

H. G. ROLLINS,  
United States Surveyor General for California.

O No. 2.—*Statement of special individual deposits with the United States treasurer at San Francisco, Cal., during the fiscal year 1876-77, for compensation of clerks and draughtsmen in the office of the United States surveyor general for California.*

Number of certificate.	Date of deposit.	Name of depositor.	Name of mine.	County.	Amount of deposit.
1	July 6, 1876	J. T. Moody .....	Gold Ring Placer Mine .....	Placer .....	\$40 00
5	July 22, 1876	W. J. Rickman .....	South Honcut Mine .....	Yuba .....	38 50
16	July 31, 1876	F. M. Hathaway .....	Scotchman's Creek Mining Company's Mine.	Nevada. ....	40 00
18	Aug. 1, 1876	N. Heath .....	Burgess Mine .....	Calaveras. ....	40 00
19	Aug. 1, 1876	George Nelson .....	Bone Set Mine .....	El Dorado .....	39 80
20	Aug. 1, 1876	Charles E. McLane. ....	Droulard Placer Mine .....	do .....	35 00
21	Aug. 2, 1876	B. S. Spalding .....	Star Quartz Mine .....	Nevada .....	40 00
22	Aug. 2, 1876	Tiburcio Parrott. ....	Uncle Sam Mine .....	Lake .....	40 00
23	Aug. 3, 1876	E. Hestres .....	Five Springs mill site .....	Fresno .....	20 00
24	Aug. 3, 1876	do .....	Arambide Quicksilver Mine .....	do .....	40 00
25	Aug. 3, 1876	José Aurecochea .....	Aurecochea Mine .....	do .....	40 00
30	Aug. 4, 1876	James K. Byrne .....	Pennsylvania Consolidated Quartz Mine.	Nevada .....	40 00
31	Aug. 8, 1876	Lyman S. Bell .....	Excelsior Mine and mill site .....	El Dorado .....	35 00
37	Aug. 16, 1876	Glasen & Temby .....	Wheal Perran Quartz Mine .....	Tuolumne .....	40 00
39	Aug. 17, 1876	N. Heath .....	Union Gold Mining Company's Claim.	Calaveras. ....	50 00
40	Aug. 17, 1876	Lewis Chalmers .....	Saint Helena Mine .....	Alpine .....	39 50
44	Aug. 30, 1876	Robert Marshall .....	Spring Gulch Quartz Mine .....	Tuolumne .....	40 00
46	Sept. 7, 1876	John Williams .....	Foster & Williams Placer Mine .....	Siskiyou .....	40 00
48	Sept. 11, 1876	Hupp & McMurry. ....	Five Cent Gulch Placer Mine .....	Trinity .....	40 00
55	Sept. 18, 1876	E. McNulty .....	McNulty Placer Mine .....	Siskiyou .....	40 00
776	Mar. 13, 1874	John Tierman <i>et al</i> .....	General Grant Quartz Mine .....	Nevada .....	40 00
56	Sept. 25, 1876	Edward N. Hooper. ....	Hooper Extension Quartz Mine .....	Plumas .....	40 00
60	Sept. 27, 1876	Gray & Haven .....	Butte Placer Mine .....	Sierra .....	40 00
61	Sept. 27, 1876	do .....	Excelsior Placer Mine .....	do .....	40 00
62	Sept. 27, 1876	do .....	Oak Placer Mine .....	do .....	20 00
63	Sept. 28, 1876	D. B. Warfield .....	Consuello Quartz Mine .....	Tuolumne .....	40 00
67	Oct. 5, 1876	Johnson & Cross .....	Omega Quartz Mine .....	Nevada .....	40 00
78	Oct. 10, 1876	Gray & Haven .....	Mountain View Placer Mine .....	Sierra .....	40 00
84	Oct. 13, 1876	Joseph Perrin .....	Stockton Quartz Mine .....	Nevada .....	40 00
83	Oct. 13, 1876	S. Pospelovich .....	Pospelovich Quartz Mine .....	Amador .....	40 00
86	Oct. 16, 1876	P. Vanclief .....	American Hill Quartz Mine .....	Sierra .....	35 00
90	Oct. 21, 1876	I. N. Templeton .....	North Gover Mine .....	Amador .....	39 25
94	Oct. 25, 1876	Thomas W. Leggett ..	Chancery, Chancellor, and Shriek Mines.	Alpine .....	40 00
95	Oct. 27, 1876	I. N. Templeton .....	North Gover Mine .....	Amador .....	75
96	Oct. 27, 1876	Henry Botcher .....	Collier Gold, Copper, and Silver Mine.	Calaveras. ....	40 00
101	Oct. 31, 1876	Robert S. Osborn .....	Dahlonga Quartz Mine .....	Placer .....	40 00
108	Nov. 1, 1876	M. Roderick .....	Union Company's Placer Mine .....	Yuba .....	40 00
111	Nov. 6, 1876	H. P. Conner .....	North Banner Quartz Mine .....	Nevada .....	40 00
114	Nov. 15, 1876	Arnold & Cary .....	The Old Smooth Bore Quartz Mine .....	Tuolumne .....	40 00
115	Nov. 15, 1876	Hunter, Arnold & Cary	The Rifle Quartz Mine .....	do .....	40 00

## O No. 2.--Statement of special individual deposits, &amp;c.—Continued.

Number of certificate.	Date of deposit.	Name of depositor.	Name of mine.	County.	Amount of deposit.
116	Nov. 16, 1876	Josiah Hall .....	Buchanan Quartz Mine .....	Tuolumne .....	\$40 00
117	Nov. 16, 1876	Gibson & Foss .....	Nevada Company's Placer Mine ..	Yuba .....	40 00
118	Nov. 17, 1876	M. W. Belshaw .....	San Felipe Mine .....	Inyo .....	15 00
119	Nov. 17, 1876	do .....	Union Mine .....	do .....	15 00
120	Nov. 17, 1876	do .....	Jefferson Mine .....	do .....	15 00
121	Nov. 17, 1876	do .....	Enterprise Mine .....	do .....	15 00
122	Nov. 20, 1876	W. H. Clark .....	Siskiyou Quartz Mine .....	Siskiyou .....	40 00
123	Nov. 21, 1876	Gray & Haven .....	Oak Butte and Excelsior Placer Mines.	Sierra .....	20 00
124	Nov. 22, 1876	Globe Silver Mining Company.	Esmeralda Lode .....	Alpine .....	40 00
125	Nov. 22, 1876	do .....	Hercules Lode .....	do .....	40 00
136	Dec. 6, 1876	Lookout Coal and Transportation Company.	Mill Site or Reduction Works .....	Inyo .....	40 00
137	Dec. 7, 1876	C. W. Reed .....	Figue, Old, and Deer Flat Mines ..	Plumas .....	30 00
138	Dec. 7, 1876	do .....	Pickwick Mine .....	do .....	30 00
139	Dec. 7, 1876	do .....	Oak Flat Mine .....	do .....	30 00
140	Dec. 9, 1876	J. H. McGee .....	Manganita Quicksilver Mine .....	Napa .....	40 00
141	Dec. 9, 1876	do .....	Mercury Quicksilver Mine .....	do .....	40 00
142	Dec. 9, 1876	do .....	Minnesota Quicksilver .....	do .....	43 00
144	Dec. 11, 1876	D. W. Spear .....	Crater Hill Western Extension and Quartz Mine.	Placer .....	40 00
146	Dec. 18, 1876	Republic Mining Company.	Republic Quartz Ledge Mine and Mill Site.	Nevada .....	40 00
147	Dec. 20, 1876	C. H. Livingston .....	Tiger Quartz Mine .....	Calaveras .....	40 00
149	Dec. 23, 1876	J. S. Carter and J. M. Blood.	Plumas Quartz Mine .....	Plumas .....	40 00
151	Dec. 23, 1876	Bald Mountain Extension Gold Mining Company.	Bald Mountain Extension Gold Mining Company.	Sierra .....	130 00
152	Dec. 26, 1876	Josiah Hall .....	Excelsior Quartz Mine .....	Tuolumne .....	40 00
153	Dec. 28, 1876	J. B. Treadwell .....	Gold Bar Gravel Mine or Mammoth Bar Mine.	Placer .....	40 00
154	Dec. 29, 1876	Peter T. Schwalm .....	Schwalm's Marble Quarry .....	El Dorado .....	40 00
157	Jan. 3, 1877	Confidence Mining Company.	Jessie and Edith Quartz Mines ..	Tuolumne .....	40 00
158	Jan. 3, 1877	Mrs. M. Page .....	Page Placer Mine .....	Placer .....	40 00
163	Jan. 10, 1877	Jos. J. Du Prat .....	No Name Quartz Mine .....	Tuolumne .....	40 00
161	Jan. 10, 1877	John Morell and W. Watton.	Morell and Watton Placer Mine ..	Shasta .....	40 00
165	Jan. 11, 1877	Washington Blue Gravel Company.	Triangular Washington Blue Gravel Mines.	Sierra .....	60 00
164	Jan. 10, 1877	George Hearst .....	Loyal Quartz Mine .....	Amador .....	40 00
168	Jan. 15, 1877	Cooper & McAnally ..	Hill's Sulphur and Reduction Works.	Nevada .....	40 00
176	Jan. 29, 1877	J. B. Hughes .....	La Desprisiada Lead and Silver Lode Mines.	Inyo .....	40 00
177	Feb. 1, 1877	O. H. Bogart .....	Morning Star Mines .....	Alpine .....	20 00
179	Feb. 2, 1877	William Armstrong ..	Bobbie's Blue Ledge Mine .....	Butte .....	40 00
180	Feb. 3, 1877	J. B. Treadwell .....	Blumenberg Mine .....	Kern .....	40 00
181	Feb. 8, 1877	E. R. Morey .....	Charles Quartz Lode .....	El Dorado .....	35 00
182	Feb. 8, 1877	D. W. Earl <i>et al</i> .....	Earl Quartz Mine .....	do .....	35 00
91	May 28, 1874	F. H. Bloss & Co .....	Center Placer Mine .....	Trinity .....	50 00
183	Feb. 10, 1877	John Gararauta .....	Centennial Quartz Mine .....	Amador .....	39 90
184	Feb. 10, 1877	Daly & Hawkins .....	Green Mining Company's Mine ..	Placer .....	40 00
185	Feb. 15, 1877	Josiah Hall .....	Churchill Quartz Mine .....	Tuolumne .....	40 00
192	Feb. 28, 1877	Thomas Hodge .....	All's Well Quartz Mine .....	Nevada .....	40 00
193	Feb. 28, 1877	Martha Shoemaker ..	Mammoth Bar Placer Mine .....	El Dorado and Placer.	40 00
195	Mar. 1, 1877	Mammoth Gold Mining Company.	Mammoth Quartz Mine .....	Plumas .....	30 00
196	Mar. 2, 1877	T. B. Ludlum .....	Sarson Cañon Placer Mine .....	Placer .....	39 60
197	Mar. 2, 1877	W. D. Long .....	Back Bone Placer Mine .....	Nevada .....	40 00
198	Mar. 2, 1877	do .....	Deadwood Gold Quartz Mine .....	do .....	40 00
203	Mar. 6, 1877	Julius Wegand .....	Lion Mill Site .....	Colusa .....	40 00
204	Mar. 7, 1877	D. B. Warfield .....	Consuela Quartz Mine and mill site.	Tuolumne .....	10 00
205	Mar. 8, 1877	D. W. Earl .....	Bullion Con. Quartz Mine .....	Nevada .....	40 00
207	Mar. 10, 1877	Thomas W. Leggett ..	Buena and Balaklava Mines .....	Alpine .....	60 00
208	Mar. 13, 1877	O. W. Easton .....	Empire Quicksilver Mine .....	Sonoma .....	40 00
209	Mar. 14, 1877	Advance Silver Mining Company.	Advance Silver Mines .....	Amador .....	360 00
210	Mar. 15, 1877	William Dewitt .....	Dewitt Quartz Mine .....	do .....	40 00
211	Mar. 17, 1877	E. Gennochio .....	Valparaiso Quartz Mine .....	do .....	39 80
212	Mar. 19, 1877	H. K. Devey .....	North America Placer Mine .....	Placer .....	40 00
213	Mar. 19, 1877	A. B. Dibble .....	Watt Blue Gravel Mine .....	Nevada .....	40 00

## O No. 2.—Statement of special individual deposits, &amp;c.—Continued.

Number of certificate.	Date of deposit.	Name of depositor.	Name of mine.	County.	Amount of deposit.
217	Mar. 22, 1877	L. L. Robinson .....	Lucky Jim and Extension and Christmas Gift Mines.	Inyo .....	\$200 00
225	Mar. 24, 1877	James W. Rankin .....	Taylor Quartz Mine .....	Calaveras .....	40 00
229	Apr. 4, 1877	Samuel Scott .....	Scott Company Mines .....	Siskiyou .....	40 00
230	Apr. 5, 1877	John P. Leonard .....	Good's Flat Quartz Ledge Mine .....	Butte .....	40 00
231	Apr. 6, 1877	Timothy Madden .....	Church Hill Gold Placer Mine .....	Shasta .....	40 00
232	Apr. 7, 1877	G. W. Knox .....	Placerville Placer Mine .....	El Dorado .....	35 00
234	Apr. 9, 1877	R. Breese <i>et al.</i> .....	Sclavonia Placer Mine .....	Amador .....	40 00
235	Apr. 9, 1877	William Wilkinson .....	Wilkinson Placer Mine .....	Placer .....	40 00
236	Apr. 9, 1877	A. B. Brady .....	Pacific Consolidated Quartz Mine.	Nevada .....	40 00
237	Apr. 10, 1877	Eagle Copper and Silver Mining Company.	Said company's mine .....	Calaveras .....	30 00
238	Apr. 11, 1877	Robert Aitkin .....	Monterichard Mine .....	Amador .....	40 00
239	Apr. 12, 1877	L. Lasky .....	San Benito Silver Quartz Mine .....	Inyo .....	40 00
241	Apr. 13, 1877	Matilda Hill .....	Heslep and Dutch Gold Quartz Mines.	Tuolumne .....	80 00
243	Apr. 18, 1877	Thomas Baird .....	Orleans Bar Placer Mine .....	Humboldt .....	40 00
245	Apr. 21, 1877	B. Gartland .....	Gartland Placer Mine .....	Shasta .....	40 00
248	Apr. 23, 1877	H. Henry Silvester .....	Alta No. 3 Gravel Mine .....	Nevada .....	40 00
249	Apr. 25, 1877	D. M. Hosmer .....	Pioneer Fluming Company's Placer Mine.	Placer .....	40 00
256	May 2, 1877	Thomas McFate .....	Cassidy Consolidated Quartz Mine	Nevada .....	40 00
266	May 11, 1877	William Berry .....	Mammoth Quartz Ledge .....	do .....	40 00
268	May 17, 1877	M. Roderick .....	Union Placer Mine .....	Butte .....	10 00
270	May 18, 1877	R. B. Prince .....	Altaville Quartz Mine and mill site	Calaveras .....	40 00
274	May 21, 1877	Thomas J. P. Lacy .....	Arctic Gold and Silver Mine .....	Inyo .....	40 00
275	May 21, 1877	do .....	Boomerang Gold and Silver Mine.	do .....	40 00
276	May 21, 1877	D. H. Ward .....	Reix Montis Gold and Silver Mine	do .....	40 00
277	May 22, 1877	J. B. Haggin .....	Saint Charles Mine .....	Kern .....	40 00
278	May 22, 1877	do .....	Sunrise Mine .....	do .....	40 00
279	May 22, 1877	do .....	Estacha Mine .....	do .....	40 00
280	May 23, 1877	William G. Sharp .....	Kirkham Placer Mine .....	Humboldt .....	40 00
285	June 1, 1877	F. L. Mayer .....	Mill site San Francisco Copper Mining Company.	Nevada .....	20 00
288	June 6, 1877	John Schnider .....	Schnider & Co.'s Quartz Mine .....	El Dorado .....	40 00
289	June 6, 1877	John A. Burger .....	Harmen Gold Placer Mine .....	Trinity .....	40 00
290	June 6, 1877	Sacramento Gravel Company.	Sacramento Gravel Company .....	Sierra .....	40 00
291	June 6, 1877	C. Gottschalk .....	Charanne Mine .....	Calaveras .....	40 00
292	June 6, 1877	Kimball & Cutting .....	Rocky Bar Quartz Mine .....	do .....	40 00
293	June 6, 1877	James P. Preston .....	Bear River Placer Mine .....	Placer .....	50 00
294	June 7, 1877	F. L. Meyer .....	Grass Valley Copper Mine .....	Nevada .....	40 00
295	June 9, 1877	J. B. Osborn .....	Sun Light Mine .....	Los Angeles .....	40 00
297	June 12, 1877	John Smith .....	Smith Quartz Mine .....	El Dorado .....	35 00
296	June 11, 1877	Jerry Watts .....	Watts Drifting Gold Mine .....	Sierra .....	40 00
300	June 20, 1877	Plumas Eureka Mining Company.	Washington Placer Mine .....	Plumas .....	30 00
301	June 20, 1877	do .....	Oriental Placer Mine .....	do .....	30 00
302	June 20, 1877	D. W. Earl .....	Bullion Consolidated Quartz Mine	Nevada .....	10 00
307	June 28, 1877	Ziburecio Parrott .....	Uncle Sam Quicksilver Mine .....	Lake .....	35 00
257	May 2, 1877	Perry G. Gardner .....	Stockton Quartz Mine .....	Nevada .....	40 00
		Total .....	.....	.....	5,917 10

## RECAPITULATION.

Amount deposited for office work in public land surveys .....

\$2,237 56

Amount deposited for office work in mining surveys .....

5,917 10

Total .....

8,154 66

H. G. ROLLINS,  
United States Surveyor General for California.

P.—Statement of account of special deposits for office work in the office of the United States surveyor general for California during the fiscal year 1876-77.

DR.			CR.		
1876.			1876.		
July 7	To amount of deposit by W. J. Miller, (withdrawn) .....	\$40 00	July 1	By balance on hand .....	\$4,086 47
July 7	.....do .....	40 00	July 1	By amount of deposit for public land surveys, as per Exhibit O, No. 1. ....	2,237 56
July 12	To excess of deposit by T. J. Gibson, (withdrawn) .....	18 50	July 1	By amount of deposit for survey of mining claims, as per Exhibit O, No. 2. ....	5,917 10
July 14	To amount of deposit by S. N. Putnam, (withdrawn) .....	40 00	July 1	By deficiency .....	484 70
July 28	To amount of deposit by James H. Hayden <i>et al.</i> , (withdrawn) .....	40 00			
Aug. 30	To excess of deposit by John McCann, (withdrawn) .....	16 00			
Sept. 29	To amount of deposit by W. G. Hughes, (withdrawn) .....	40 00			
Nov. 21	To excess of deposit by J. W. Alesworth, (withdrawn) .....	22 00			
Dec. 29	To amount of deposit by Cariboo Hydraulic Manufacturing Company, (withdrawn) ..	30 00			
Dec. 29	.....do .....	30 00			
Dec. 29	.....do .....	30 00			
Dec. 29	.....do .....	30 00			
1877.					
Jan. 18	To amount of deposit by W. W. Edwards, (withdrawn) .....	130 94			
Jan. 19	To excess of deposit by Joel C. Russell, (withdrawn) .....	180 00			
May 10	To amount of deposit by Matthew Maus, (withdrawn) ..	40 00			
1876.					
Sept. 30	To amount paid mining clerks and draughtsmen, (first quarter) .....	2,719 49			
Dec. 31	To amount paid mining clerks and draughtsmen, (second quarter) .....	4,473 90			
1877.					
Mar. 31	To amount paid mining clerks and draughtsmen, (third quarter) .....	4,775 00			
		12,725 83			12,725 83



PP.—Statement of accounts paid from the appropriation for the survey of private land claims in California during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

1876.		1877.	
Oct. 18	To account of John A. Benson for surveying north boundary of Pueblo of Sonoma . . .	\$41 49	By appropriation for the survey of private land claims in California during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877 . . . . .
28	To account of Los Angeles Daily and Weekly Star for advertising survey of Rancho las Virgenes . . . . .	10 00	\$5,000 00
Sept. 23	To account of Post Publishing Company for advertising survey of Rancho las Virgenes . . . . .	4 40	
Dec. 9	To account of clerk of United States district court for certified copy of map, &c., of Rancho San Antonio . . . . .	28 85	
21	To account of clerk of United States circuit court for stipulation, &c. . . . .	4 00	
1877.			
Feb. 10	To account of Post Publishing Company for advertising survey of Rancho San Jacinto . . . . .	12 00	
Mar. 10	To account of Los Angeles Daily and Weekly Star for advertising survey of Rancho San Jacinto . . . . .	10 00	
17	To account of Riverside News for advertising survey of Rancho Jurupa . . . . .	5 00	
Jan. 10	To account of clerk of United States district court for certified copy of decree "Corral de Quati" . . . . .	1 95	
Mar. 28	To account of clerk of United States district court for copy of final order under mandate United States Supreme Court, case No. 302, southern district, United States <i>vs.</i> José Justo Morillo <i>et al.</i> . . . . .	1 30	
28	To account of clerk of United States district court for copy of record, United States <i>vs.</i> Guadalupe Castro, No. 100, southern district . . . . .	78 40	
May 19	To account of Post Publishing Company for advertising survey of Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, Thomas W. Sutherland, guardian, &c., confirmee . . . . .	12 50	
June 23	To account of Los Angeles Daily and Weekly Star for advertising survey of Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, Thomas W. Sutherland, guardian, &c., confirmee . . . . .	10 00	
30	To account for salaries of clerks and draughtsmen for the fourth quarter of fiscal year ending June 30, 1877 . . .	3,325 00	
30	To amount to balance . . . . .	1,455 11	
		5,000 00	5,000 00

H. G. ROLLINS,  
United States Surveyor General for California.

Q.—*Estimate for the surveying service in the district of California for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879.*

For surveying extensions of meridians, standard parallels, township and subdivision lines and private land claims.....	\$130,000
For stationery, fuel, wages of messenger, draughting instruments, and other incidental expenses.....	5,000
For compensation of clerks and draughtsmen in the office of the surveyor general.....	30,000
For compensation of surveyor general.....	2,750
	<hr/>
	167,750

H. G. ROLLINS,  
*United States Surveyor General for California.*



# REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Washington, D. C., November 1, 1877.*

SIR: In the annual report of the Indian Bureau, which I have the honor to present herewith, I have embodied the usual reports of agents, as prescribed by law, as also a schedule of all bids received and awards made at the public lettings of contracts, and the various tabular statements, together with the usual information to be found in the reports of this office. As a preliminary to this report, I invite your attention to the following brief outline of some of the subjects which are discussed in it, and of the conclusions reached.

In considering any comprehensive scheme for the civilization of the Indian race, it is indispensable at the outset to throw aside the sentimentality that is so fashionable in our day, and to treat the subject in a practical and common-sense way. This is the only course by which we can hope to deal successfully with the matter. I assume that there is no intrinsic impossibility in the way of the great mass of our Indians being brought to a degree of advancement that will render them harmless, as its first results, and that will assist them in working out ultimately a completed civilization. But in order permanently to lay the foundations on which to build up such a civilization, the following preliminaries are essential:

1. A code of laws for Indian reservations, and appliances for dispensing justice, neither of which at present have any existence.

2. Provision for the preservation of order and the enforcement of laws by means of an Indian police, composed of Indians under white officers.

3. The endowment of the Indians with lands, divided into farms of convenient size, the title to which shall be vested in individuals and inalienable for twenty years; and the promotion in every feasible way of the knowledge of agriculture and a taste for agricultural pursuits among them.

4. The establishment of the common-school system (including industrial schools) among them, with provision for their compulsory education in such schools.

5. Opportunity for the free access to the Indians of Christian teachers and missionaries, in order to reclaim them from a debasing paganism, and to win them to a purer and more ennobling faith.

6. The institution of a wise economy in feeding and clothing them, making sure that it is not wastefully done, and being careful especially not to make paupers of them by the encouragement of a system of gra-



tuitous supplies, but to minister to their self-help by insisting on their contributing their labor in return for the supplies given them.

7. A steady concentration of the smaller bands of Indians upon the larger reservations, and a discontinuance of the removal of the northern Indians to the Indian Territory. This last is essential to the well-being of the Indians, since the effect of the change of climate to which they are subjected by such removals tells with fatal effect upon their health and longevity. Southern Indians, however, who are in Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico, should be settled in the Indian Territory, the climate being favorable to them, and there being sufficient arable land for their maintenance.

#### LAW FOR THE INDIANS.

There is no act of Congress which deals with the punishment of crimes against person or property (within the meaning of the common law, as distinguished from statutory crimes against the United States) committed by or against Indians within the boundaries of an Indian reservation. It is most desirable that a judicial system or code of laws for Indians should be established, under which crimes by or against Indians may be prosecuted and successfully punished. The machinery of the United States judicial system in the States and Territories in which there are Indian reservations could be utilized to this end by proper congressional legislation.

The enactment of a code, based upon the result of the experience of those familiar with Indian life and manners, as a supplement to the adaptation of existing laws, would cover the defects in the system by which the civilization of the Indian is now being attempted. These are merely suggestions, which can be elaborated by those whose duty it is to make laws.

The evils resulting from the absence of law are forcibly described by Bishop Hare in his fifth annual report, dated September 11, 1877:

Civilization has loosened, in some places broken, the bonds which regulate and hold together Indian society in its wild state, and has failed to give the people law and officers of justice in their place. This evil still continues unabated. Women are brutally beaten and outraged; men are murdered in cold blood; the Indians who are friendly to schools and churches are intimidated and preyed upon by the evil-disposed; children are molested on their way to school, and schools are dispersed by bands of vagabonds; but there is no redress. This accursed condition of things is an outrage upon the One Lawgiver. It is a disgrace to our land. It should make every man who sits in the national halls of legislation blush. And, wish well to the Indians as we may, and do for them what we will, the efforts of civil agents, teachers, and missionaries are like the struggles of drowning men weighted with lead, as long as by the absence of law Indian society is left without a base.

#### INDIAN POLICE.

The preservation of order is as necessary to the promotion of civilization as is the enactment of wise laws. Both are essential to the peace and happiness of any people. As a means of preserving order upon an Indian reservation, an Indian police has been found to be of prime importance. I have recommended an additional outlay of money to enable the government to extend the usefulness of a police system now in its infancy with us. In Canada, the entire body of Indians are kept in order by such force. In this country, as far as it has been tried, it works admirably. I would recommend that the force be composed of Indians, properly officered and drilled by white men, and where capable Indians can be found, that they be promoted to command,

as reward for faithful service. The Army has used Indians for scouts with great success, and wherever employed the Indian has been found faithful to the trust confided to him. I would also recommend that the police force be supplied with a uniform similar to the style of clothing which I shall hereafter suggest to be furnished for all Indians, with the addition of a few brass buttons by way of distinction. The employment of such a force, properly officered and handled, would, in great measure, relieve the Army from doing police duty on Indian reservations. I am thoroughly satisfied that the saving in life and property by the employment of such a force would be very large, and that it would materially aid in placing the entire Indian population of the country on the road to civilization.

#### EDUCATION AND CIVILIZATION.

There is little hope of the civilization of the older wild Indian, and the only practical question is how to control and govern him, so that his savage instincts shall be kept from violent outbreaks. There is, however, much encouragement to work for the gradual elevation of the partially civilized adult Indians, and especially of the youths of both sexes; and considerable progress has been made, notwithstanding the difficulties which a humane treatment of the Indians has had to encounter. These difficulties may be stated as partially growing out of the dishonesty of Indian agents, traders, and contractors, by which Indians have been deprived of their just dues, and sometimes of the necessities of life. Another and serious drawback is to be found in the encroachment of greedy white men, who surround them and continually plot to deprive them of their possessions. Unfortunately, Indians judge all white men by these specimens, with which they are only too familiar. Notwithstanding all the disadvantages, there is, as I have said, a perceptible progress, which, under more favorable circumstances, might be greatly accelerated.

Undoubtedly our chief hope is in the education of the young, and just here our best and most persistent efforts should be made. The Indian youths in the various schools show surprising progress in penmanship and drawing, and can be taught the ordinary branches of a common-school education as readily as white children, except, perhaps, arithmetic. Such being the case, every effort should be made to take advantage of the aptitudes they have exhibited, and to bring Indian children into schools. I would advise the establishment of a rule making it compulsory upon all Indian children between the ages of six and fourteen years to attend schools, and requiring English alone to be spoken and taught therein; and it is decidedly preferable that as many of them as possible should be placed in boarding-schools, which possess more advantages in every way than day-schools, for the reason that the exposure of children who attend only day-schools to the demoralization and degradation of an Indian home neutralizes the efforts of the school-teacher, especially those efforts which are directed to advancement in morality and civilization. Forty children can be boarded and instructed at an expense of one hundred and twenty-five dollars each per annum, the cost being slightly reduced in schools containing a larger number of pupils.

I recommend that provision be made to give a higher education, in some of our normal schools at the East, to Indian youths sufficiently advanced to enable them to enter such schools, in order that the bureau may be supplied with educated interpreters to take the place of the in-

competent men who now perform the service with discredit to themselves and detriment to the Indians.

In order to carry out the policy which I have briefly outlined, I have recommended an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars, as a special fund, for the establishment and support of additional schools wherever, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, they may be most needed. In addition to the ordinary schools, I particularly recommend the establishment of industrial schools, in which those over fourteen years of age may be taught the various trades and thus be qualified to become self-supporting.

Increased expenditure on civilization account is called for by the additional number of Indians who are actively seeking for the means of civilization. The recent visit of the Sioux chiefs at Washington was remarkable for the earnest unanimity with which they besought the government for implements of agriculture, for cattle, and for schools for their children. The expenditure of one hundred thousand dollars during the next year, in addition to the agricultural fund, would be a wise economy, and tend materially to lessen the demand for supplies in the early future. There is no good reason why the Sioux Indians, for example, might not, in the course of time, become extensive breeders of cattle. The business would not be laborious in itself, and is one for which they have exhibited considerable aptitude. Besides, it would tend directly to interest them in the accumulation of property, which is one of the most important steps in civilization.

#### INDIAN LABOR.

The Indian, in his savage state, is the only born aristocrat on American soil. He despises labor and looks upon it as an indignity. He will hunt or make war at an immense expenditure of strength, and in the prosecution of those pursuits he will exhibit great tenacity of purpose; but when he is talked to about the necessity of toil as a means to earn his bread legitimately, he turns a deaf ear, and imposes on his squaw the burden and drudgery of work. To overcome the natural repugnance of the Indian to work, it is needful to adopt a system of training that will gradually incite him to labor by appeals to his self-interest. To that end agents must use care in the distribution of supplies, and should demand from the Indian some work for the rations furnished him. Again, instead of giving out contracts to dissolute or idle white men, who are hanging around the agencies, for cutting fire-wood and splitting and hauling rails for fencing, or for getting hay, the Indians should be made to perform all these offices. Some agents are eminently successful in utilizing Indian labor—Agent Wilbur, of the Yakama agency, for example, who not only has all this work done by his Indians, but has trained them to manufacture saddles and harness, as well as make wagons and do carpenter's work. This office has recently refused to approve contracts made by agents for cutting fire-wood and fencing, on the old plan, and has insisted that agents shall secure this work to be done by Indians, by holding out to them the inducement of extra rations or some other compensation.

#### FOOD FOR THE INDIAN.

Beef is the staple food for the Indian, and great care should be taken to furnish a good quality of it. The want is mostly supplied by Texas cattle, which are driven north by easy stages, and are allowed

to feed in the many ranges furnishing an abundance of grass of excellent quality. These Texas cattle, properly cared for, make very good, nutritious beef; more like wild meat, however, as the meat is lean and not so interlarded with fat as stall-fed eastern cattle. The southernmost agencies get the poorer class of cattle, which have been driven only a comparatively short distance without the advantages of such grass as grows in the Platte Valley. Heretofore the government has paid little attention to the quality, or even weight, of cattle for the Indian service. This, however, is undergoing investigation with a view to a better regulation of this branch of the service.

Flour is the next great article of food furnished to the Indians, and the standard quality used for the purpose is known as the New York XX flour. The chief difficulty in getting the full percentage of value out of flour arises from the ignorance of the Indians in the art of bread-making. This is only to be overcome by a more systematic and thorough course of education for Indian girls.

Corn has been furnished to the Indians recently in large quantities, but where they have no facilities for making it into corn-meal, they have in many instances sold it to the traders. It is, therefore, useless to send the corn unless there are mills to grind it at the agencies. Corn-meal cannot be sent to the agencies, as it sours very soon, and can only be used when fresh-ground.

#### METHODS OF CLOTHING INDIANS.

The blanket must give way. It is only tolerable in the rudest savage life. It is unfitted to be the garment of civilization and labor; and as the Indian is gradually brought to give up his nomadic life for one of labor and industry, the question of clothing becomes one of practical interest as bearing upon his advancement and civilization. The custom hitherto pursued has been to furnish blankets, and clothing made of cotton-warp fabrics, known in the market as "satinets" and "meltons." Clothing made of these materials is not serviceable, as the garments become threadbare with the least wear, and will rend with slight strain. In an economic point of view nothing is more useless, and, indeed, extravagant, than clothing made of these materials. We should have a uniform material, made entirely of wool—like army-cloth—for Indian clothing; and the garments should consist of a coat and pantaloons, the coat to be in shape like the old fringed rifle-coat or blouse, with a belt at the waist. The object should be to secure the comfort of the wearer and uniformity in style of clothing, so that competitors for clothing-contracts might know in advance precisely what kind of garments would be wanted for the Indian service.

In this connection I would say that one Indian agent proposes to erect a woollen-mill at his agency, to enable the Indians to make their own cloth from wool of their own raising. This would be advisable if the necessary machinery to do the work were simple and inexpensive.

#### REMOVALS TO THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Experience has demonstrated the impolicy of sending northern Indians to the Indian Territory. To go no farther back than the date of the Pawnee removal, it will be seen that the effect of a radical change of climate is disastrous, as this tribe alone, in the first two years, lost by death over 800 out of its number of 2,376. The northern Cheyennes have suffered severely, and the Poncas who were recently removed from



contact with the unfriendly Sioux, and arrived there in July last, have already lost 36 by death, which, by an ordinary computation, would be the death-rate for the entire tribe for a period of four years.

In this connection, I recommend the removal of all the Indians in Colorado and Arizona to the Indian Territory. In Colorado, gold and silver mines are scattered over a wide extent of territory, and are to be found in every conceivable direction, running into Indian reservations. Of course miners will follow the various leads and prospect new ones without regard to the barriers set up by an Indian reservation. Hence the sojourn of Indians in this State will be sure to lead to strife, contention, and war, besides entailing an enormous expense to feed and provide for them. Again, there is no hope of civilizing these Indians while they reside in Colorado, as all the arable land in the State is required for its white settlers. A mining population needs in its immediate vicinity abundant facilities for agriculture to feed it. The question of feeding the white population of the State is one of paramount importance, and will certainly force itself on the attention of the government.

What is true of Colorado is to a certain extent true of Arizona also; but in addition thereto, it must be considered that the expense of transporting annuities and supplies is enormous. The government has been paying eight and ten cents per pound for the transportation of flour and other necessities to feed the Indians, and the total cost of maintaining the Indian tribes of Arizona for the past three years has been \$1,084,000. While the Indians are kept there this expenditure will go on, perhaps indefinitely increasing, without any corresponding improvement in their welfare or civilization. Moreover, the Indians of the State and Territory are uneasy and restless, and are constantly moving about, both on and off their reservations. The true remedy for these evils is their immediate removal to the Indian Territory, where 58,000 square miles are set apart for the use of Indians; where they can be fed and clothed at a greatly diminished expense; and where, better than all, they can be kept in obedience, and taught to become civilized and self-supporting.

#### ON AGENTS.

The anomaly of the present system of paying Indian agents needs only to be stated to be apparent. We pay an agent having charge of three hundred and twenty-five Indians \$1,500, while another, having the care of seven thousand, is paid only the same sum. It may also happen that an agent having the oversight of but three hundred and twenty-five Indians may have with him a son employed as a clerk at \$1,000 per annum, a daughter as a teacher at \$600 per annum, a brother as a farmer at \$900 per annum, a cousin as a blacksmith at \$900 per annum, with a nephew as a carpenter at \$800. At the same time, another agent having the care of seven thousand, having only his wife, (not under pay,) though obliged to entertain all strangers and military officers visiting his agency, draws from his salary only a bare subsistence for himself and wife, and is necessarily in very straitened circumstances. This latter case, to my knowledge, is literally and exactly true of one agent. The first case stated, though a supposable one, is possible to have occurred under our present system.

I recommend, to remedy this inequality and unfairness, a classification of the agencies as follows:

Agents of the first class, having in charge 7,000 or more Indians, \$2,500.

Agents of the second class, having in charge more than 5,000 and less than 7,000 Indians, \$2,200.

Agents of the third class, having in charge more than 3,000 and less than 5,000 Indians, \$2,000.

Agents of the fourth class, having in charge more than 2,000 and less than 3,000 Indians, \$1,800.

Agents of the fifth class, having in charge more than 1,000 and less than 2,000 Indians, \$1,500.

Agents of the sixth class, having in charge more than 800 and less than 1,000 Indians, \$1,200.

Agents of the seventh class, having in charge less than 800 Indians, \$1,000.

The classification of agents above suggested, although securing to some of them a higher salary than they now receive, will not entail a larger expense upon the government when the consolidation of Indian tribes upon a smaller number of reservations is accomplished, as the number of agents will then be correspondingly reduced. It is also to be hoped that a higher rate of compensation will secure to the government a superior class of officers.

The estimates presented by this office are based upon the old system, for the reason that the changes herein suggested will require additional appropriation.

It is necessary that, as far as possible, temptation be put out of the way of agents, by discouraging purchases in open market. Such purchases have been in the past a fruitful source of speculation. Such purchases should only be made, with the approval of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, in cases where he is convinced that a real emergency exists. To avoid open-market purchases to a greater extent than heretofore, ample notification will be given to agents to send in estimates of the goods and supplies needed at their respective agencies before the commencement of the fiscal year, in order that the annual lettings of contracts and making of purchases shall, as much as possible, include all needs, and that goods and supplies may be apportioned properly, thus leaving little room for future wants or deficiencies.

Up to the present time nepotism has prevailed at the Indian agencies to such an extent as to have become a public scandal, a nuisance that must be immediately abated. For instance: It is not an uncommon thing to find four relatives quartered upon a single agency. Sometimes more than that number may be found, including the traders. One case has been discovered in which the agent has had his wife appointed matron at a salary, and the only individual to matronize is his family cook. One agent recently forwarded for the approval of this office the nomination of one of his sons, a lad of 17, as farmer, at a salary of \$1,000, while his real market-value probably would not exceed \$150 per annum; and another son, aged 16, as assistant farmer, at a salary of \$900; the market-value of such a boy probably being \$100. In such cases, however, the fraud on the service would be greater than the difference between the market-value of the two boys' services and the salaries paid them, since they would be utterly unfit to work with the Indians and train them to a knowledge of farming, for which alone the expenditure could properly be made. These are not solitary instances, and an extended list of others, quite as flagrant, might be made. We are endeavoring to suppress such abuses as rapidly as they are discovered.

#### NEED OF A SOLICITOR FOR THE BUREAU.

In large mercantile establishments it is the practice to employ one or more solicitors, to be always present in counting-rooms, whose special

office it is to draw contracts, to give legal advice, and to make collections by law. The Indian Bureau needs the services of a competent solicitor in drawing contracts, in passing on land and other legal questions, and in prosecuting defaulting contractors, who, until recently, have been suffered to go for want of a prosecutor. The outlay of three thousand dollars per annum for this purpose would result in saving to the government many thousand dollars annually. Such an officer is indispensable for the proper working of the bureau.

#### TRADE WITH INDIANS.

A very important subject for consideration is that of Indian traderships. As the agency traders have daily intercourse with the Indians upon their reservations, they have unlimited opportunities to influence them for good or evil. The true interests of the Indians are not always in harmony with the personal interests of the traders. From time to time facts come to light which serve to prove that not all of them are worthy of the recommendation upon which their licenses were granted. The fact that in every outbreak of Indians it is found that there is no lack of arms and ammunition, proves that at least with some traders, the accompanying horrors of a war with savages have not always been sufficient to overcome their greed for gain. So, too, the opportunities afforded to dishonest men to cheat the Indians through the use of tokens and tickets in lieu of money, and again by demanding of them much higher prices than are asked of white men, even when money is used, are far too frequently availed of.

To enforce the laws respecting the sale of arms, ammunition, and intoxicating drinks; to do away with the pernicious system of checks and tickets, which by traders are misnamed dollars; to insist that no distinction shall be made between whites and Indians in the prices to be paid for purchases and sales of goods, and to guard against it by calling upon the traders to furnish printed price-lists which the Indians can understand, for the principal articles which they may have to sell; to counteract as much as possible the bad results of that self-aggrandizement on the part of traders which results injuriously both to the present interests and future welfare of the Indians; in fine, bearing in mind that the trading business in the Indian country is to be conducted primarily for the benefit of Indians and but incidentally for the benefit of the traders, to utilize the money-making instinct, and through a system of fair dealing to make the traders most potent instruments in the civilizing process, will be but carrying out that law which requires this office "to make such rules and regulations as it may deem just and proper." That I have no desire to disregard or avoid the duty which the law has put upon me is made manifest by the fact that I have already issued the requisite instructions for the accomplishment of the objects herein mentioned.

There are still other difficulties resulting from the establishment of traders in the Indian country. Each year the Indians are clamorous to be permitted to hunt buffalo; and each year it becomes more and more certain that the proceeds of the hunt subserve the interests of the traders in securing buffalo-robcs in trade for goods, and lead them to encourage the Indians in keeping up an enthusiasm for the hunt. Despite the annual losses of fences, dwellings, and out-buildings, occasioned by the prairie-fires which rage unchecked during the absence of their owners, the trader's influence is potent in maintaining that habit



of gaining subsistence by the chase which is a relic of barbarism and an obstruction to the progress of Indian civilization.

I am not disposed to favor any monopoly of the business; but, on the contrary, shall grant a sufficient number of traders' licenses to secure a wholesome competition. At the same time I shall hold them to a rigid accountability; and any failure to conform to the rules and regulations of this office will cause the speedy revocation of a trader's license.

#### THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Since the year 1870 the influence exerted by the Board of Indian Commissioners has made itself felt in the purification of the Indian service. Prior to that time it was the custom to receive bids for annuity goods and supplies in classes. By this system a bidder was obliged, for example, to bid for all the dry-goods needed in one class, *i. e.*, to make a price for every article in the long list called for, the bureau reserving the right to alter quantities to suit its requirements. Under this system the contract went year after year to one house, and was looked upon by the public as a practical monopoly, so much so that competition fell off, one house seeming always to have inside information from some one connected with the bureau. The original Board of Indian Commissioners aimed its first blow at this faulty system, and secured a reform in this particular by requiring bids to be made for each article separately. By this method only, a fair competition could be had. From this date a decided improvement in the manner of purchasing took place.

After the resignation of the original board, consisting of Messrs. Brunot, Stuart, Welsh, Dodge, Farwell, Bishop, and Campbell, in the early part of 1874, there was a change for the worse in the purchases for the year 1874, when a loose system of purchase and inspection again prevailed, and loud and earnest complaints were made, among which were those by Professor Marsh, on the inferior quality of all goods purchased. On the filling up of the board in July and August, 1874, the system of the original board was again established, and improved in some particulars.

The main action of the board has been in the interests of good government, and it has exerted a beneficial effect in reforming the service; and although it has had many difficulties to contend with within its organization, its influence has been salutary, and has tended to keep out abuses.

#### THE NEZ PERCÉ WAR.

The Nez Percés originally inhabited the country in Idaho lying between the Bitter Root and Blue Mountains, and extending from the Pelouse River on the north to the Salmon River and Valley on the south. By the treaty of June, 1855, signed by fifty-eight chiefs, headmen, and delegates, a portion of this Territory on the west and south was ceded to the United States, Chief Lawyer occupying the Kamiah Valley, Big Thunder the Lapwai, Timothy the Alpawai, Joseph the Wallowa, and Billy the Salmon River Valley.

Upon the discovery of gold in the fall of 1860 the reservation was soon overrun with settlers rushing to the mines, and to avoid a conflict between them and the Indians an agreement was entered into, but not confirmed by Congress, on the 10th of April, 1861, between Superintendent Geary and Agent Cain on the one part, and Chief Lawyer, with forty-seven chiefs, headmen, and delegates, on the other part,



whereby that portion of the reserve lying north of the Snake and Clearwater Rivers, the South Fork of the Clearwater, and the trail from said South Fork by the "Weipo root-ground" across the Bitter Root Mountains, was opened to the whites in common with the Indians for mining purposes. In defiance of law, and despite the protestations of the Indian agent, a town-site was laid off in October, 1861, on the reservation, and Lewiston, with a population of twelve hundred, sprung into existence. To this another grievance was added in the distribution of annuities, articles being supplied in inadequate quantities. In 1862, only 247 blankets were furnished the tribe, or one blanket to six Indians, and 4,393 yards of calico, which was less than two yards to each Indian. Giving a blanket to one Indian works no satisfaction to the other five, who receive none, and two yards of calico to each Indian affords but little help and no advancement; yet this was all that could be distributed owing to the meagre appropriations allowed.

By the spring of 1863 it was very evident that, from the change of circumstances and contact with whites, a new treaty was required to properly define and, if possible, curtail the limits of the reserve. Accordingly, on the 9th of June, 1863, Calvin H. Hale, Charles Hutchins, and S. D. Howe, commissioners on the part of the United States, and Chief Lawyer, whose opinion Governor Stevens held in higher esteem than that of any other Indian in the Territory, with fifty other chiefs and headmen, (twenty of whom were parties to the treaty of 1855,) on the part of the Nez Percés, made a new treaty, whereby the reserve was reduced to its present limits, excluding Wallowa, Salmon River, and Alpawai Valleys. After the conclusion of these negotiations, the Nez Percé tribe divided into two factions, viz, the treaty or peace party and the non-treaty or war party, the latter being led by Joseph, Looking-Glass, Big Thunder, White Bird, and Eagle from the Light. Chief Joseph and his band, utterly ignoring the treaty of 1863, continued to claim the Wallowa Valley, where he was tacitly permitted to roam without restraint, until the encroachments of white settlers induced the government to take some definite action respecting this band of non-treaty Nez Percés.

A commission, consisting of Hon. J. P. C. Shanks, Hon. T. W. Bennett, and Agent H. W. Reed, was appointed March 26, 1873, to investigate and report upon Indian affairs in Idaho; and Superintendent T. Odeneal and Agent J. B. Monteith were designated, February 7, and 25, 1873, respectively, as a special commission to make an investigation and hold a council with Chief Joseph and band, and other Indians occupying Wallowa Valley in Oregon, with a view to their removal, if practicable, to the Lapwai reserve. The first-named commission state the source of the then existing troubles with the Nez Percé Indians to have been the encroachment of whites upon their farming-lands and upon their fishery and hunting-grounds, as well as the actual settlement of four white men within the limits of the reduced reservation, in violation of treaty stipulations. The other commission held the removal of these roving Nez Percés to the Lapwai reservation to be impracticable.

So long as the Wallowa Valley remained unsettled, Chief Joseph and his followers retained it in quiet possession, under the full sway and influence of Smohalla and other "dreamers" or medicine-men, who held that the earth was a part of themselves, and that Chief Joseph had a right to roam wherever impulse or inclination led him. As a removal had been declared to be impracticable, and his right as a non-treaty Indian to occupy the Wallowa Valley was still mooted, it was deemed to be good policy, in avoidance of a conflict liable to be the result of

additional settlement, to declare the valley an Indian reservation, and thereby check further encroachment of settlers until some decisive action could be taken by Congress to remove the whites from Lapwai reserve, and to settle the non-treaty Indians thereon. Accordingly, on the 16th of June, 1873, the President declared the Wallowa Valley a reservation for the roving Nez Percé Indians, so long as they remained peaceable and committed no depredations on the settlers or their improvements. There being a number of settlers within the reservation thus set apart by the President, an appraisal of their improvements was made and submitted to the department to be recommended for appropriate legislation. Congress, however, failed to make any appropriation for the payment of the claims of these settlers, and Chief Joseph, after a lapse of two years, showed a disposition neither to settle upon the Wallowa reserve nor to respect the rights or property of the whites whom he encountered in his unrestricted roving. Having thus failed to secure the results contemplated by the issue of the order of June 16, 1873, the Indian Office then recommended a revocation of said order, which was signed by President Grant June 10, 1875.

Owing to the imminent danger of a conflict between the settlers and these roving Indians, growing out of the murder by the whites of one of Chief Joseph's band, and of the depredations upon the crops and stock of the whites by the Indians, a commission, consisting of D. H. Jerome, esq., Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard, Maj. H. Clay Wood, A. A. G., and William Stickney, esq. and A. C. Barstow, esq., of the board of Indian Commissioners, was appointed in October, 1876, by the Secretary of the Interior, Hon. Z. Chandler, to visit these Indians with a view to secure their permanent settlement upon the reservation, and their early entrance upon a civilized life, and to adjust the difficulties then existing between them and the settlers. The report of the commission, submitted December 1, 1876, (which accompanies this report, page, 183,) recommended, first, the return of the dreamers or medicine-men to the reserve, and, in case of refusal, their transportation to the Indian Territory; secondly, the speedy military occupation of the Wallowa Valley by a force adequate to suppress any outbreak, the agent in the mean time to continue his efforts in persuading them to settle upon the reserve; thirdly, failing to secure a quiet settlement upon the reserve, that forcible means be used to place them on it; and, fourthly, should depredations upon property or any overt act of hostility by the Indians be made, the employment of sufficient force to bring them into subjection and to place them on the reservation.

The department acted upon these recommendations, instructing the agent to hold interviews with these Indians, and also requesting the War Department to take military occupation of the valley in the interest of peace, and to co-operate with the agent in the effort to place Chief Joseph and his band in permanent homes upon the Lapwai reservation. General Howard, with agent Monteith, took charge of the proposed negotiations. Several interviews were held with Chief Joseph, but owing to the pernicious influence of the dreamers—Smohalla especially—no suggestion from the Indian agent seemed to Chief Joseph worthy of consideration; and it becoming evident to Agent Monteith that all negotiations for the peaceful removal of Joseph and his band, with other non-treaty Nez Percé Indians, to the Lapwai Indian reservation in Idaho must fail of a satisfactory adjustment, General Howard was placed in full control of all further attempts for their removal.

He held three councils with these Indians, on the 3d, 4th, and 7th of May last respectively, in which Joseph, Looking-Glass, and White Bird,

the three chief leaders of all the non-treaty Indians, agreed to go upon the reservation with their several bands. In accordance with this agreement, arrangements were made to visit the several localities on the reserve suitable for the settlement of their bands. The first visit was made on the 8th of May, to the valley of the Lapwai, for a location for Joseph and his band. The next day Looking-Glass and White Bird visited the valley of the Clearwater, at the mouth of Kamiah Creek. Here, among the Kamiah Indians, Looking-Glass proposed to settle upon the spare lands of this valley. On the 10th of May they proceeded some sixteen or eighteen miles up the Clearwater, where they found a country abounding in wood, water, and grass, with plenty of arable land. Encouraged by Looking-Glass, White Bird settled upon this as his location. Having accomplished this part of their plans, the Indians met on the 15th of May, at Fort Lapwai, to hold a final council in regard to the removal of their bands to these localities, and agreed to remove their stock and settle thereon in thirty days. So confident were General Howard, Inspector Watkins, and Agent Monteith of the honesty of purpose of the Indians as displayed in their councils, and their definite selection of homes, that they felt justified in telegraphing the successful termination of any danger of an outbreak, and the approaching peaceable removal of all non-treaty Indians to suitable homes within the limits of the reservation.

One day, however, prior to the expiration of the time fixed for their removal (namely, June 14, 1877,) open hostilities by these Indians began by the murder of twenty-one white men and women on White Bird Creek, near Mount Idaho, in revenge for the murder of one of their tribe. The few troops under the command of General Howard were ordered out at once, and on the 17th of June Captain Perry made the first attack in a cañon of Hangman's Creek, near Spokane, 75 miles east of Lewiston, losing thirty-four men. On the 4th of July the attack was renewed by Colonels Berry and Whipple at Kamiah, near Cottonwood on Salmon River, with a loss of thirteen men. The next battle was under the immediate command of General Howard, which occurred on the 12th of July, on the South Fork of the Clearwater, near the mouth of Cottonwood Creek, the government sustaining a loss of eleven killed and twenty-six wounded. On the 19th of July the Indians were reported as having fled on the Lolo trail to the buffalo country east of the Bitter Root Mountains, having crossed the Clearwater 20 miles below Kamiah. At this juncture, Joseph showed a disposition to surrender, Red Heart and twenty-eight followers having voluntarily given themselves up; but the threatening attitude of White Bird compelled him to abandon this design and join the others in their flight to the Bitter Root Mountains. By this parley of Joseph, the Indians gained four days' advance of the troops which were sent in their pursuit. By forced marches, however, General Gibbon, on the 9th of August, came upon the Nez Percé camp, at Big Hole Pass, Montana Territory, 135 miles from Missoula, making an immediate attack. Both sides lost heavily. General Gibbon himself was wounded and sustained a loss of seven officers and fifty-three men. From this battle-field the Indians fled down the Bannack trail to the vicinity of Bannack City, where they turned southwesterly to Horse Prairie, and proceeded on to Old Fort Lemhi, on the Mormon Fork of Salmon River, south of Salmon City. After passing into Idaho, the hostiles again turned eastward and crossed into Montana, evidently making their way up Henry's Fork of Snake River, in the vicinity of Lake Henry, toward the Yellowstone Park, with General Howard in pursuit.



Instructions were issued to General Terry that if the hostiles should reach the park and cross into the Big Horn country, on the passes of the Stinkingwater, Colonel Miles should be ordered to attack them. The Indians made an attack upon General Howard at Camp Meadow, near Lake Henry, capturing some one hundred horses, one-third of which were, however, retaken after the battle, in which General Howard lost one man killed and seven wounded. On the 27th of August, the Nez Percés crossed the Yellowstone above the falls, at the upper end of a cañon in the National Park, on their way to Wind River.

Colonel Sturgis was directed to leave the Crow agency for the Clark River Valley to capture the Nez Percés. On the 13th of September he had a battle with them on Cañon Creek, Clark's Fork, near the Yellowstone, in which but few men were killed and wounded, but the Indians lost heavily in men and ponies. The Indians were evidently making for the Judith Mountain, with Sturgis and Sanford in pursuit, followed by General Howard. They crossed the Missouri River at Cow Island on the 23d September, and entered the pass between Bear's Paw and the Little Rocky Mountains on the 28th, carrying many wounded. On the route from the Yellowstone to the Missouri River, the Nez Percés encountered the Crow scouts, who made a sudden charge upon them, capturing large numbers of their ponies and mules, as well as killing and wounding many of their men. General Miles, who had been ordered to intercept, did not strike their trail till they had crossed the Missouri. As the hostile Nez Percés were coming out of the Bear's Paw Mountains, on the 3d of October, General Miles moved his command rapidly to Snake Creek, met, and surprised their camp at eight o'clock in the morning, capturing about six hundred horses, mules, and ponies. This engagement was the severest blow the Indians had yet received. Besides the loss of their horses, they lost seventeen killed, including Looking-Glass and Joseph's brother and three other chiefs, and forty wounded. After this day's battle Joseph resorted to diplomacy, and gave his solemn pledge that he would surrender, but did not do so, evidently waiting for aid from other Indians. This failing him, and General Miles renewing the attack the next day, he was compelled to end the long and severe struggle on the 5th of October by an unconditional surrender of all his forces.

Upon the capture of Joseph and his Indians, the first question that arises is, "What shall be done with them?" Humanity prompts us to send them back and place them on the Nez Percé reservation, as Joseph and his followers have shown themselves to be brave men and skillful soldiers, who, with one exception, have observed the rules of civilized warfare, and have not mutilated their dead enemies.

There is, however, an insuperable difficulty in the way, owing to the fact that at the beginning of the outbreak of the Nez Percé war, twenty-one whites in the immediate vicinity of Joseph's home were murdered in cold blood by the Indians, and six white women were outraged. Because of these crimes, there would be no peace nor safety for Joseph and his Indians on their old reservation, or in its vicinity, as the friends and relatives of the victims would wage an unrelenting war upon the offenders. But for these foul crimes these Indians would be sent back to the reservation in Idaho. Now, however, they will have to be sent to the Indian Territory; and this will be no hardship to them, as the difference in the temperature between that latitude and their old home is inconsiderable.

The gallant achievement of General Miles in the capture of these Indians has had a decided and beneficial influence on other hostile tribes. It is mainly owing to this influence that the Sioux have quietly assented to the removal they before refused to make.



## THE SIOUX WAR. •

The causes which led in February, 1876, to a military campaign against that portion of the Sioux Nation, known as the non-treaty Sioux, or followers of Sitting Bull, were fully detailed in the last annual report of this office,\* as also the fact that after the opening of hostilities they received large accessions to their number from the agency Sioux. This report showed that such desertions were largely due to the uneasiness which the Indians had long felt on account of the infraction of treaty stipulations by the white invasion of the Black Hills, seriously aggravated at the most critical period by irregular and insufficient issues of rations, necessitated by inadequate and delayed appropriations.

Of this campaign a full and detailed account will of course be found in the reports of the honorable Secretary of War. It has, however, seemed to me proper to present herewith a brief outline of its principal events, in order that the records of the Indian Department may contain, at least, a summary of the most important Indian war of recent date, and one which has involved every interest of the largest tribe with which this office has to deal. The campaign was carried on for the most part in the region south of the Yellowstone, between the Big Horn and Powder Rivers, in Montana and Wyoming. It opened with an attack made upon an Indian camp on the Powder River, March 17th, 1876, by forces under General Crook, who had approached from the north by way of Forts Reno and Phil Kearney. After this attack the troops returned to Fort Fetterman, March 26th, and remained there until the last of May, when they again started out, pursuing the same route as before, and on June 17th engaged in an all-day fight with the hostiles near the head of the Rosebud, after which they went into camp, and General Crook sent for reinforcements, which arrived August 4th.

About the middle of May a force of about one thousand men under General Terry left Fort Abraham Lincoln and ascended the Yellowstone to the mouth of the Rosebud. There the Seventh Cavalry, numbering 600 men, commanded by General Custer, left General Terry with orders to proceed up the Rosebud and across to the Little Big Horn. General Terry then proceeded to the mouth of the Big Horn, where he was met by a body of 450 men under General Gibbon, which had marched from Fort Ellis down the Yellowstone. The combined forces ascended the Big Horn to the mouth of the Little Big Horn, which latter stream they also ascended, and arrived June 27th at a point about forty miles above its mouth. Here they found that two days previous the forces under General Custer had had an engagement on this ground with the hostiles, which had resulted in the entire destruction of five companies under General Custer's immediate command; and that by their arrival the remaining seven companies, under Major Reno, had narrowly escaped sharing the same fate. The troops then returned to the mouth of the Big Horn, leaving behind 259 dead and carrying with them 53 wounded.

A month later, July 26th, at the request of Lieutenant-General Sheridan, the Interior Department conceded to the military the supervision of the Lower Brulé, Cheyenne River, and Standing Rock agencies; and military officers were made acting agents at the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies.

About the same time, General Terry, who had meanwhile received reinforcements, descended the Yellowstone to the Rosebud, and ascended the Rosebud 36 miles, where, August 10th, he joined General Crook. The

\* A still further account of the same is contained in Senate Ex. Doc. No. 52, 1st sess. 44th Congress.

Indians, however, took this opportunity to escape in the direction of Tongue River. The trail was followed down the Tongue, across to the Powder River, and down the Powder to its mouth. At this point, on August 25th, the two forces separated, General Terry going north of the Yellowstone to prevent escape in that direction. General Crook followed the trail southeast toward the Black Hills until it became so scattered as to be indistinguishable. During this pursuit, on September 14th, General Crook's advanced column surprised and attacked a village of thirty lodges near Slim Buttes, 180 miles from the Cheyenne River agency. This was followed up by an attack on his main column by the band of Crazy Horse. The troops then came into the vicinity of the Black Hills, and soon after assisted in disarming the agency Indians of Red Cloud and Spotted Tail. General Terry likewise disarmed and dismounted the Indians at Cheyenne River and Standing Rock.

The main body of the hostiles under Crazy Horse went in small companies toward the Yellowstone, near the Powder River, then up the Yellowstone to the Tongue River, and down that river to a point near Suicide Creek, where a winter camp was made in the heart of the buffalo country. This constituted the headquarters of the hostiles under Crazy Horse until March, 1877, when the camp removed to the Powder River. Another portion, under Sitting Bull, took a more northerly course toward the Yellowstone and Glendive Creek. The winter camp of this chief was about two hundred miles north of the Tongue River toward the Dry Fork of the Missouri. He seems to have made frequent trips between the camps for consultation and to distribute ammunition, which he obtained by trade with the Red River half-breeds near the British boundary.

On the 18th of October a large force under Sitting Bull attacked a supply-train near Glendive Creek, ran off sixty mules, and retreated across the Yellowstone in the direction of Fort Peck. This movement was anticipated by Colonel Miles, who, with troops belonging to the just-completed cantonment at the mouth of Tongue River, started to intercept them, and came upon their camp October 21. Under a flag of truce presented by the Indians, two councils were held with Sitting Bull and other leading men, at which the latter reiterated their old desire to be independent of the United States, their indifference to any government aid in the way of supplies and annuities, and their wish to be connected with agencies only to the extent of trading in ammunition; nor would they give any pledges of good faith. The second day's council was immediately followed by an engagement, in which the Indians were driven from their position and fled, closely pursued by the troops, a distance of 42 miles, until in the vicinity of Bad Route Creek, on the other side of the Yellowstone, the main body consisting of Minneconjoux and Sans Arcs, sued for peace on the terms which five days before they had rejected—unconditional surrender—and delivered up five of their number as hostages, viz, Red Skirt, White Bull, Black Eagle, Sun Rise, and Foolish Thunder. During the flight Sitting Bull, with his immediate followers, succeeded in breaking away to the left, and escaped in the direction of Fort Peck. The hostages were taken to the Cheyenne River agency, and their people, estimated at from four hundred to six hundred lodges, were placed, under the direction of Bull Eagle, Small Bear, and Bull, and ordered to reach the Cheyenne River agency not later than December 2, five days being allowed them to provide a supply of buffalo-meat, and thirty to make the march. This arrangement seems to have been made in good faith by some of the leading men taking part in it; but their influence over the others was

not great enough to prevent any but the immediate relatives of the hostages from again joining the hostile camp.

On the 15th of November a new expedition, under General Crook, started from Fort Fetterman to again follow up Crazy Horse. On the 25th of that month a detached camp of Cheyennes was struck by a portion of his troops under General Mackenzie, on the west fork of the Powder River, which resulted in the complete destruction of the village, and the loss to the Indians of all their ponies and camp equipage. The expedition then went down the Belle Fourche, and about the 1st of January returned to the cantonment, near Old Fort Reno.

On the 16th of December, five Sioux chiefs from the hostile camp on Tongue River, followed at a distance by twenty or thirty other Indians, approached the Tongue River post bearing the white flag; but while passing the camp of Crow scouts the five leaders were surrounded by twelve of their old enemies and instantly killed, whereupon their companions fled. The Crows were forthwith disarmed, and twelve of their horses, with other gifts, were immediately dispatched to the friends and relatives of those who had been killed. These presents were accompanied by assurances that no white man had taken part in the outrage. The Indians, though at first inclined to doubt the genuineness of these protestations, have since expressed their full belief that the troops were in no way responsible for the affair, and report their errand to have been to return some stolen horses.

After the surrender of October 27, Colonel Miles continued his operations against Sitting Bull. By sending three companies north of the Missouri and three others south, between the Muscle Shell and the Dry Fork of the Missouri, and four more to operate on the Dry Fork, he succeeded on the 18th of December in striking the hostile camp near the head of the Red Water, Sitting Bull having crossed the Missouri near Wolf Point. The Indians were driven south across the Yellowstone, and escaped with the loss of all their ponies and camp equipage.

The next move was made by Colonel Miles on the camp of six hundred lodges, under Crazy Horse, in the valley of the Tongue River. They were found below Suicide or Hanging Woman's Creek, and after skirmishes on the 1st, 3d, and 7th of January, 1877, and a five-hours' engagement on the 8th, were driven from their position, but, owing to worn-out army trains, could not be followed. On the 7th of May, Colonel Miles surprised and attacked a village of fifty lodges, under Lame Deer, near the mouth of the Rosebud. The village was well supplied with ponies, camp equipage, and dried meat; all of which were captured. In July following, raids were made by members of Lame Deer's band on settlers, surveying parties, and wagon trains in the vicinity of the Belle Fourche and the boundary-line of Wyoming.

On the 11th January, 1877, information was received from Inspector Walsh, commanding the detachment of mounted police at Cypress Hills, Canada, that one hundred and nine lodges of American Sioux had crossed the Canadian boundary near Wood Mountain, and were camped on the British side, and that they declared themselves to be desirous of peace and to have no intention of returning to the United States to carry on war. Later the number was reported to have been increased to over two hundred lodges, and they had been joined by Sitting Bull. On the 20th of June, 1877, the honorable Privy Council of Canada, with the approval of the governor-general, officially notified the United States Government of the presence of these Indians within the British Possessions, stating that owing to their destitute condition permits for the purchase of limited quantities of ammunition had been granted them,



but that their presence was a source of grave apprehension and anxiety on the part of both the Indian and white population of that part of Canada, and requesting the United States Government, without delay, to "take such steps as will induce these Indians, and any others who may similarly cross the boundary-line, to return to their reserves in the United States territory."

In accordance with this request a commission, consisting of General A. H. Terry and A. J. Lawrence, esq., was appointed by the President in September last to proceed to Fort Walsh and negotiate with Sitting Bull for his peaceful return to the United States and settlement at some agency. At the council held on the 17th of October, Sitting Bull and his chiefs declined all proposals made by the commission, and announced their desire and intention always to remain within the British Possessions. After the close of the council, the Canadian authorities conferred with the Indians, warning them that after the extinction of the buffalo no help whatever beyond protection could be expected from the British Government, and that a crossing of the line by any of their young men with hostile intent would be considered an act of hostility by both governments. With this full understanding the Indians adhered to their former decision, and the commission returned, and Sitting Bull and his adherents are no longer considered wards of this government.

During the progress of the Sioux campaign, in the fall of 1876, small parties began to deliver themselves up at the different agencies, laying down their arms, with the declaration that they were "tired of war." Other parties who surrendered in the following spring so generally represented that sentiment to be shared by the main body of hostiles that the chief Spotted Tail agreed to visit in person the hostile camp, accompanied by 250 subchiefs and headmen, and urge the return of his people to their agency and allegiance. His return in April with a following of 1,100 attested the remarkable success of his mission; and for this eminent service, which virtually ended the Sioux war, and his unswerving loyalty throughout the whole campaign, some suitable testimonial should be tendered him.

In the following month most of the Cheyennes and 899 Indians under Crazy Horse surrendered at Red Cloud agency. Others found their way into the cantonment on Tongue River, and finally, in September last, Lame Deer's band of 500 gave up the contest.

#### THE SIOUX COMMISSION.

In the months of September and October, 1876, the various Sioux agencies were visited by a commission, appointed under act of August 15 of that year, to negotiate with the Sioux an agreement to surrender that portion of the Sioux reservation which included the Black Hills and certain hunting privileges outside that reserve guaranteed by the treaty of 1868; to grant a right of way across their reserve; and to provide for the removal of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies from Northwestern Nebraska to the Missouri River. The commission was also authorized to take steps to gain the consent of the Sioux to their removal to the Indian Territory.

From their report, which was published as an appendix to the last annual report of this office, it will be seen that the commission were successful in all the negotiations with which they were charged; and that the Indians made every concession that was desired by the government, although we were engaged at that very time in fighting their relatives and friends. On behalf of the United States, the agreement



thus entered into provided for subsisting the Sioux on a stated ration until they should become self-supporting, for furnishing schools, and all necessary aid and instruction in agriculture and the mechanical arts, and for the allotment of lands in severalty. The agreement was ratified by Congress February 28, 1877.

Representatives from the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies with two of the commissioners visited the Indian Territory as a preliminary to a practical consideration of the subject of removal thither. Whether it is probable that by following up the matter on the return of the delegation, any portion of the Indians of those agencies could have been induced to adopt as a home the country which they visited, I am unable to say. Any effort in that direction was promptly forestalled by a provision in the act of February 28, by which Congress explicitly prohibited "the removal of any portion of the Sioux Indians to the Indian Territory, until the same shall be authorized by an act of Congress hereafter enacted."

## REMOVALS.

### REMOVAL OF RED CLOUD AND SPOTTED TAIL AGENCIES.

In May last D. H. Jerome, of the Board of Indian Commissioners, Lieutenant-Colonel P. Lugenbeel, First Infantry, U. S. A., and J. H. Hammond, superintendent of Indian affairs for Dakota, were appointed a commission to select locations on the Missouri River for the new Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies. For the former, the site chosen is the junction of Yellow Medicine and Missouri Rivers, and at that point agency buildings have just been erected. For the latter, the old Ponca reserve was decided upon, where the agency dwellings, store-houses, one hundred and fifty Indian houses, and five hundred acres of cultivated fields, left vacant by the Poncas, offer special advantages for present quarters.

Notwithstanding their consent given to the commission, to hereafter receive supplies on the Missouri River, the Spotted Tail and Red Cloud Indians persisted in making strenuous objection to such removal, in which they were seconded by the surrendered "hostiles," who were not parties to the agreement. Their earnest desire to talk with the President in regard to the matter was finally gratified, and a delegation of twenty-three chiefs and leading men of the Sioux and Northern Arapahoes visited this city for that purpose, in the latter part of September last. The interview failed of results satisfactory to the Sioux, since by law and treaty no concession could be made by the President or the department beyond a promise to examine, next spring, the country lying along the Cheyenne and White Rivers, and to endeavor to find on them suitable locations for farming purposes.

The removal of fourteen thousand Sioux Indians at this season of the year, a distance of three hundred miles from their old agencies in Nebraska to their new quarters near the Missouri River, is not a pleasant matter to contemplate. Neither the present Secretary of the Interior, nor the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs is responsible for the movement, but they have carried out the law faithfully, though reluctantly. The removal is being made in accordance with the act of August 15, 1876. (Stat. 19, p. 191.) It is proper to say here, that I cannot but look on the necessity thus imposed by law on the executive branch of the government as an unfortunate one, and the consequences ought to be remedied as speedily as possible.

Let us for a moment consider that the Spotted Tail agency was in 1871 on the west bank of the Missouri River, where the whites became exceedingly troublesome, and the river afforded abundant facilities for the introduction of intoxicating liquors. In 1874 the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies were removed to, what a subsequent survey proved to be, the State of Nebraska, the former agency 165 miles from Cheyenne and the latter 108 miles from Sidney, the nearest points on the Union Pacific Railroad. Here the usual ill fortune attending the removal of these Indians was again exemplified, in placing the agencies on absolutely barren land, where there was no possibility of cultivating the soil, no hope of their being enabled to become self-supporting, and where they have of necessity been kept in the hopeless condition of paupers.

In the hope of placing these Indians upon arable land, where they might become civilized and self-supporting, the determination was hastily taken to remove them back to the Missouri River. This step was undertaken without a proper examination of other points on the reservation, where it is stated, on good authority, that a sufficient quantity of excellent wheat-lands can be found on either bank of the White River running eastward into the Missouri, and where, also, there is timber sufficient in quantity and quality for all practical purposes. This, however, should be fully determined before another movement of these Indians is attempted.

The Indian chiefs, in their interview with the President in September last, begged that they might not be sent to the Missouri River, as whisky-drinking, and other demoralization, would be the consequence. This was the best judgment of the best men of the tribe, but the necessity was one that the President could not control. The provisions and supplies for the ensuing winter had been placed according to law on the Missouri, and, owing to the lateness of the season, it was impossible to remove them to the old agencies. Accordingly the necessities of the case compelled the removal of these Indians in the midst of the snows and storms of early winter, which have already set in.

#### REMOVAL OF THE NORTHERN CHEYENNES AND ARAPAHOS.

These Indians for several years past have been reported as receiving rations with the Sioux, at Red Cloud agency, but as "belonging" with their southern brethren in the Indian Territory, whom they could not be induced to join by any persuasion or command unsupported by force.

The same difference between the disposition of the two tribes has been shown during the Sioux war that was manifested in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe war of 1874 and 1875 in the Indian Territory. The whole body of the Cheyennes took prompt and active part in hostilities, while the Arapahoes, almost without exception, remained loyal to the government. After the surrender of the main portion of this tribe, the Cheyennes were suddenly seized by a desire to remove to the Indian Territory. This unexpected announcement was followed by prompt action, and on the 28th of May last, 937 Cheyennes left Red Cloud agency under military escort, and after 70 days' journey reported at Fort Reno, and were turned over to the Cheyenne and Arapaho agent.

In accordance with their earnest request made to the President during the recent visit of the delegation in this city, permission was given the Northern Arapahoes to join the Shoshones on the Wind River reserve in Wyoming. In a formal council held last month by Agent

Irwin with the Shoshones, their consent to the arrangement desired by the Arapahoes was obtained, and the removal of the latter is now in progress.

#### REMOVAL AND OUTBREAK OF THE SOUTHERN APACHES.

After the removal in June, 1876, of 325 Chiricahua Apaches to San Carlos, the Chiricahua reserve was abolished, and the military commander of Arizona requested to treat as hostile all Indians found in that locality. Raids by the renegades, of whom Pionsenay, Heronemo, Nolgee, and Hoo were chiefs, became frequent. Many lives were taken, much property stolen or destroyed, and by February, 1877, the old reign of terror seemed to have returned to the southeastern portion of Arizona. In March last it was definitely ascertained that not only were the renegades re-enforced by Indians from the Hot Springs reservation in New Mexico, but also that that reserve was being used as a harbor of refuge for the outlaws.

Agent Clum was accordingly instructed to proceed to the Hot Springs reserve with a force of San Carlos Indian police, arrest the renegades, and remove the Southern Apache Indians to the San Carlos reservation, in Arizona. He reached Oji Caliente with 103 police on the 20th of April. He found on the reserve next day 434 Indians, among them Heronemo, Gordo, and others implicated in raids, of whom he arrested 14. On the 1st of May, 453 disarmed and dismounted Indians, escorted by a company of cavalry, left the reserve *en route* for the San Carlos agency, and all other Indians belonging to the agency were declared renegades. The reserve was restored to the public domain and the buildings placed in the care of the military until disposed of by the General Land Office under sections 2122 and 2123 of the Revised Statutes. In effecting this removal, every possible assistance was rendered by the military commander of New Mexico, under authority to use for that purpose all the infantry and cavalry which could be safely taken from other points in the Territory. The strong force displayed, and the skillful posting of troops around the reserve, convinced the Indians of the folly of either refusing to surrender arms or of attempting to escape by flight. On reaching San Carlos, May 17th, they were located on the Gila River, and it was hoped that no more trouble would be occasioned by this hitherto most intractable of all the Apache bands. Some of the prisoners were kept in irons, and all were compelled to work at whatever labor was required around the agency.

Although active scouting after renegades was carried on in Southeast Arizona and Southwest New Mexico, raiding, to a greater or less extent, did not cease throughout the summer. On the 26th of May, a reward of \$100 was offered for the capture of Pionsenay, (nine of his band had surrendered themselves at San Carlos two weeks previous,) and in July authority was granted this office for the employment of additional police from the San Carlos Indians, to be used for scouting service.

On the 2d of September, a majority of the Hot Springs Indians and a portion of the Chiricahuas, numbering in all about 300, suddenly left the San Carlos reserve. They were pursued and overtaken next day by volunteers from the agency Indians, who fought the fugitives till their ammunition was exhausted, and brought back to the agency 30 women and children and 28 animals. The fugitives then struck a settlement in New Mexico, killing 8 persons and stealing some horses, and immediately all the available troops in that Territory were put into the



field against them. On the 10th of September a second engagement occurred between the renegades and a party of San Carlos police, which was in advance of a force of United States troops and Indian scouts enlisted by the War Department, whom they had joined in the pursuit. The loss to the hostiles was reported to have been 12 killed and 13 captured. On the 13th of last month 3 chiefs with 187 Apaches surrendered at Fort Wingate, finding themselves unable to successfully carry on war in a country thoroughly occupied by United States soldiers and Indian scouts. These, with 51 who have since surrendered, have been taken to the old Hot Springs reservation, where their final disposition will be decided upon. Active scouting must still be continued, in order to secure to Southeastern Arizona and Southwestern New Mexico freedom from raids made by other renegades who were outlawed at the time of the Southern Apache and Chiricahua removals.

#### REMOVAL OF THE PONCAS.

The unfortunate location of the Poncas on account of their exposure to unfriendly contact with the Sioux, which has been a matter of frequent comment in the annual reports of this office, has led to the removal of that tribe to the Indian Territory, in accordance with provisions contained in the last two Indian appropriation bills.

As the initiative step, Inspector Kemble in January last visited the Poncas to obtain their consent to a settlement among the Osages. They at first disclaimed any wish to remove and finally agreed to look at the Indian Territory, but were informed that the expense of sending a delegation could not be incurred without consent on their part to a surrender of their Dakota lands. Such consent was given by the Poncas in formal council, on the 27th of January, with the understanding that after the return of the delegation, final negotiations should be completed in Washington. Unfortunately the delegation of ten chiefs, on account of the failure of the Osages to show hospitality, inclement weather, and other causes, became disheartened at the outset, declined the friendly advances of the Kaws, refused to look farther, scarcely noticed the rich lands along the Arkansas River, and on reaching Arkansas City, eight left in the night on foot for the Ponca agency, which they reached in forty days. The other two, with the inspector, their agent, and Rev. S. D. Hinman who had accompanied the delegation, selected that northeast part of the Quapaw reserve which was set apart in 1875 for the location of the "captive" Indians of the Territory.

On their return, they found the tribe divided in sentiment, the more civilized portion, consisting of the half-breeds and many full bloods, favoring removal, the others opposing it; the opposition being constantly strengthened through the unwarrantable interference of outside parties, insomuch that before the starting of that half of the tribe which had signified a willingness to remove, forty-five troops were sent from Fort Randall for their protection from the terrorizing tactics of the other party. The adverse influence, however, so far prevailed that only one hundred and seventy crossed the Niobrara on the 17th of April. Among them were two of the three chiefs now living who made the tribal treaties with the United States in 1817 and 1826. The train containing the agency supplies had preceded, and had already reached Columbus, Nebr. The misfortunes which attended every step of their journey southward, are thus described by the Inspector Kemble.

The party reached Columbus, Nebr., *en route* for the Indian territory, April 28th, having been thirteen days in making the journey from the agency thither, a distance



of 135 miles. The weather had been most unpropitious; rain, snow, high water, and heavy roads were encountered on nearly every day's march. The party moved down from Columbus under my direction, as far as the Otoe agency, following the Big Blue River, through Nebraska. The continuous rains rendered it impossible to make the daily marches contemplated and provided for in the contract. Our average day's travel to this point was a fraction over eleven miles. There were days when it was impracticable to go forward. On the Otoe reservation we were greatly impeded by water, the streams being all unbridged. We were delayed here nearly a week.

On taking charge of the expedition, I had deemed it expedient to organize a small police force from among the Indians, not less for the protection of our own property than that of others along the road, and for the prevention of whisky traffic and its consequent disorders. The entire march was made without disturbance of the peace, or the destruction of private property beyond the value of ten dollars. The few sick were cared for among ourselves. The Indians moved with cheerful alacrity, and gave me no trouble beyond the petty annoyances inseparable from the management of a large family of children. Our worst enemy was the weather, which could hardly have been more unfavorable or trying.

On the 29th of May we reached the Neosho, down which stream I intended to move. The bad weather continuing, caused me to deflect from its course after reaching Iola. Rain, thunder and lightning still hung along the line of march. The roads were in a terrible state, and high streams continually presented formidable obstacles to our progress. The Indians behaved well under all these adverse circumstances; but our journey was becoming a very long and expensive one. The contract under which the Poncas were being moved allowed the discontinuance of teams at any point on the road where loads could be lightened, or diminished transportation was possible. But the almost unprecedented storms and heavy roads had so broken down our light Indian work-stock that I was under the necessity of turning in the hired teams to haul their loads as fast as a reduction of supplies gave us "spares."

We arrived at the new location selected for the Poncas, June 12th. Our misfortunes *en route* had culminated at the Osage Mission, June 8th, in our whole train getting hemmed in by rising waters, from which the only mode of extrication was a rapid forced march and detour around, near the heads of the streams. We struck the railroad leading to Baxter Springs two days afterward, and thence southward our course was easy. The Indians with me appeared exceedingly well pleased with their new home. Along the way they had not infrequently showed their doubts and anxiety respecting the country to which they were being taken, and which *not one of them had ever seen*. They immediately began the selection of their individual sites for farms and houses, and furnished willing gangs of field hands to cultivate the three hundred acres of corn which had been planted in expectation of their arrival, and which we found in fine condition. The time consumed in the march was fifty-nine days.

It having been determined that the removal of the remainder of the tribe must now be insisted upon, troops were ordered to the Ponca agency. But it was decided to attempt to forestall the need of their presence by sending back the Ponca agent, Mr. Lawrence, with his successor, Agent Howard, to again urge upon the Indians a quiet compliance with the wishes of the government. They so far succeeded as to be able to request that the four companies who had started for the agency be recalled, and on the 16th of May the last Ponca crossed the Niobrara and turned his face southward. At Columbus, the twenty-five soldiers who had remained at the agency after the departure of the first party, and had accompanied the second party to that point, returned to Dakota. The succession of disasters which befell this second party on their sixty-five days' march are fully detailed in the report of Agent Howard appended hereto, page 68.

The plan of taking the Indians overland with their ponies was adopted with a view to economy and at the express desire of the Indians. The unprecedented weather encountered made the expense of the removal much greater than if rail and water transportation had been used. As a consequence, that portion of the fund appropriated for the removal of the Poncas, with which it was intended to begin the work of settling them in their new location, is materially reduced. Unless funds are speedily secured and made immediately available, it is feared that much suffering, owing to the change of climate and exposure to the elements,

will be undergone by these Indians during the coming winter. Even with most ample provision on the part of the government, it will be difficult for some time to place these Indians in comfortable quarters.

The adjustment of their land-titles is a matter of prime importance. Legislation should be secured at the earliest practicable day, providing for giving the Poncas full compensation for the land, houses, and other property and improvements relinquished by them, the funds thus procured to be applied, 1st, to the purchase of the lands on which the Poncas shall be permanently located, and, 2d, to the civilization of the tribe. As has been remarked above, the Ponca reserve has already been taken possession of for the benefit of the Sioux.

The final location of the Poncas is not yet decided upon. A delegation of the tribe recently visited Washington, and presented to the President their earnest request to be allowed to return to their old reservation in Dakota or to join the Omahas, a kindred tribe, in Nebraska. The obvious unwisdom and even impossibility of removing Indians from the Indian Territory necessitated a refusal of their request; but they were given permission to select a permanent home upon any unoccupied lands in the Territory which the government still owns. They were urged to take immediate steps to effect a settlement of the matter, and were, promised, as soon as the locality should be decided upon and Congress should provide the necessary funds, such assistance in the way of schools, houses, stock, seeds, tools, agricultural implements, &c., as would enable them to more than replace the property and improvements unwillingly relinquished in Dakota; but they were made distinctly to understand that all assistance by the government would be in the line of teaching them self-helpfulness, and would be conditioned on exertions put forth by themselves in that direction.

It seems desirable that they should leave their present location in the northeastern part of the Indian Territory in order to seek a place farther removed from the border, and it is presumed that they will settle on that tract east of the Pawnees which lies between the forks of the Cimarron and Arkansas Rivers, and which is probably in all respects as desirable a district as is now unoccupied. It contains 105,456 acres, which must be purchased of the Cherokees in accordance with provisions of article 16 of the treaty with that nation dated July 19, 1866, by which they ceded to the United States a large region of country west of the 96th meridian, upon which friendly Indians should thereafter be settled.

#### REMOVAL OF QUAPAWS.

Should the Poncas, however, remain where they now are, it will be necessary, before a purchase of Quapaw lands can be made for them, that action be had by Congress authorizing a negotiation with the Quapaw Indians for the cession of the whole or a portion of their reservation, and their removal to and consolidation with the Osages, as recommended in the last annual report of this office. It is understood that the majority of this small tribe have already *de facto* "removed," and have settled among the Osages. It is believed that the best interests of the Quapaws will be promoted by such removal, irrespective of any consideration of the possible necessities of the Poncas.

#### KLAMATH INDIAN RESERVATION.

An act of Congress approved July 2, 1864, (13 Stats., p. 355,) granted to the State of Oregon, to aid in the construction of a military wagon-

road from Eugene City, by way of Middle Fork of Willamette River and the most feasible pass in the Cascade Range of mountains, near Diamond Peak, to the eastern boundary of the State, alternate sections of public lands, designated by odd sections, for three sections in width on each side of said road.

Subsequently, on the 14th of October, 1864, a treaty was concluded between the United States and the Klamath and Modoc tribes and Ya-hooskin band of Snake Indians, which, however, was not ratified till February 17, 1870, (16 Stats., p. 707,) by the terms of the first article of which the United States recognized the existence of the Indian title or claim to the region of country therein described, by having the Indians cede and relinquish their right, title, and claim thereto to the United States, with the proviso "that the following-described tract within the country ceded by the treaty shall, until otherwise directed by the President of the United States, be set apart as an Indian reservation." Then follows a description of the tract of country reserved, known as the Klamath Indian reservation in Oregon.

The route of the said wagon-road passes through the entire length of the tract of country reserved for these Indians. On the 4th of November, 1874, the General Land Office advised this office that the odd sections falling within the Indian reservation had been approved to the State for the benefit of said road, as follows:

	Acres.
April 21, 1871 .....	51, 248. 56
December 8, 1871 .....	37, 414. 51
April 2, 1873 .....	4, 487. 34
Total .....	93, 150. 41

Under date of the 28th of December, 1874, Mr. B. J. Pengra, agent for the parties in interest, stated that these lands granted to the State of Oregon by the act of July 2, 1864, were, by the legislative assembly of said State, in September following, granted to the Oregon Military Road Company, by whom they have recently been conveyed to said Pengra of Oregon, and by him to Nicholas Lunning, Edgar Mills, N. D. Rideout, W. H. Parks, G. W. Colby, W. C. Belcher, John Boggs, and others, of California; that said owners of the grant had instructed him to propose, as an equitable settlement of the matter and to indemnify them for the lands taken by the government, that Congress pass an act at its present session allowing said owners, in lieu of their lands embraced in the Klamath reservation, to locate an equal number of acres of any vacant government lands elsewhere, &c.

This matter was before the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress, in House bill 1316, but no definite action was taken.

A report was made to the department on the 29th of February, 1876, giving the views of this office on this bill and questions involved therein, with several propositions for their adjustment, one of which was for authority to negotiate an agreement between the road company, the Indians, and the government whereby the company may receive such a fair and equitable assignment of lands within the Indian reservation and lying in a compact body, as will be an equivalent in area and value to the alternate sections within the reserve now claimed by said company. The Indian reservation contains over one million of acres of land, while the number of Indians is but little in excess of one thousand. One hundred and thirty thousand acres, or an area equal to the quantity that may be found to be lawfully claimed by the road company within the reserve, could be relinquished in compact form to said com-



pany, leaving an area sufficiently large to meet all the wants of the Indians.

This question is becoming more and more embarrassing every year, and reports of a late date have reached this office from the Indian agent and the post commander at Fort Klamath, through the War Department, that unless these differences are satisfactorily adjusted difficulties of a serious nature, if not an open outbreak, will arise between the Indians and the whites. It is deemed highly important that action by Congress should be taken at an early day for the final settlement of these questions between the road company and the Indians.

#### SPECIAL COMMISSIONS.

##### *Pawnee lands in Nebraska.*

A commission, consisting of Lewis M. Briggs, of Atchison, Kans., Loran Clark, of Omaha, Nebr., and Albert W. Swalm, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior on the 29th of August, 1876, to appraise the Pawnee Indian reservation in Nebraska, as provided by act of Congress approved April 10, 1876. (19 Stats., p. 28.) This commission, under instructions from this office dated September 27, 1876, has completed its labors in the field and submitted a schedule of appraisement for the approval of the department. The reservation, embracing an area of 278,837.20 acres, has been appraised at an aggregate valuation of \$752,455.21; the improvements thereon were appraised at \$9,345, making the total valuation of reservation and improvements, \$761,800.21.

##### *Otoe and Missouri and Sac and Fox lands in Nebraska and Kansas.*

Under an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the sale of a portion of the reservation of the confederated Otoe and Missouri and the Sac and Fox of the Missouri tribes of Indians in the States of Kansas and Nebraska," approved August 15, 1876, (19 Stats., p. 208,) a commission, consisting of Wm. V. Lagourge, of Beatrice, Nebr., H. D. Baker, of Salina, Kans., and F. M. Barnes, of the Otoe agency, was appointed January 22 and 27, 1877, by the Secretary of the Interior, to appraise the Otoe and Missouri Indian lands; and a commission, consisting of Barclay White, of Mount Holly, N. J., Tyler C. Hoyt, of Rulo, Nebr., and William A. Margrave, of Nohart, Nebr., was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior on the 17th of March, 1877, to appraise the Sac and Fox Indian lands. While the act contemplated the sale of a portion only of these reservations, it required the appraisement of all the land. These commissions have completed their work, and the schedules of appraisement have been approved by the department.

Of the Otoe and Missouri reservation, 128,330.81 acres lying in Nebraska have been appraised at \$506,716.70, and 34,608.26 acres lying in Kansas have been appraised at \$127,676.41, making a total valuation of \$634,393.11 for the whole reservation of 162,939.07 acres. The act authorized the sale of 120,000 acres from the western side of the reservation; and, under date of the 29th of August last, 94,240.89 acres in Nebraska, at an appraisement of \$338,357.64, and 25,605.28 acres in Kansas, at an appraisement of \$88,733.68½, making 119,846.17, acres, at a total valuation of \$427,091.32½, have been designated as the land to be sold.

Of the Sac and Fox of the Missouri Indian lands, 9,548.24 acres lying



in Nebraska have been appraised at \$54,634.97, and 4,863.74 acres lying in Kansas have been appraised at \$28,911.86½, making a total valuation of \$83,546.83½ for the whole reservation of 14,411.98 acres. The act aforesaid authorizes the sale of only ten sections of this reservation, to be selected from the western side. In accordance therewith, 4,397.39 acres in Nebraska, at a valuation of \$26,352.09, and 2,000.81 acres in Kansas, at a valuation of \$10,577.78, making 6,398.20 acres, at a total valuation of \$36,929.87, have been designated as the land to be sold.

*Cherokee lands in Indian Territory.*

A commission, consisting of Thomas P. Kennard, of Lincoln, Nebr., Ebenezer H. Topping, of Louisburgh, Kans., and Thomas E. Smith, of Paola, Kans., was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior on the 30th of January, 1877, to appraise the Cherokee lands in the Indian Territory, lying west of the 96th meridian of west longitude, and west of the land of the Osages ceded to the United States by the Cherokee Indians under their treaty of July 19, 1866, for the settlement of friendly Indians, as provided in the fifth section of the Indian appropriation act of May 29, 1872. (17 Stats., p. 190.)

Instructions were issued to this commission on the 3d of March, 1877, to appraise by townships all the land lying east of the Indian meridian, and, if desirable, some few townships west of said meridian, but that much, if not all, of the country west of the Abilene cattle-trail and stage-road from Caldwell, Kans., to the forks of Turkey Creek and Cimarron River might be appraised in large areas at one price per acre. This commission remained in the field until July, 1877, when it was compelled, by reason of the excessive heat and drought, to adjourn till September 15, 1877. In the mean time Mr. Kennard resigned, and Mr. William N. Wilkerson, of West Line, Mo., was appointed by the Secretary, under date of September 8, 1877, to fill the vacancy, and instructed to join the commission at Wichita, Kans., on the 15th of September, for the completion of the field-work.

The commission has not submitted its report, but it is presumed that the work is nearly completed. When the schedule of appraisement with report is submitted, it will be forwarded without delay for your approval and submission to Congress, as required by said act of 1872.

ALASKA INDIANS.

The Indians of Alaska, numbering over 20,000, being within the jurisdiction of the United States, have at least a moral claim upon the government for assistance in the way of civilization. Under the policy of letting these tribes alone, Indians who are as yet without the influence of either the virtues or vices of civilization will gradually become victims to the practice of whisky-drinking and other deteriorating influences; those whose contact with whites has already resulted in demoralization will become still more degraded; and those who, under Russian rule and influence became partially civilized, will, by the withdrawal of the restraints and protection of Russian law, and the failure to substitute the authority of the United States Government, relapse into barbarism.

The fact that these tribes are not dependent on the government for subsistence, and are not occupying lands which United States citizens covet, should not serve as an argument for leaving them without law, order, or civilizing influences. Unless it is the intention of the government to abandon Alaska altogether, some plan for bringing these

Indians under civilizing control of the government should be adopted at an early day, especially for furnishing them educational facilities. I would recommend the appointment of a special agent, whose duty it shall be to ascertain their condition and wants and make report thereon, to be the basis of future action.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HAYT,

*Commissioner.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.



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P A P E R S

ACCOMPANYING THE

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

1877.

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## REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS.

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COLORADO RIVER RESERVATION, ARIZONA,  
*August 1, 1877.*

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Department, I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of affairs connected with this agency.

Since my last report I have had no occasion to collect the tribe for a regular count, as I have had no regular issue of rations, and consequently report the same as to numbers and sex, viz: Males, 424; females, 304; children of both sexes, 183; total, 911. The effect, morally, (in consequence of the failure on the part of the Government to furnish these Indians with rations,) has been very bad. They have lost faith, and in consequence of their sufferings from hunger the men have been forced from the reservation to obtain labor, by which they could purchase necessities for their families, while a large number of squaws have visited the mining-camps for the most degrading of all purposes. In fact, more harm has been done these poor Indians by the Government, within the past year and a half, than can be overcome in five years. I do hope that the next Congress can be led to see the error of its ways, and try and make amends for the past by making sufficient appropriation for their subsistence, and for the completion of the irrigating canal, which, when completed, will enable all the lowland Indians of this Territory to become not only self-sustaining, but good citizens.

There is sufficient tillable land upon this reserve to accommodate the Mohaves, Yumas, Pimas, Maricopas, Papagos, Chimehuevas, and Coahuillas, if irrigated; and all that is required is that Congress make the appropriation. The Indians will do the manual labor cheerfully. Experience teaches me that its construction is very easy to accomplish. It will require but a few more skilled laborers, and sufficient lumber to timber and flume the quicksand cuts, (estimates furnished Inspector Vandever in March last,) but during its construction the Government must provide beef and flour for their subsistence. I do contend that this would be the best possible investment, not only for the Government, but for the Indian, and one that would yield large annual profits; aside from which, justice, "too long delayed," demands it.

One new building has been erected during the year, used as the engine-house, and was built entirely by Indian labor. About 500 acres have been cultivated along the canal with very good success; also a large number of small patches along the river-bottom, probably 300 acres more. The sanitary condition of the tribe has been, generally, good, no epidemics having occurred among them.

I would respectfully urge that due consideration be given to the above recommendations or suggestions, in view of their great importance as touching the progress and permanent good of these Indians.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. MORFORD,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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PIMA AGENCY, ARIZONA,  
*August 31, 1877.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the Indians under the care of the Pima agency, embracing the Pima, Maricopa, and Papago tribes of Arizona.

The *Pimas* and *Maricopas* living together, the latter numbering only four or five hundred, and nearly allied to the Pimas in habits and interests, will be spoken of as the same. These Indians are self-sustaining, are generally quiet and peaceable, and are at present but small expense to the Government. Through a reduction of appropriations, and consequent reduction of force and means, it is possible to accomplish but little for them, the three tribes aggregating about 11,000. It is neither pleasant nor satisfactory for the agent to see where improvements might be made, errors corrected, reforms attempted, and evil deeds punished, and yet be wholly unable to accomplish these objects for lack of means and help.

While no great improvements may be recorded during the past year, the condition of these

Indians, on the whole, is good. Though there was some suffering among the improvident previous to last harvest, with most of them their food-supply was sufficient. This spring their crops were abundant, and the price of wheat having declined to about one-half that of last year, they have not, up to this, disposed of as much of it as usual to the traders, and if they can be induced to continue this course, will have sufficient to last them until next harvest, notwithstanding the failure of all second or fall crops. It will be necessary, however, in order to supplement their wheat-supply, to allow them to scatter out from the reserve to gather mesquit beans, (this being a favorable season for them,) wild fruits, and to hunt game, &c.

A great many are now absent from the reserve, principally gathering mesquit beans. Those away are mostly above, on the Gila and in the vicinity of Salt River Valley. As yet I hear of but little complaint on account of the Indians being off the reserve, though at this time of year they are more unruly and troublesome than later in the season, as they are enabled to exchange their wheat for whisky. One portion of the community, and among these are the Mormon settlers, advise and encourage them to settle among them, particularly in Salt River Valley, promising them much good, while another portion are anxious to have them driven off and confined to the reserve. While there are lands unoccupied by whites, with water facilities, or where they can work for others, and thus benefit themselves during a season of drought like the present, it seems but an act of humanity to allow them to remain.

The present summer has been an extraordinary one, the warmest and driest known to the oldest inhabitant. It is already too late for rain to make fall crops possible; what has been planted has already dried up, and the Indians will make no further attempt this season; hence their search for other articles of food or means of support to supply the deficiency. Generally the water-supply is insufficient; this year there is scarcely enough to drink, and at present writing there is no prospect of rain. Some predict serious consequences to the stock as well as the agricultural interests. However, so far, the cattle and horses of these Indians are in good condition.

The addition to the reserve, by Executive order, of the Blackwater lands, securing to the Indians what they already occupied, preventing conflicts, and giving about 9,000 acres of valuable land, (as it lies just above the old line of the reserve and is better watered than that farther down,) to their use, was an act of justice and wisdom which came none too soon, as it is only a wonder these lands were not already occupied by settlers.

The progress of the school has not been all that could be desired, and yet perhaps it has been all that could be expected under the circumstances. The appearance of small-pox early in May necessitated the closing of the school, making the vacation this summer longer than usual. With but one school among these Indians, numerous and scattered, but little improvement can be expected. In addition to the day school or schools, as the number should be increased, I would recommend a labor and boarding school, taking the higher scholars, and, by keeping them more under the immediate care of a teacher and the influences of a home, instruct them in our language, habits, and modes of labor, which they are so slow to acquire in the very limited intercourse allowed by a day-school, with the view of preparing them in a few years to be competent to teach the other Indians, showing them a better way of production by the use of improved implements, superior skill, and good system. As the summer vacation is drawing to a close the Pima day-school will soon be reopened.

In regard to the evil of intemperance, no material change can be noted. It is now too deep-rooted to be easily eradicated. It would give me pleasure to say decidedly it was not on the increase. It is a more terrible foe than the dread Apache was. It brings lasting misery and degradation to this people. No village or settlement is free from its curse. It robs women and children of the necessities of life, and murder follows in its train. Human beings are transformed into demons. It brings about in part the prostitution of the women of the tribes, an evil scarcely less terrible in its moral and physical effects. In view of these facts is it too much to ask that a strong effort be made to punish those guilty of the great crime of selling whisky to the Indians? That the hands of the agent may not be tied while there is a chance of making an example of some of the mercenary outlaws who traffic for gain in the misery of their fellow-beings? The extent of the reservation, its proximity to many small towns, a great thoroughfare running through its entire length, the nearness of the Mexican boundary-line, the numerous unprincipled Mexicans surrounding the reserve, the absence of the example of the better home-life of our own people, together with the determination of the Indians not to give information against the offenders, the difficulty of indicting any person for crime against an Indian, and the insignificant penalty for the offense under territorial law, make it a most difficult task, even with well-appointed means, to suppress this enormous crime.

In obedience to instructions received from time to time from your office, this agency has endeavored to impress upon the minds of these Indians the necessity of an early removal, but they do not take kindly to the thought of leaving their old homes and haunts, and a climate to which they have become so thoroughly accustomed.

The small amount that has been allowed for the repair of agency buildings was much needed, and, with careful expenditure, will go far toward repairing the damage done by the

occasional heavy rains of the past few years, and the general decay, and render the buildings more safe and comfortable.

The small-pox made its appearance on our borders early in the spring, and soon communicated itself to the Indians. There being no physician at the agency, permission was granted to employ one temporarily, but before one could be obtained, all being fully employed in combating the disease in the settlements, it had spread to a considerable extent. Luckily it was of a mild type and not many cases, comparatively, proved fatal. Hundreds were vaccinated, and all that could be accomplished with the means at hand was done. As near as can be ascertained less than one hundred deaths occurred among the three tribes. The disease has almost entirely disappeared, to the great relief of the whole community.

With the exception of diseases of a venereal character, the sanitary condition of the Indians has been satisfactory. But a great amount of suffering, primarily and inherently, is caused by this terrible scourge. Quietly, slowly, but surely it is doing its work, and if not arrested promptly will in time almost entirely annihilate the race. It, with intemperance, fills the cup of poison before which the red man vanishes when in contact with the white race; and to cure this disease, or alleviate the suffering it causes, requires skillful and painstaking treatment. I would therefore urge, in justice to the Indians and those employed at the agency, (which request has been made a short time since, in special communication to Department,) the employment of a regular physician permanently. A good supply of medicines and remedies have been received, which can only be utilized in part without the employment of a physician.

#### PAPAGOS.

Nothing of great importance can be reported of these Indians during the past year. Though under the care of the Pima agency, but little means have been allowed for their benefit, and but little has been done for them. The services of a physician, at reduced pay, have been continued for the benefit of those applying for relief. The small-pox in its rounds made no exception of their habitations, but the cases were mostly light, comparatively few proving fatal. During the prevalence of the disease many of them went to the hills, avoiding the settlements, and thus escaping the contagion. Otherwise their health has been good.

The general condition of the Papagos, considering the little that has been done for them, is on the whole satisfactory. Though there are exceptions, as in any community, they are generally industrious, honest, and well behaved. Mingling more with other people than do the Pimas, they are gradually acquiring the ways of the white man, and may be said to be a numerous people, standing on the threshold of civilization. The Mexican population of this Territory stands in the way of the Indians learning our language and manners, as they assimilate more readily and naturally with them, which is probably no advantage to the Indian. Intemperance and prostitution are to be found among them, but they are as good and virtuous as their surroundings and advantages would be likely to permit.

Their school has been closed during the year, but the head-men of the tribe have requested its re-opening under the same auspices as that of the Pimas, to which request I earnestly add my recommendation that it be complied with.

The Mexicans spoken of in agent's last annual report as occupying lands, and using water privileges on the reserve, to the great detriment of the Indians themselves, still remain, no means having been furnished to eject them. The timber on the reserve is still being cut and hauled off, without any benefit whatever to the Government or Indians. The proximity of this more than ordinarily large growth of mesquit timber to Tucson and adjacent settlements will in time make it quite valuable. A stop should be put to this unlawful act, and a revenue secured for the benefit of the Indians.

The principal property of the Papagos are their cattle and horses. These have done well the past year, being less exposed to the raids of the Apaches than formerly, and the abundance of mesquit beans have thus far made good the lack of grass, caused by the unusual drought. In case, however, of continued drought stock must soon suffer, as already vegetation generally shows the sore need of the precious element, and perhaps no where more so than in "the dry Papago country." Even water for stock is becoming scarce, and while many are becoming alarmed at the prospect I still trust in the promise of the early and the latter rain.

Like the Pimas these people are more than usually scattered, for the purpose of securing a livelihood, they not raising wheat in quantities, but cultivating patches of corn, melons, pumpkins, &c., which they cannot do this season for lack of water. They are fond of hunting, and employ much of their time and supply some of their wants in this way.

I recommend, as being best adapted to the future welfare of this people, that the Papagos be settled in severally on any unoccupied public lands in Arizona, giving to each head of a family and male person of age forty acres of good arable land, and in case all of it is not of this character increasing it to eighty, and making the title thereto inalienable at least for twenty years, or perhaps giving them a long lease-hold from Government, the same paying cost of surveying and expense of locating them, the reservation to be held for them as an asylum in case they should be by any means cheated out of their locations, or at least until they were fairly in possession of their homes, and become somewhat familiar with their



responsibilities as citizens. I would also recommend the same course to be pursued toward the Pimas, and hope early legislation may be had making it practicable to accomplish these ends.

In conclusion, I would add a few general remarks.

I strongly urge that a police force, to be composed either in part or wholly of Indians, with perhaps a white leader, be provided for the suppression of the whisky traffic, and to enable the agent to enforce proper respect and discipline, regulate the sale and transfer of stock between the Indians and others, &c.

I recommend that power be furnished for the grist-mill now at the agency, a small building be erected for its accommodation, and it be put in running condition, believing that the Indians in reach of it would gladly avail themselves of its use, and the expense of running it would be small. It would also be of advantage in grinding the feed for the Government animals.

I trust that such facilities, instructions, and encouragement may be given the Pima, Maricopa, and Papago Indians as will enable them to continue to be, as they always have been, well disposed and self-sustaining, that even this extreme year may prove no exception to the rule, and that wisdom and judgment may frame all measures taken for their advancement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. STOUT,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FLORENCE, ARIZONA,  
*September 18, 1877.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my fourth and last annual report of affairs connected with the Indians of the San Carlos agency, in Arizona.

The past year has continued to mark the steady progress of the Apache Indians in civilization and usefulness, and the operations during the year have fixed and completed the complete success of my administration.

In September and October of 1876 I accompanied a party of twenty Apache Indians on a trip to the Eastern States. We visited all the principal cities, passed a week at the Centennial, and returned home greatly pleased and much enlightened. This party was composed of young chiefs and their wives and young friends. The benefit of this trip to the young chiefs, and the good influence to be wielded by them, will be of great service in the future control and advancement of these Indians. The burden of the expense of this trip was borne by private enterprise.

The capture of several noted renegades at the Hot Springs, N. Mex., and the removal of the Indians of the Hot Springs agency, N. Mex., to San Carlos, Ariz., is one of the most important movements with which I have been connected while in the Indian service, and the result of this movement was a most complete success. The co-operation of the troops under General Hatch and Colonel Wade was perfect. On April 21, my Indian police arrested "Heronemo," "Gordo," "Ponca," "Francisco," and several other noted renegades, who were immediately lodged in the guard-house, in irons. The entire tribe of the Hot Springs Indians, numbering 453 souls, left that agency on May 1 by trail for San Carlos. I started the same day by road with the prisoners. On May 20 the Hot Springs Indians were located peacefully, and with satisfaction to themselves, on the San Carlos reservation, twenty miles east of the main agency buildings.

Since taking charge of the San Carlos agency in 1874 it has been my lot to consolidate five agencies into one, and to superintend the movement of about four thousand wild Indians to the San Carlos reservation; thus bringing together Indians, who, by their former locations, were separated by a distance of 600 miles; and also opening to ranchmen and miners three Indian reservations, including important tracts of agricultural and mineral lands. These movements have all been effected without the loss of a single life, and without destroying the property of citizens.

The Indians under my jurisdiction have been held in complete subjection, and have remained quiet, industrious, and progressive. No murder or depredation has been traced to the Indians under my charge during the three years I have been at San Carlos. Large tracts of land are being cultivated, and many of the principal men have fine herds of sheep, cattle, and many horses. Very extensive and commodious agency buildings have been constructed without appropriation from the Government.

If the present Indian police system be continued under a firm, keen agent, the Indians will remain orderly, and continue to improve. Yet I would not assume to predict the results of the pending change in the administration at the San Carlos agency.

In my régime at San Carlos has mingled much that has savored of contention and annoy-

ance, and much of success and satisfaction. I have met with firm support and bitter opposition. I have found just and true friends, and malicious enemies. My course and system at San Carlos have been both praised and blamed, lauded and censured. I have neither sought the one nor avoided the other, and when my worthy successor shall have relieved me from the last responsibility connected with that agency, I shall rest content. As agent for the San Carlos Indians I have sought to do my duty well. I claim nothing more than *duty well done*. Had I done less, I would have been unworthy of my position and trust. Whatever may be the feelings of others, I am to-day proud of my work and record at San Carlos, and with extreme satisfaction I shall transfer to my trusty successor one of the most important positions on the Pacific slope.

I shall ever feel indebted to Mr. M. A. Sweeney for his faithful services throughout my administration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. CLUM,  
*Late United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

HOOPA VALLEY INDIAN AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,  
*August 24, 1877.*

SIR: In compliance with circular-letter dated Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., July 10, 1877, I have the honor to report that the late agent, J. L. Broaddus, was relieved May 9, 1877, and the reservation turned over to me in compliance with letter of instructions from E. C. Watkins, United States Indian inspector.

The reservation was and is now in a most dilapidated condition. The grist-mill has been allowed to fall to pieces, and is useless. The saw-mill is much out of order. The fences are greatly out of repair. Houses have fallen down for want of attention and repair. The stock, consisting of horses, mules, and cattle, have been taken to Round Valley; such farming implements and tools as were not taken there were sold to citizens at a mere nominal sum, viz, hay from 50 cents to \$1.50 per ton, while the contract for the military post is \$44 per ton; wagons, thrashing-machines, reapers, mowers, &c., in like proportion.

There are on the reservation about 427 Indians, as follows: men, 131; women, 167; children, 129. The Redwood Indians, numbering about 40, left the reservation some time ago, in consequence of the report that they were to be taken to Round Valley. The captain of the band informed me, a few days since, that they intended returning this fall.

There are about 800 or 900 acres of good wheat-land, yet not an acre under cultivation; also a large amount of fine grazing-land. I have no doubt but that this reservation could be made self-sustaining in a very few years; it would be now, had it been properly managed. The Indians are peaceable and well-disposed, and many of them are industrious and willing to work. They complain bitterly about their stock and farming-implements being taken away and sold to white men. I think if the stock is returned, and farming-implements and grain supplied, we will be able to get in a good fall crop; this will have to be done at once to insure success.

I recommend that Congress be asked for a liberal appropriation, that the reservation be improved and placed in a good state of cultivation, farming-implements be supplied, the buildings, mills, &c., be put in proper condition, and then with proper management I have no doubt of its being a success.

I regret exceedingly that I cannot give a more favorable report; but can attribute its dismantled and dilapidated condition to no other cause than misrepresentation, mismanagement, and inefficiency of the agents who have been in charge for the past six years.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICH. C. PARKER,  
*Captain Twelfth Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL., *August 15, 1877.*

SIR: In submitting to you a report upon the condition and wants of the *Mission* Indians of California, and in making some suggestions with respect to the manner in which the Government may best fulfill what I understand to be its intention of placing them permanently in possession of lands which they may cultivate as their own, I desire to say that the time I have spent among them since my appointment as agent is so short that I can give the Department but few facts concerning these Indians not already to be found in reports and communications on file in your office. For the most part, the information contained in such reports are verified by my observation.

The Mission Indians now number at most but a few thousand. I judge, from what I can learn, that the estimate of 4,000 or 5,000 is fully up to their real numbers. Not much more than a quarter of a century ago they are reported to have been five or six times as numerous. The diseases introduced among them with the white settlement of California, particularly small-pox, which has sometimes swept away entire communities at one visitation, have been the most effective agencies of their destruction. The restrictions upon their customary methods of living, and the limitation of the territory from which they drew their support, have done the rest. The present greatest curse to the race is bad whisky and the unscrupulous venders of it. A continuation for twenty-five years longer of the treatment which they have received in the twenty-five years that are past will so far complete the extermination of the Mission Indians that the only remnant will be found in strolling bands of vagrants and beggars, which will become a pest and nuisance to the white population. On the other hand, it is possible for the Government to preserve from destruction those who yet remain, to train them to habits of complete self-support, and ultimately, perhaps, to fit them for incorporation into the body of American citizenship, well prepared to discharge the duties and bear the burdens of citizens.

The Mission Indians have thus far always supported themselves without aid from the Government, and would not now need much care or attention but for one great and important fact upon which the duty of the Government arises and is established. That fact is, that the lands they have been accustomed to cultivate are nearly all taken from them for white settlements, so that they all become subject to the whims and interests of their successors in possession. The Government has formerly made and relinquished some excellent reservations of public lands on which they might have been located, and it still retains some small and inadequate reservations of comparatively little use and value. The Government still retains plenty of land which might be set apart for them, but none not occupied or disposed of has water upon it, or it is, in other words, mere desert, whose ultimate reclamation, if at all possible, is at least doubtful, and will be very expensive. In none of the rich valleys which they formerly occupied and cultivated do these Indians now own any land or possess the right to any water. They were long ago driven from the best places, and their last and present places of resort are now threatened, and, it is to be feared, cannot be preserved to them except in a few instances.

The Mission Indians may be divided, with respect to their condition and manner of living, into three classes. The first division may be defined as those who stay on or about the ranches or farms of white men, living by daily labor upon the farms, receiving, when they work, about one dollar per day. Most of the larger ranchmen have about them one or several families, whom they permit to build their slight houses on the corners of the ranch, or on grounds adjoining, and in addition allow the use of water sufficient to irrigate a garden, which such Indians often cultivate. These Indians do most of the ordinary work of the ranches, except when harvest-time, sheep-shearing, or some special season requires the employment of other help. They live more or less comfortably, as the proprietor of the ranch to which they are attached is a humane and just man, or hard-hearted and a cheat. They are not legal tenants; they cannot make legal contracts, or collect their wages by a suit at law, if for no other reason, because they have not the means to prosecute suits. The interests of the ranchman generally dictate treatment at least fair enough to prevent his Indians from moving away from him. This class of Indians is pretty large. They have no difficulty in securing enough food and comfortable clothing, and some of them have learned to be thrifty and prudent.

The second class is made of those who live in small communities, cultivating lands they have held for a long time and have been accustomed to call their own. At each village are gathered as many families as the natural supply of water will make comfortable. They desire above all else to be left in possession of these little villages, which are situated wherever a spring or small stream of water exists, scattered through a large tract of otherwise desert country. Thus they have a village at Potrero, twenty-five miles from here. Twenty miles in another direction is another village; fifteen miles farther another village, and so on. Till recently all these places were on unsurveyed public lands, and unclaimed. Now white men have set up claims of more or less valid character upon almost every acre of these lands, and they are liable to be taken away unless there is prompt and energetic action by the Government. Each Indian family at these villages has a house and cultivates a patch of ground, varying from one acre to four or five. A field of five acres cultivated by one family is rarely found. Fruit-trees and well-kept vines are not unusual. The Indian men plant their fields in the spring, give them a more or less thrifty cultivation till a season comes when they can get temporary employment on ranches, and then they leave their homes in charge of the squaws and old men, and go out to labor, very much as the young men in Canada flock over into "the States" in haying-time to work for the New England and New York farmers. A much greater number of the Mission Indians were formerly included in this class, and oftentimes the Indians described in the first class owned and cultivated the very lands where they are now only tolerated as day-laborers. They are very much attached to their homes. One Indian that I know has maintained a home in the Potrero, and for many years worked most of the time twenty miles away. He is as little willing to give up his Potrero house and field as any of his neighbors who live there con-



stantly. But now his home is threatened by a land-grabber who wants it for nothing. This second class of Indians are the ones now most especially needing the energetic care of the Government. The land-grabbers are after them, and an agent with seven-leagued boots could scarcely travel from village to village so fast as those Americans who are seeking a few acres of ground with a spring upon it, or moist lands where wheat and potatoes grow without irrigation, that may be pre-empted or taken up under the desert-land act. That such lands have been held by Indians and cultivated by Indians counts for nothing more than if they had been only homes for grasshoppers and cayotes. This seems to me a great and unpardonable vice in the law, that it treats as unoccupied, and subject to pre-emption, lands which have been in fact occupied and cultivated precisely as white men occupy and cultivate, and that, too, for more than one generation of living men. But for that vice of the law the Mission Indians would now be secure in their old possessions, and where their improvements and water-rights were wanted they would be bought and paid for instead of taken for nothing in the name of law. I cannot learn at all accurately the number of this class of Indians, but do not suppose they can be more than one-third of all.

The third class is rather small, and includes those that hang upon the outskirts of towns, pass wistfully through the streets, seldom asking for anything, but silently begging with their longing, pathetic eyes. At times, when they can get whisky, the men are besotted brutes, and the women are generally prostitutes, though the family tie is still strong enough to keep squaw and papoose with the husband. With this class are some unmarried women who are prostitutes. This, which I will call the vagrant class, is not so large as I was prepared to find it; and I believe, from observation and from general report, that vagrancy is not a state into which the Mission Indians naturally or willingly fall. Except in the third class, I believe prostitution is almost or quite unknown, and that the virtue of women is quite as highly esteemed and as much practiced as among the most enlightened peoples. The Government, in treating practically the questions presented by the condition of the Mission Indians, will at first take little account of this third class, since nothing can be done for them till reservations have been provided on which they can be placed, by compulsion, if necessary. In making a permanent arrangement of reservations, however, the number of this class must be taken into consideration.

The desire of all these Indians in the second class is to be let alone in possession of what they now occupy, and without action by Congress the power of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the President can go no further in their behalf than to secure them in the holding of these lands in all cases where the law will permit. Each case must be considered and acted upon by itself, and when found necessary they will be so reported for action. A few years ago the claims of white men to Indian lands were so few that wise and firm executive action might have secured homes for all the Indians without aid of Congress; but it is useless in this case to take a gloomy survey of lost opportunities.

The first purpose of the Department is now to secure the Mission Indians permanent homes, with land and water enough, that each one who will go upon a reservation may have to cultivate a piece of ground as large as he may desire. This is nearly all the Government aid that will ever be asked or needed for these Indians; though, this purpose being accomplished, a small annual expenditure will be desirable to instruct rather than aid them in the way of self-support; and the question of assisting in the maintenance of schools may very likely arise. Assuming that the Government is to make the needed reservations, the question of how it shall be done becomes simply a practical business problem to be met in a practical business-like way, just as business men solve the problems and perplexities of their private affairs. How much land do the Indians require? Should they be placed upon one large reservation, or several small ones? Should lands, unoccupied by them at present, be purchased, or should attempts be made to keep them on the lands they now occupy? These and a multitude of similar questions will arise in the practical administration of any law or instructions of the Department looking to the accomplishment of the object in view, and they must all be decided in accord with the general rule that the business must be done so as to secure the best results with the least money. Nearly all these questions will be practical, arising as the business proceeds, and they cannot be raised or answered in advance. Therefore no law of Congress and no instructions from the Indian Office can provide against them, and it thus happens that it is impossible to make explicit and detailed recommendations as the basis of action.

For example, I think it may be practical and most advantageous for the Government to insist on retaining for the Indians the Potrero, Henia and Agna Caliente, and attempt to gather a large number of Indians upon them. This being under consideration, the practical questions come up as to the extent of rights that white squatters have acquired, the cost of extinguishing those rights, the capacity of the Potrero for an increased development of water, the feasibility of carrying the White Water River upon the Caliente reservation, and, after all, the cost and prospective success in comparison with a new purchase or some other different proposition. But an agent does not dare to make a specific recommendation, nor can he decide what would be best, for he is dealing with nothing but contingencies and hypotheses, and, having the responsibility of dealing with absolute facts, he might discover obstacles to carrying out his theoretical plan that he had never dreamed of.

The economical and satisfactory completion of the work desired by the Department requires,



it seems to me, that the plan of operation should be generally outlined, and then the execution of this general scheme and the determination of its details should proceed together. When the Government begins the actual work of securing homes for these Indians, its purpose must be executed through some agency having a wide discretion and considerable power for action directly intrusted to it. For every reason I am led to the conclusion that the object of the Government can best be attained in the following manner, which I respectfully submit to your consideration:

Congress to appropriate a sufficient sum, say not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for securing permanent reservations for the Mission Indians of California, and assisting them to settle thereon. This amount to be expended by a commission of five persons, of whom four shall be residents of California, the commission to serve without pay except traveling and other expenses. The commission would, no doubt, be appointed by the President, and their power could be as much restricted as Congress and the Department might deem necessary.

The general outline of their work should be defined, but in all matters of detail and actual business they should be left free, and given discretion and power to decide promptly and act finally. If the commission were chosen so as to include four men of wealth and good repute, residents of Southern California, and a fifth member were added, being selected perhaps from among the trusted officers of the Indian Office, having the entire confidence of the Government, the expenditure would no doubt be wisely made, and would be kept free from the taint of jobbery; and I do not believe that large transactions in this business, by or upon the recommendation of ever so honest and conscientious an agent, would be allowed to escape charges of fraud. The commission would visit the different Indian settlements, learn the Indians' desires and wants, examine reservations already made, settle questions of disputed rights or provide for their settlement, take measures for increasing and economizing water at such places as they might think judicious; and, by showing the possession of power to do something besides "writing to Washington," they would immediately command confidence and respect, which are now sadly diminished for Government commissions and agents from whose visitations the Indians cannot see that they have derived any benefit.

Martinez lives on lands not yet reserved, which white men are endeavoring to claim. He thinks if I am a "strong" and "true" agent I will give him a "paper" to show those white men and warn them off. If I decline to deceive him with a useless order, or if I give him an order which he finds the white men do not respect, he thinks I am not "strong" and "true," but he will always believe me a mere pretender unless I should be fortunate enough to secure the reservation of the Rincon before white settlers gain legal title to it. The "strength," as the Indian terms it, which no agent has, the commission would possess and use, and would, therefore, accomplish in a short time what I really believe can never be done if every proposition must be referred to Washington before action can be taken upon it. I will add that I am assured there are many men who would be willing to accept service on the commission, men just, honest, and, if not sentimental, at least practical, friends of the Indians.

The most northerly bands of the Mission Indians, I have reason to hope, may be provided for without great expense by a readjustment of reservation limits and some outlay in developing the water supply. What disposition may be made of the more southerly bands I am not yet able to suggest, but as soon as I can obtain the necessary information, by personal visits and otherwise, I shall report as fully as possible what facts I obtain and such conclusions as I may have reached. I have not a doubt but such a commission as I have suggested would find a practical and satisfactory method of dealing with them all, and, by an expenditure not greater than I have indicated, secure homes for all.

For the use of the more southerly of the Indians, propositions have been made to sell certain ranches to the Government. Should such a purchase become necessary, I have no doubt the commission, with cash in hand, would save many thousands of dollars over what the same lands could be obtained for by a contingent bargain this year to be executed next. There are many considerations, however, which I think would determine the Government to make several small reservations in place of one large one. The opportunity of securing land enough in one body with sufficient water for all may not arise, and the need of the white settlers to employ Indians, and the benefit of such labor to the Indians, admonishes that the reservations be located with a view to rendering communication between the Indians and those who would employ them not too difficult, for they will not, probably, be able to gain a livelihood entirely upon any reservations that can be made, but must depend to some extent, as heretofore, upon daily labor for a part of each year on the ranches of white farmers, who would also get on badly if deprived of the privilege of employing laborers from among the Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. COLBURN,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,  
ROUND VALLEY RESERVATION, MENDOCINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

August 31, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I have the honor of submitting the following, as my fifth annual report as agent of this reservation.

LOCATION.

This reservation is in the northeastern portion of Mendocino County, with the following metes and bounds, viz:

"Beginning for the same at a point in section 36 of township 23, range 12 west, Mount Diablo meridian, where the township line crosses Eel River, being at a point about eighty (80) rods west of the southeast corner of said township and section; thence, following the courses of Eel River up said stream in the center thereof, to a point where the same is intersected by the stream known as William's Creek, or Bland Mountain Creek; thence, following up the center of said creek to its extreme northern source, on the ridge dividing the waters of said creek from the waters of Hull's Creek, a tributary of the north fork of Eel River, at the foot of Bland Mountain, crossing said dividing ridge at a point on a line where a small white oak tree and a cluster of arbor-vitæ trees are branded with the letters U. S. R.: thence in a direct line to the center of said Hull's Creek; thence following down the center of the same to its intersection with the north fork of Eel River; thence down the center of said north fork to its intersection with the main fork; thence following up the main fork of the Eel River, in the center thereof, where the township-line between townships 22 and 23 north, range 13 west, would intersect said river, if produced; thence east along said township line through ranges 13 and 12 to the place of beginning.

(Signed)

"U. S. GRANT."

The above is copied from the executive order of U. S. Grant, May 18, 1875. This reservation was established, as at present constituted, by act of Congress March 3, 1873; northern boundary established by Commissioners B. R. Cowen, J. P. C. Shanks, and Charles Marsh, in June, 1873, and surveyed by order of the surveyor-general, December, 1876, by Deputy Surveyor J. A. Benson. There are 102,118.19 acres in this new reservation, only about 4,000 acres of this amount in Round Valley, and 1,000 of that yet held by settlers, and now in litigation, leaving but about 3,000 acres for all uses for the Indians; the rest is only suitable for range and native food for Indians; however, it is *all* held and occupied by white men.

There are at this time, as near as we can possibly ascertain, 996 Indians on this reservation, divided as follows:

	Males under 5 years.	Males between 5 and 20.	Males over 20.	Males, total.	Females under 5 years.	Females between 5 and 18.	Females over 18.	Females, total.	Grand total.
Potter Valley Indians .....	17	23	97	137	10	5	139	154	291
Ukie Indians .....	7	11	87	105	9	15	85	109	214
Pit River Indians .....	1	3	19	23	1	4	25	30	53
Red Wood Indians .....	3	5	30	38	4	.....	47	51	89
Wylackie Indians .....	2	1	12	15	.....	4	10	14	29
Concow Indians .....	4	8	52	64	3	9	62	74	138
Little Lake Indians .....	5	9	65	79	16	8	79	103	182
Total .....	39	60	362	461	43	45	447	535	996

In addition to those immediately on the reservation, there are about 100 near Healdsburg. The majority of the citizens in that vicinity are exceedingly anxious to have them taken to this reservation. The same applies to the citizens of adjacent counties, in which there are several hundred Indians. Mr. Elias E. Brown, of Hat Creek, Lassen County, California, informed me by letter of June 9, 1877, that the Indians in that vicinity were becoming very troublesome. They say, "The sheep and cattle owned by white men eat all their native food so they cannot make a living, and they will all starve to death, so they might as well fight," &c. They are the Hat Creek, Fall River, Dixie, Valley, and Pit River Indians.

A DIFFERENT POLICY DEMANDED.

The reservation system, as now conducted, must ultimately fail; no agent can keep Indians on a reservation while small bands are allowed to rove at will in the vicinity. The Indians should all be on reservations, or all set at liberty; they want to go and see their relations who are living in some other county; they have heard some of them are sick, they *must* go,

&c. My deliberate judgment is, that the Canada system would far better suit the Indians of California than the present one, and it would certainly better their condition, and be a great saving to the Government.

While the southern farming portion of this State has suffered with drought, rain was quite sufficient in this and adjoining counties. Our yield of grain, corn, and all kinds of vegetables has exceeded that of any previous year. The following are the productions of the reservation farm and garden, as near as can be estimated: Wheat, 6,000 bushels; corn, 3,500 bushels; oats, 2,960 bushels; barley, 2,650 bushels; potatoes, 250 bushels; onions, 10 bushels; beans, 50 bushels; melons, 200 in number; pumpkins, 25,000 pounds; apples, 800 bushels; carrots, 100 bushels; cabbage, 2,000 pounds; beets, 3,000 pounds; tomatoes, 1,000 pounds; hay, 550 tons.

#### INDIAN GARDENS.

The Indians have cultivated 300 acres in vegetables of a general character, which has yielded beyond the expectation of any one; but it is impossible to form an estimate, owing to the fact that the Indians used from their gardens as soon as possible. The Indians are much scattered, but, thanks to the Giver of all good, every need has been most graciously supplied.

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

Three wells have been dug and walled up; eighteen new houses built for Indians, 12 by 14 feet, and 12 by 16 feet, one story, box style, one window in each; all have plank floors, and good brick chimneys; two dwelling-houses and one school-house have been sided up with weather-boards; one dwelling-house built for school-teacher, 24 by 32 feet, with six rooms, three of which are lined with heavy wall-paper; this house is one and a half stories high, sided up with weather-boards, and has a good substantial brick chimney. We have also built a dwelling-house for the sawyer, at the saw-mill, 16 by 24 feet, with shed-room, box style. We have built one hop-house, main building 24 by 48 feet, and 50 feet high, brick flue in center, with a partition-wall through center, making four rooms, 24 by 24 feet; two shed rooms or wings, 24 by 48 feet, with a good shingle roof on all; it is the best building of the kind in this county.

We have planted 30 acres in hops, from which we hope to realize enough to pay all expenses this season; we have built a substantial press for the purpose of pressing the hops into suitable bales for convenient transportation.

We have built a new mill-house for grist-mill, 30 by 70 feet, with 28-feet posts, and four floors; also an engine-room, 20 by 30 feet, 12 feet high. A new granary has been attached to the mill-building, 60 by 30 feet, with 12-feet posts; there is a passage-way 6 feet wide, with car-track the entire length, to convey the wheat to the mill-house; there are bins on each side of said passage-way 12 by 12 feet, and 12 feet high, to store grain and flour in. The mill building rests upon a solid and substantial stone foundation; the roof is covered with shingles and painted with fire-proof paint; all the machinery is of the best quality, and much new machinery has been added of the latest and most approved kind. I am fully satisfied it is second to no mill property in this county, and well calculated to meet all the demands upon it. Many other improvements have been made, and much more could have been done if we could have had a carpenter and more funds.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

Up to July 1, we had but one school and one teacher. As it was impossible for one teacher to do justice to 70 or 80 pupils, by authority of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs an additional teacher was employed July 1st. We have had since that time two schools, both of which have been well attended and are in a prosperous condition. The Indians are beginning to realize the advantages of an education, and their rapid improvement has surpassed the expectations of their most sanguine friends.

#### SANITARY.

It is gratifying to me to inform you that the sanitary condition of the Indians is good, and continually improving; the sanitary monthly reports, which have been correctly kept, show 47 births and 31 deaths during the past year. This is one of the results of the Christian peace policy.

#### RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

We have two Sabbath-schools, with a full set of officers and teachers. The Indians of all ages are gathered, as far as moral suasion avails, and are faithfully instructed every Sabbath; preaching at both school-houses every Sabbath, and three evening meetings each week. The Methodist Episcopal Church, under whose religious care this agency is intrusted, appointed a missionary to look after the moral and religious interests of our Indians. Four hundred dollars missionary money was appropriated to aid in his support. He has been very faithful in his work. The Church is more fully aroused to a sense of duty and responsibility than ever before. I trust a reaction may take place, and even better results be realized in the future.



## INDIAN INDUSTRY.

We have three Indian men capable of running either of our steam-engines; two are now acting as engineers, one at the saw-mill and the other with the steam-thresher. There are several good carpenters, capable of doing any kind of common work. Many of the Indians understand every variety of farm work, and compete successfully with white men in sheep-shearing and many other kinds of labor; they are willing to work, and are under the best of discipline. A gentleman came here from a distance of fifty miles to get Indians to pick hops. He said he had some Indians, that did not belong to this reservation, engaged in picking hops, but they received a stick with notches in it and a feather tied to it, inviting them to a dance, so hop-fields and all engagements were abandoned; and this gentleman had to look to reservation Indians to help him in his need.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

This reservation was established in 1856, and by an act of Congress March 3, 1873, was established in its present form. The Indians were encouraged to believe that they would soon have this as their permanent home, and have land given them for their *individual* homes. Four years have passed away. Messrs. Thomson, Bourne, and Eberly hold their former homes under a claim of swamp and overflowed land, and the stockmen hold the range as they did in 1872. With this range for sheep, together with our hops, mills, &c., this reservation would be self-sustaining; but the Indians failing to get the land and range promised them, and Congress cutting down the appropriations annually, they are fast losing confidence in promises, and, as a fearful result, a reaction has taken place. Scores are lost to the church—lost all their interest therein—and I fear will be forever lost.

A failure on the part of the Government to keep faith with the Indians is the cause of most of our troubles with them. The wisest man that ever lived has said, "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." It is as true to-day as when first spoken.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. BURCHARD,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TULE RIVER INDIAN AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,  
*August 20, 1877.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of this agency.

The first and most important event to notice is the removal of the agency from the rented farm, which has long been occupied, at an enormous rental, to a permanent reservation. The transfer was effected early in December last, and after a trial of three-fourths of a year I am glad to state my unqualified approval of the arrangement. Almost anything would have been preferable to the continued occupancy of a rented reservation, especially considering its small area and proximity to the destructive influence of the liquor traffic. With such surroundings and controlling influences it is not surprising that two decades should pass without witnessing a greater improvement in these Indians. Moral improvement under such circumstances with any people is entirely Utopian. A large majority of the Indians are well satisfied with the removal, and are laboring with commendable zeal in making permanent improvements and gathering around them the comforts of home. No savage yells are now heard at night from drunken Indians, and no padlocks and chains required to restrain men and women made furious with rum.

A few Indians are still at the Madden farm, and indulge the hope that the Government will yet purchase it for a permanent residence. By their own statements to me I am satisfied they have been induced to believe this from the representation of parties wishing to share in large profits made by illicit trade, or the sale of real estate connected with and adjacent to the Madden farm. Twice I have sent Government teams to bring these families to the reservation, but they refused to come, stating as a reason for such refusal that Mr. Madden's agent had given them permission to remain. Stockmen are also endeavoring to dissuade these families from moving to the reservation, by telling them that it is entirely worthless and unsuitable for them, so as to have the privilege, without let or hindrance, of using it as a summer range for their flocks and herds. It is not strange, with all these influences, that a few families should hesitate to leave the place once promised them as a home, and to which they have, by long years of residence, become so warmly attached. Their minds, however, are becoming gradually disabused, and all will, without doubt, move here before the coming winter.

This reservation is located on the waters of South Tule River, in Tulare County, and embraced, in the original executive order, 91,837 acres.

During the past year some 1,280 acres, belonging to citizens on the northern boundary, were reported to the Department with a view of securing an appraisement, and the location of



the agency and a portion of the Indians on that part of the reservation. The Department did not deem it advisable to ask Congress to make an appropriation for the purchase of said lands at the figures reported by me as the probable value, but have in view, as I understand, their exclusion from the reservation. Although this leaves no arable land, only small tracts on the waters of the South Tule River, and embraced in the first survey, it is perhaps the best policy to pursue.

There is scarcely a probability of any increase in the number of Indians to be gathered on the reservation, but almost a certainty of continued decrease.

The arable land is so situated that, with moderate expense in the construction of flumes and irrigating ditches, an abundance of water can be procured to insure crops every year. After becoming better acquainted with this tract of country, I have a more favorable opinion of it as a reservation, and deem it quite sufficient to furnish homes for all the Indians that will probably ever be gathered upon it. The allotment of land in severalty, in my judgment, is the true course to be pursued. This, so far as I have been able to do, has been highly satisfactory, and proven a great incentive to habits of industry. To be able to say "my house," and "my land," begets a feeling of independence, and stimulates to increased effort and activity. I think all of the Indians under my care can be supplied with small tracts of land, within the bounds of this reservation, where they can make homes and become entirely independent of governmental assistance within two years from this writing. All the care they will need after that will be some one to protect them in their rights and conduct their school.

This reservation was designed for the occupancy of six different tribes of Indians, living in this and adjoining counties. Only two of the tribes are now represented here, the Tules and Tijons. These have so intermarried that their tribal relation is no longer recognized. They number, according to the census taken last month, 254, a decrease since my last annual letter of 49. Sixteen of this number have died, and 33 have gone away from the reservation, some on account of the transfer of the agency, and others from a desire to live in different parts of the country; all, I am satisfied, growing out of the long unsettled state of this reservation.

#### SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of these Indians is similar to that of other years. There have been 16 deaths during the last twelve months, all of chronic diseases. A fearful mortality has prevailed among most of the little bands living off the reservation. At Fish-Rice's farm, near Visalia, there were last year 65 Indians, principally Kaweahs and Wichumniees; now there are but 16 by actual count, three-fourths having died the past year. Nearly the same mortality has prevailed among the Monache Indians on Owens River.

The King's River Indians, living north of this place some 90 miles, and numbering 250, are the only apparently healthy aborigines in all this country. I visited them last spring and found them in a comfortable condition. Quite a number of them had taken homesteads and were making improvements that were really commendable. Some expressed a desire to have their children attend school, but were unwilling to leave their present home and move to the reservation. I found among these Indians no trace of the Mexican element, which undoubtedly accounts for their good sanitary condition.

#### AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural interests have suffered from excessive drought. Nothing was raised on the agency farm. Indians who had irrigating facilities have produced very fair crops. They will realize about 250 bushels of wheat, 250 bushels corn, 100 bushels potatoes, 20 bushels beans, 5 tons melons, 5 tons pumpkins, and 10 tons of hay.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

A day-school has been maintained eight and one-half months during the year, with an average enrollment of 35 pupils. All the classes have made commendable progress, and have evinced a greater desire to thoroughly understand the principles involved in the several studies.

#### MISSIONARY WORK.

I think it can be truthfully stated that some advance in a religious point of view has been made. The Sabbath-school and other religious services have usually been well attended. While none have taken a decidedly religious stand, more interest appears to be manifested by some upon this question, and a good degree of intelligent inquiry is made by them in regard to a better way of living. There is a great deal to be done in this department, yet we see enough to encourage us to unceasing labor, believing that in due time we shall reap if we faint not.

#### CIVILIZATION.

The work of civilization with all Indians is a slow process. Where bad influence and example have been introduced in the outset the work is rendered much more difficult. These Indians, from their first acquaintance with the white man, until within a few years past, have only known the degradation of civilization. So far as the moral phase of the question

was concerned, as presented first to them, very little elevating or refining was discernible. Association with the vile and drunken has imprinted lessons upon their character not easily effaced. Nothing but persistent effort and the wholesome restraints of law are adequate to the task of leading such a people into the light, and nothing but the hearty acceptance of the principles of our Christian civilization will make them desirable citizens.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. BELKNAP,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LOS PINOS INDIAN AGENCY,  
Colorado, October 29, 1877.

SIR: On the 1st day of October, 1876, I entered upon the discharge of my duties as Indian agent, relieving the Rev. H. F. Bond, and consequently this annual report for the year ending September 1, 1877, is the first one exhibited by me, and covers only a period of eleven months.

My first impressions were that I had a very troublesome class of Indians to deal with, for at the time of my arrival at the agency the stock of provisions for issue, excepting only beef, was well-nigh exhausted, and I was met with a shower of complaints on that score. But before long the arrival of fresh supplies served to pacify the Indians, and, if we exclude the Uncapahgre Park grievance, of which more is said farther on, I may safely state that no complaints of any serious import have reached me since that time.

Owing to the fact that the contractor had failed in business, the agency buildings had not been completed, and were in a most unsatisfactory condition. Much of the time of the agency carpenter is occupied in patching them up so as to render them habitable. The buildings, so called, are in fact only so many miserably-constructed adobe huts; inconvenient, unsafe, and dirty to the last degree. Authority, however, has been granted to construct a residence for the agent, and two shops, one for the carpenter and the other for the blacksmith, and the completion of these buildings will, without doubt, not only lend much to the appearance of the agency, but also add very materially to the comfort and convenience of the agent and employés. It would be well, in my opinion, to erect a school-house at this agency, for, even if the experiment of educating the Utes should prove to be of no avail, the building could, nevertheless, be advantageously used for other purposes, and no money would be lost to the government thereby. The present store-house is quite unfitted for the purpose for which it is designed. It is much too small, and is in constant danger of falling to the ground.

Ouray, the head chief of the Utes, who is unquestionably the most intelligent as well as the most progressive Indian of the whole tribe, now occupies a regular dwelling-house. This house (together with other buildings for his use) has been completed only within a short time, and is the most complete and substantial residence within the agency limits. The whole of the work was executed by the agency carpenter and other employés, and in its erection there was no expenditure made of public money.

Touching the matter of the education of the Utes, I regret to have to report that no progress has been made in this direction during the year. While I have grave doubts as to the practicability of establishing and maintaining a school which would be *really* beneficial to the Indians, still I should certainly have tried the experiment had there been any building suitable for school purposes. A mere *day-school* would, I am convinced, be of but little benefit to them, if, indeed, it would not be worse than useless, when the labor and expense entailed are taken into consideration. In order to advance the education of the children they should be entirely removed from the influences with which they are surrounded in the wigwam, and be gradually weaned to the manners and customs of civilization by being brought in constant association with white people. With the establishment of a boarding-school something in this way might possibly be accomplished, for there are many bright children among the Utes who would seemingly make apt scholars. Some few of the better-informed chiefs and headmen are in favor of education, but the great majority are either indifferent or else strenuously opposed to what they consider a harmful innovation.

The prejudice against the performance of manual labor which exists among Indians as a class is, perhaps, in no instance so strongly marked as in the Ute. He considers it a disgrace to labor, and ridicules the very idea of his ever being required to do anything of the kind. The child who has been trained under the influences of civilization and taught to regard labor as an honorable pursuit is seldom or never proof against the sneers and taunts of his Indian associates, and is pretty sure to yield to the common prejudice, and before arriving at manhood exhibit as strong an aversion to toil as the most ignorant of them.

The Utes are in the habit of going out on brief hunting expeditions over their extensive reservation, between "issue days," and in this way contribute very materially toward the support of themselves and their families. The practice, however, of issuing rations every seven days instead of every ten days, as was formerly the custom, will undoubtedly interfere with these expeditions, and the Indians will, consequently, become still more dependent upon the Government for their support than they already are. I believe that it would be well to return to the old rule of issuing rations every ten days.

The farming operations during the year, although not equaling our anticipations, have been very fair—perhaps as good as ought to be expected when it is remembered that we are working in a comparatively new field—very little having been done in this line before. The chief source of disappointment lay in the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient supply of water. The heavy breaks in the irrigating-ditch could only be repaired little by little when labor for that purpose could be spared, and as a consequence it was not until late in the season that the ditch was in a condition to conduct water to the farm. Sufficient progress has, however, been made to demonstrate to a certainty that almost any vegetable and all small grains can be successfully cultivated in this section of the country; and I venture to add that, without any very great expense to the Government, sufficient cereals could be annually produced to support the whole Ute nation. Desiring to point out to the Indians in a practical manner what might be done in farming if they would only labor, I entered into a verbal agreement with a first-class farmer to clear, fence, and cultivate a lot of about fifteen acres, stipulating that upon the maturing of the crop one-third of it should be delivered at the agency free of cost to the Government. A portion of this lot was exceedingly hard to subdue, but about ten acres of it bid fair to yield as fine a crop of potatoes as can be found in Colorado. The Government share of these potatoes, it is estimated, will amount to as much as a thousand bushels, and in this country, where transportation is so very difficult, they will be exceedingly valuable for issue to Indians and for future planting. A cellar 50 by 15 feet has been constructed for storing the potatoes.

Ouray, the head chief, has also interested himself in farming, and has made very commendable progress. He has raised about four acres of potatoes, quite a respectable field of wheat, some corn, and a variety of vegetables. His experience of this year will, I am confident, enable him to do much better in future; and his example may, it is hoped, have the effect of stimulating other members of the tribe to similar exertions. No opportunity has been lost in advising and assisting him in carrying out this, to him, novel endeavor. The seed was furnished from the agency, and such agricultural implements as were required loaned to him. Some few Indians, who would not on any terms labor for the agent, did not deem it beneath their dignity to assist their chief.

The general condition of the tribe, from a sanitary point of view, is very good, but intellectually and morally they are now probably much the same as they have been for generations past. During the entire year there has been but one complaint received from official sources of any depredations having been committed by the Utes either on or off the reservation, and as I have been unable to learn anything concerning these reported cases, I am inclined to regard them as very trivial in character, if, indeed, not purely imaginary.

The chief difficulty with which I have had to contend since assuming charge of this agency has been in reconciling the Indians to the presence of certain squatters in the Uncapahgre Park, which is situated about sixteen miles from the agency, and is adjacent to the town of Ouray. These intruders had been notified by my predecessor, Mr. Bond, that the land they occupied was a part of the reservation, and that they had no right there. They, however, declined to leave, and were still in illegal possession of their ranches at the time of my arrival. The Indians were clamorous for their immediate removal from the reservation, and would listen to no arguments in behalf of the settlers. By dint of great persuasion, and by promising to do my utmost to have the matter finally disposed of to their satisfaction in the following spring, I contrived to keep the Indians quiet during that winter. Early in the month of March I addressed a communication to each settler of whom I had any knowledge, requesting him to remove from the reservation. My request was not complied with. Not long after a detachment of Company G, Ninth United States Cavalry, under command of Lieut. John Conlin, arrived here with orders to assist me "in ridding the reservation of all trespassers." A consultation was now held with the settlers, and a verbal agreement was entered into between them and myself that they should leave the reservation within thirty days from that time. Many of the Indians expressed great dissatisfaction at the arrangements made, but when I explained to them that at the expiration of the thirty days there would certainly be no further delay in the removal of the nuisance they seemed satisfied and ceased to murmur. The Indians have behaved *well* in the matter, and in this respect have proved themselves to be far superior to those unscrupulous persons who have endeavored to dispossess the Indian of his land, and have knowingly and willfully set at naught the rights of others.

Meanwhile, pending their departure, the Hon. H. M. Teller interceded in behalf of the squatters, and out of this grew the order of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior extending the time for removal until the 30th of October, 1877. I may here state that I honestly believe that every man who settled in the Park was fully aware that he was on Indian land, and while I do not for one moment doubt but that the intentions of Mr. Teller were strictly honorable, still I am sure he would never have taken the steps he did had he been thoroughly familiar with all the circumstances of the case. The order of the Secretary obviated the necessity for the presence of troops, and accordingly Lieutenant Conlin returned with his command to his proper station. The Utes were thoroughly dissatisfied with the shape the matter had assumed, and have remained so ever since; but still they have in no way molested the squatters.

The extension of the time is fast drawing to a close, and whether the order of the Secretary will be obeyed or disregarded remains to be seen; for my part, I think the latter will



be the case, and that many of the squatters will remain in the park until forcibly expelled therefrom. The Indians hold the opinion that the Government has broken faith with them, and there is danger of their taking the matter of the removal of the settlers into their own hands unless measures are taken by the proper authorities to prevent such a catastrophe.

There is reason to believe that such a termination of the dispute would be quite acceptable to some of the settlers, who think that by resorting to such a course the Indians would only involve themselves in trouble with the Government, which would eventuate in their banishment from the State of Colorado. The Utes are as peaceable and as well-disposed toward the whites as any Indians in the country, and in the event of any trouble growing out of this Uncompahgre Park affair, the white man will have to bear the disgrace of giving rise to it. Every day it becomes of higher importance that friendly relations should be maintained with the Utes, for it is in their power to stop, for a time at least, the development of the great San Juan mining-district, which borders on the reservation.

In conclusion, I have to say that, in my opinion, the treaty stipulations should be carried out to the letter, and I would respectfully recommend, if the land in dispute is so important to the town of Ouray as it is claimed by some to be, that negotiations be at once commenced with the Indians for the relinquishment by them of that portion of their reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. WHEELER,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY, RIO LOS PINOS, COLORADO,  
August 27, 1877.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions of July 10, received on the 13th instant, I have the honor to submit the following as the annual report for this agency for 1877.

This is a new agency, the location of which, in accordance with instructions from the Office of Indian Affairs of April 27, 1877, was selected June 7, 1877, after a thorough exploration of the southern portion of the Ute reservation, and approved by the Department June 11, 1877.

It is regretted that this report is meager and deficient, on account of the very brief period of time which has elapsed since the arrival of the agent. It has been impossible to procure any satisfactory data as called for in the accompanying blanks, as I have not seen more than one-fourth of the Indians to be collected at this agency, and being without any presents or supplies whatever, it was an impossibility to get them together.

The Indians to be collected at this agency are the *Weeminuche*, *Muache*, and *Capote* bands of the *Ut* tribe, now roaming over the southwestern portion of the Ute reservation in Colorado and Northern New Mexico, extending as far east as Cimarron.

The temporary agency buildings, the erection of which will be begun in a few days, to be completed in about four weeks, will consist of a storehouse and several additional rooms for the use of the agent and employés. This agency is established in compliance with treaty obligations of April 29, 1874. Two thousand dollars was placed to the credit of the agent on the 21st instant for the purpose of carrying on the work of erecting the buildings, but it is thought that all the necessary expenses for the temporary establishment of the agency will not exceed more than two-thirds of that amount.

The Indians for whom this agency is established may be said to be *wild* though not barbarous. They seldom manifest violence to settlers, provided their demands for something to eat are acceded to; and it may not be out of place here to say that they have been burdensome to the citizens in this respect. They sometimes attempt to frighten those settled on the ceded district, asserting that they never sold the land, and that the Government has failed to comply with the treaty. Several attempts to burn the buildings of settlers have been made, but it is hoped that after the agency is established those annoyances will cease.

There is some dissatisfaction among the Indians with regard to placing the agency on the Rio Los Pinos, as they claim they were promised their agency on the Rio Navajoe when they signed the treaty, but it is clearly manifest that the best location for all interested, and meeting all the requirements of the letter of instructions, is the place already selected.

Little can be said in relation to the civilization, missionary work and industry of these bands. They regard any labor whatever with contempt, and their civilization and general education must be necessarily tedious, if with any success whatever, unless they can be taught to labor. There is but a single feature in their character which, if I am correctly informed, is to be admired. They have the reputation of being exceedingly chaste and virtuous.

Regretting, from the circumstances before referred to, the impossibility of furnishing a fuller report,

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. H. WEAVER,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.



WHITE RIVER, COLO., *August 31, 1877.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my report from the White River Indian agency, Colorado, for the year ending August 31, 1877.

The Indians of which I have charge are mostly those known under treaty as the Yampa, Grand River, and Uinta bands of Confederated Utes. They are living at present under treaty of 1868. Their home is upon a reservation in Western Colorado. There are three agencies situated upon the reserve, in charge of different agents. The most northern, and located upon White River, is the one in my care.

The provisions of the treaty under which they are living provide the Ute Indians with annuities, and upon these they depend for part of their support. They are in no sense a gratuity, but a price received in exchange for lands sold to the United States. A portion of these annuities come to the White River agency.

#### NUMBER, ETC.

The number of Indians belonging to this agency, who remain with me quite steadily, and who seldom visit either of the other Ute agencies, is about 650. In addition to these, there are about 250 who move from one agency to another, who are with me about one-half of the year, remaining a month or six weeks at a time, and for whom I am obliged to provide when they are here. Last year I reported the number to a family as averaging 5 or  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; this year I would report the average to be about  $4\frac{1}{2}$ . The average is reduced by the marriage of quite a number of young men who were formerly counted as children of others, and who now constitute a distinct family by themselves.

Among the Indians there is a slight excess of females. There has been little or no increase among them during the year, and in this respect I think the tribe is about stationary.

#### THE DISPOSITION TOWARD AND THEIR RELATIONS WITH WHITE NEIGHBORS.

Notwithstanding some minor complaints that have been made against some of the Indians I think I may justly say that they are disposed to be friendly with the white settlers in this neighborhood. During the past year no white person has been either killed or injured by Indians, to my knowledge; while I have learned of four cases where Indians have been assaulted and injured by white persons, and the Indian and his friends have not retaliated by doing personal violence.

The depredations of firing unoccupied cabins is not proven beyond question against Indians; and the fires over the country in grass and sage-brush, complained of by some, are spoken of as a benefit by others, and as likely to be "set out" by white persons as by Indians. I am satisfied that some of the complaints originate in the desire of certain parties to create a sentiment unfavorable to the Indian, and precipitate a trouble which may be made the occasion of depriving the Indians of some of their rights.

On the other hand, the Indians have already had reason to be apprehensive that their country is coveted and threatened by the whites. A number of parties seeking settlement and "prospecting" for gold have visited this valley and other parts of the reserve this year. I have thus far been successful in sending them away. Their number, however, will increase, I am afraid, another season, and perhaps trouble cannot be prevented in the future without the presence of a military force, devoted as much to the interests of the Indians as to those of the whites. This apprehension has led me to recommend the establishment of a post or outpost in the Bear River Valley, to act as a restraint to keep the Indians upon their reserve, and to protect the reserve from the inroads of white settlers and "prospectors."

#### INDIANS OFF THEIR RESERVE—CAUSES, ETC.

An unusual number of Indians have been off their reservation during the past year, and have remained away for some time. There are several reasons for this. The annuities and supplies furnished these Indians amount to, at a liberal estimate, not over one-half that required for their support. None of their annuity goods (and but part of their supplies) have reached this agency during the year. Goods purchased in August of last year have been lying in the railroad depot, 175 miles away, since November last, a period of over nine months. Flour purchased the first of June is still at Rawlins. No clothing, blanket, tent, implement, or utensil of any kind has been issued at this agency for nearly two years; no flour, except once, 15 pounds to a family, since last May. In addition to the usual proportion of their subsistence, which the Indians provide for themselves, they have had this great deficiency to make up, in whole or in part, some way. With the exception of a few families, the only way in which the Indians here know how to provide for themselves is by hunting.

By peremptory regulation of the Department, the sale of arms and ammunition upon the reserve has been prohibited. At the same time the Indians have had only to go off their reserve to obtain all the arms and ammunition, both "loose" and "fixed," which they desire, a number of trading-posts being accessible, and no white man refusing to furnish these articles to the Indian—a very good evidence, when there is no feeling in the community against it, that the people do not stand in any great fear of the Indians. Many of the settlers have made it their principal business to trade with these Indians during the past year, and have offered every inducement for them to leave their reserve.

#### PROGRESS IN CIVILIZATION.

But very little advancement has been made during the year in the matter of getting the

Indians to follow the pursuits and adopt the customs of civilized life. There is a cattle herd upon the reservation belonging to the Indians, but still in the hands of the agent. Every effort has been made to induce the Indians to receive and care for these cattle, but they persistently refuse to do so. Contrary to my first expectation, I think they will sooner make farmers of themselves than herders.

Fourteen different families have commenced in a small way at farming. Unfortunately for them, and for the esteem in which the work will be held in future, the grasshoppers, the extraordinary drought, and July frosts, have cut their crops off entirely. About twelve acres were prepared and planted by Indians. Oats, corn, potatoes, and garden vegetables were planted and sown; but the Indians will get nothing for their labor.

I think most of the Indians would wear citizens' dress could they afford it; but it is much more expensive than their own costume, and difficult for them to procure. What little the Government has heretofore sent them among their annuities does not go around among them; it is soon exhausted, but it is usually worn until consumed.

I have built two very comfortable houses for two prominent Indians, solely by employé and Indian labor. The Indians with their families have occupied them about eight months; one in particular keeps his house very clean and neat. I think many of the Indians desire houses, and that they would live in them could I supply them; but, having no appropriation for the purpose, I am unable to build only as I can get the time of regular employés after doing other necessary work.

#### SCHOOL.

A small boarding-school has been kept open during eight months of the year under the direction of one female teacher. Six Indian boys have been in attendance; the full care of these and provision for their wants devolving upon the teacher. The boys have all learned to read a little and to write from copy; one who was with the teacher last year has made considerable progress in reading, writing, and simple arithmetic.

Under this department, and receiving instruction from the teacher, should be numbered eight families, the women of which have taken care of cows, and have been taught to make butter, bread, candles, and several of them to cut and make female garments.

In addition to the funds supplied by the Government, friends of the work have contributed about \$225 toward carrying on the educational work. There is no active opposition to the school among the Indians; but there is a great indifference to it.

#### STOCK.

The Government has 5 horses and 7 mules upon the reserve that are used in the work of the agency. The Indians have 3,000 horses, 20 mules, 300 goats, 300 sheep, and about 1,250 cattle. The cattle are still in the hands of the agent. The increase in cattle has been about 390 during the year. What beef is issued to the Indians is furnished by cattle-herd. Only one herder is allowed by the Department for the care of the cattle, which is very inadequate help, and were it not for the assistance given at different times by the Indians the work could not be done.

#### FARM, CROPS, ETC.

The agency employés have cultivated about 14 acres during the season—wheat, oats, and potatoes. For the reasons mentioned above the crops have been almost a total failure. Wheat was not harvested; oats cut green for hay to save them from grasshoppers. Of potatoes I do not think we shall get enough for another year. I have cut about 65 tons of hay, going over about twice as many acres to obtain it as usual.

#### BUILDINGS, ETC.

The old agency buildings, in poor condition, are still in use. A few repairs have been made upon them. A few rods of fencing have been built; frame for new warehouse erected, and root-cellar built over new; dam for irrigating purposes built; two frame houses for Indians built and one repaired. All the above by regular employé labor without additional expense to the Government.

The small saw-mill of the agency is at present in poor condition. An appropriation for moving the mill to a better location than the one occupied at present, and for erecting a new building over the mill, has been made, and the work will be done, if possible, this fall; the timbers for the new buildings are already upon the ground. About 57,000 feet of lumber have been sawed at this mill during the year.

#### PREPARATION FOR IRRIGATION.

The irrigating-dam referred to above is to save the water of a small creek, which even in a favorable year will not be sufficient to irrigate more than 30 or 40 acres. Before the Indians can be expected to do much toward supplying their own wants from agriculture, a good irrigating-ditch must be "taken out" from the river by an experienced engineer. The Indians cannot do this for themselves, nor can the employé force of the agency do it. But if the Government intends to compel the Indians to remain upon this reserve, and to deprive them of arms and ammunition, it must provide such a ditch, and additional and experienced help to instruct the Indians in the methods of farming by irrigation, peculiar to this country, or it will render them very destitute.

## HEALTH AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

The general health of the Indians is good; they complain of but little sickness; most of those who are sick die, and from chronic disease. The mortality has been small among adults, greater among children. Two Indians have been killed by other Indians and one by accident.

No physician has been furnished this agency. The teacher has had charge of the few medicines on hand and has cared for the sick. The medical supplies sent last November for the year now past are still lying in the railroad depot at Rawlins awaiting transportation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. DANFORTH,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
DAKOTA SUPERINTENDENCY,  
*Yankton, Dak., August 27, 1877.*

SIR: In compliance with your circular letter of August 13, I submit the following report:

I was appointed superintendent of Indian affairs, Dakota superintendency, in April last, and under orders from the Indian Bureau established my office in Yankton, capital of Dakota Territory, during the same month.

My first duty being to visit the agencies already established, and to obtain suitable locations for Spotted Tail and Red Cloud, to be removed from Nebraska, I commenced at Yankton agency, on the east bank of the Missouri, about 80 miles above Yankton, and ended at Standing Rock, 84 miles below Bismarck. Both banks of the river between the points named, a distance of about 600 miles, had been looked over for agencies that now contain something over 8,000 Indians. I found myself called on to provide homes for 13,000 Indians on the west bank alone. I selected Yellow Medicine River, 270 miles above Yankton, for Spotted Tail, and Moreau River, 435 miles above Yankton, for Red Cloud. I was unable to have Moreau examined.

The locations finally decided on were Old Ponca agency, on the west bank of the Missouri, 60 miles above Yankton, for Spotted Tail, and Yellow Medicine for Red Cloud. The lands on Ponca reserve, about 96,000 acres, are among the very best in Dakota for either agriculture or stock-raising, with enough timber, and, considering the water-fronts and bottom lands on the Niobrara, Ponca, and Missouri, this reserve is the best on the river. The location on Yellow Medicine, being farther west, is subject to more frequent and earlier drought. The lands are fertile, and should the rain-fall ever become sufficient, there is enough farming land for the whole Dakota nation. It has enough timber and a good permanent landing.

The oldest established agency is Yankton, Rev. J. G. Gasmann, agent, 80 miles by water, 65 by land, above Yankton, being on the east bank of the Missouri. The reserve has boundaries, and contains 400,000 acres of good land. All the agencies now below Bismarck might be consolidated on this without hardship, if the present system of feeding is to be adhered to.

The progress of many of the Indians on this agency is sufficiently marked to set at rest the question of our ability to settle them in homes, and in the course of time to teach them religion and civilized habits. Greater advance has been made on this agency than any other, but the Indians have been quiet and free from contact with wild tribes for many years longer than at the other agencies. Progress has been individual rather than general; but where so many individuals have shaken off the idle, vicious ways of the wild tribes, and have received and profited by religious instruction and learned to work in shop and field, it is only a question of time and perseverance when all will follow their example. The bishop of the diocese (Episcopal) has his residence on this agency, with a church and schools for boys and girls, all of which show successful work. The Congregationalists also have a church here in successful operation.

The next agency, Lower Brulé, Henry Gregory, agent, is on the west bank of the Missouri—buildings 8 miles above White River and about 200 miles above Yankton. The great majority of the Indians at this agency have made little progress beyond becoming quiet. I must here ask the appreciation of the Department of that apparently small move in the right direction. It is really a great advance for Indians to quit violence and habits which, from our stand-point, are dangerous and vicious. In civilization progress is individual and confined to a few, but the disposition exists, and enough has been done to encourage and justify further exertion. The lands are good, with timber enough; landing shifting. No good reason can be given why this agency should be kept up unless more people are located thereon. It should be broken up, or some other agency consolidated with it.



The buildings are nearly new. They should not be added to nor any expense incurred beyond present needs until its future is determined.

Crow Creek agency is on the east bank of the Missouri River, 230 miles above Yankton. It occupies the old Winnebago reservation. The soil is fertile, with enough timber, but is too far west to rely on agriculture. The buildings are good and well located. Good order is preserved at this agency. The number of those who have made some progress is next to those on Yankton, and sufficient has been effected to encourage us to expect improvement. H. F. Livingstone is agent. Brulé military post and Lower Brulé agency receive mail from this point.

Cheyenne River agency is on the west bank of the Missouri River, 365 miles above Yankton and 243 miles below Bismarck. The buildings are nearly new. Here there are many Indians willing and anxious to be settled and to make homes and labor. The great majority of them have quieted down sufficiently to warrant earnest work for their improvement, and under favorable circumstances improvement can be made. But the location is utterly unfit for an agency, and nothing can be made of it, save a place to distribute rations. The Indians will always feel unsettled and hope for a change, which will prevent them from making homes. The scarcity of wood and other difficulties of location have scattered them too much for wholesome control. Some of the best are 26 miles distant from the agency buildings. Existing and proper regulations compel them to be at the agency once a week for rations. At certain seasons two days are required to reach the agency; two more to return. It is difficult, under these circumstances, to see how the poor people, however willing, can acquire settled habits or learn self-support. I recommend that no improvements be allowed or any expense incurred at this agency beyond immediate needs, and that the Indians be removed to Moreau River or incorporated with those at some other agency already established, Lower Brulé, for example, if their relations are sufficiently friendly. Nine companies of infantry last winter were stationed here. There are now four companies, under Col. W. W. Wood, Eleventh Infantry, United States Army.

Standing Rock agency is on the west bank of the Missouri, about 80 miles below Bismarck and 529 miles above Yankton. Buildings worthless and about to be replaced. The location and landing are good, with enough timber, provided troops are not required to remain too long in the vicinity. The soil is excellent. This season has been the best in the history of the Territory. Unless great and permanent changes of climate take place, agriculture will be a costly experiment. This agency is under Catholic supervision as to spiritual matters. The church and school buildings are utterly unfit for the purpose, but are well attended, and the clergymen in charge active and devoted. They seem to be gaining the confidence of a good many Indians. They are teaching their boy scholars to labor in gardens. If any advance in civilization has been made on this agency, it is not apparent beyond quieting down. The Indians are not dangerous, and begin to understand what is required of them; that is about all. The present agent is industrious, but has not been in charge long enough to make an impression. Certainly no advance worth mentioning has been made by his predecessors. Four companies of infantry, commanded by General E. P. Carlin, United States Army, are stationed here, and will be needed as a precaution for some time to come. For annual reports, containing statistics of the several agencies, see those sent direct to the Indian Office.

Except the last, all agencies before mentioned are under spiritual control of the Episcopal Church. The difficulties that the missionaries labor under can neither be described by me nor appreciated by the public. The clergymen engaged are educating themselves to the task, and I think successfully. I have seen too little of them to criticize or commend, but what they have done as a whole has made a decidedly good impression on me. I hope that liberal provision will be made for churches and schools. They are absolutely necessary to any permanent improvement. I recommend that Government contribute liberally, but that in all schools where Government support is received teaching of the English language should be enforced.

I hoped to be excused from making any report, because of the grave questions involved and my short time in office. I will only touch on salient points that are so evident as to leave little chance for mistake. I speak from the stand-point that the people and Government of the United States desire to teach our Indian population Christianity, and finally settle them, self-sustaining, in homes.

It has been urged that the present ration is barely enough for support. I hope it will not be increased, but the idea cultivated that they must do something for themselves as a beginning. Every Indian family that receives rations from the United States should be compelled to make a garden, and wherever an agent is so situated that he cannot compel obedience, the situation should be altered and the necessary support afforded him. If insects and drought destroy the gardens, they are no worse off than the whites. If successful, they will have learned that they can do something for themselves.

The policy of Government should be to give agents power and support, and to compel them to use it toward putting a stop to wandering, and to enforce work for their own support and comfort. It is assumed that agents are men of discretion, and will use their power with great care and judgment. Of course this will give agents trouble. That they must meet according to their ability.



At present, agents are directed to not furnish rations to Indians whom they pay for work in rations. If they enforce this order, it is difficult to see where the motive is for an Indian to labor. Under orders, if he works he is paid in rations. If he don't work, he receives—rations.

Orders have also been received to stop cutting wood by Indians, to pay them for what they have already cut, to take possession of and sell it. This, I am advised, is under a decision which deprives Indians of any ownership in the wood until the land is taken by them in severalty. If agents do not enforce these orders they lay themselves liable. If they do enforce them the Indians are deprived of what little motive they have for labor. In the mean time, aliens of all nations cut wood on Indian land, sell to steamboats, fill contracts for the Army and for Indian agencies at high prices. Agents should, at their respective agencies, cut all the wood required for their own use and for adjacent military posts, and that may be required by steamboats in Government service. Cutting wood is one of the very few things an Indian can do in Dakota at this time. Of course such a policy will breed a storm among contractors and traders, but the work, discipline, and money are sadly needed by the Indians. The present system is absurd and expensive. Timber is very scarce in Dakota, and found *only* on streams. It is available on the streams near the Missouri, and on that river. It is being rapidly used, wasted, and washed away. What I recommend will place it entirely under control of the agents. No white labor should be permitted at any agency where it is possible to use Indian labor.

Section 3 of the act of March 3, 1875, in relation to "labor by Indians," furnishes the necessary authority to require work. Agents should be adequately supported in the enforcement of this act. In many cases they will be unable to do so at present; in all, some trouble may be looked for at first; but section 3 is essential to any tangible good from our efforts to teach Indians self-support in the Dakota superintendency, and I hope will be adhered to and pushed prudently, but steadily, until at length we can consistently demand that every agent shall enforce it in full and to the letter.

One of the most serious obstacles to settled habits is the custom of visiting, which is carried on to an extent difficult to credit by any one in civilized life. It is urged that refusal to grant visiting-passes will involve individual hardships. This is true, but individual inclinations and whims must not stand in the way of a great work. It is vain to attempt to teach self-support or the ways of civilization, as long as Indians can leave an agency whenever discipline becomes irksome, or some visitor reports "bigger rations" to be had at another agency. All passes should be stopped at once to Indians receiving rations, and no Indian belonging to one agency should receive rations at another. Death in a family is worse than no excuse! A death is the occasion of moving teepees, tearing down houses, and giving away all the property of the family in which the death occurs, and a general unsettling of all concerned. While visiting is one of our great difficulties, it is one that can be controlled.

Ponies and rifles should be taken away from them, must be taken in order to settle them down. There is nothing to hunt in Dakota that requires rifles and horses; water-fowl and birds abound in their season. Permission for the most orderly to have shot-guns would afford means of adding to the food supply. The ownership of a rifle and pony is an invitation to wander off, which is seldom resisted. Many good friends of Indians regard taking away arms and ponies as a hardship where friendly Indians are exposed to hostiles; this is correct. In this superintendency there is no such danger, and as a friend of the Indians I assure other true friends that arms and horses are to them "unqualified mischief." Many of them understand this, and if the taking away is conducted justly and prudently, will occasion but little trouble. Last year those taken by way of precaution were seized at a time that rendered their loss inevitable. It is a painful story. A large part died of starvation and cold. Those remaining brought little. What Government received I trust will be no measure of what we give them in return. They were taken from Indians not hostile at the time. The full value should be paid in domestic cattle. It is not their fault that we lost most of the property. We cannot afford to be unjust. Ponies should be taken in June, not later, when grass is good, and they can be sent to market without loss. The proceeds, and more, should be invested in cattle and chickens, the possession of which makes moving about difficult, and encourages remaining in settled habitations. To reap the full benefit of taking away horses and arms, the Indians should be located as near the agencies as possible, close enough to render horses unnecessary.

Teepee-cloth should be discontinued, and as soon as proper locations can be had, log or frame houses should be substituted. Blankets and paint interfere with work and white men's ways. They should be discouraged, with as little violence as possible, but persistently. The use of paint, beads, and blankets should be stopped, and strong, coarse clothing provided. Such blankets and cloth as are furnished should be of quiet colors.

Usually discussions as to "How to open the occupations of civilized life to Indians" is limited to, "What can they do?" In this superintendency the serious addition is required, "What can be done in the country allotted to them?" Drought and grasshoppers have destroyed so many crops in Dakota that I have grave doubts as to whether the conditions are favorable to teaching self-support to people unaccustomed to provision for the future. Diligent inquiry, without prejudice, leads to the belief that these have prevailed, with but few inter-

vals, for many years between the Yellowstone and the present site of Sioux City. Water is too much below the general level of the country for a system of irrigation. The double danger of drought and insects, added to the savage dislike of steady application, leads to the question of a more favorable location, where the latter difficulty alone will have to be overcome.

Though probably unavailing, I wish to add my testimony to that of many others in favor of removing the Dakotas to the Indian Territory. I have knowledge of that region, and believe it is a far better locality than this in which to teach them self-support and the ways of civilized life. High winds, drought, and insects discourage white men of fixed habits, savages still more. The expense of experiment falls on the Government. The Dakotas are in no way deficient in either mental or physical power. The more I see of them, the more I am encouraged as to their future. The great majority of our efforts "outside of church-work" made for their advancement have been failures. Sufficient success has been had in individual cases to abundantly prove that there is a right way, which earnest and sincere effort will find. I urge removal to the Indian Territory as a means of diminishing the obstacles to be overcome in teaching self-support.

If they are to remain in this Territory, I earnestly urge that stock-raising be carefully considered in preference to farming. No agency-farming should be carried on except as a school for Indian labor, and without expectation of crops. I say this with full knowledge of the fine yield in Dakota *this year*—the best ever known.

Good interpreters are essential to successful dealing with Indians. I have only seen one in this superintendency fit for the place. Important statements become absurd when made through an ignorant man, who only understands the simplest and coarsest forms of expression. Many charges of bad faith on the part of Government, and broken promises, arise, no doubt, from faulty interpretation. The pay should be increased so that a better class of men can be employed—as a business proposition. The Government can afford to pay liberally for teaching the English language. Difficulty in communicating with them adds very much to the vexatious problems embraced in our Indian policy.

I find that the Indians regard the reception of gifts and favors as acts of merit on their part. If our policy has produced this much-to-be-regretted state of mind, it should be promptly changed. I incline to believe that councils and treaties are largely to blame and that they should be avoided.

Above all, whether the Dakotas remain in this Territory or are removed to the Indian Territory, the policy should be kept in view of getting them into houses, on land held in severalty, without power to alienate. Pasture-lands may be held in common. Dealing with them as tribes or even as bands should be stopped and some plan adhered to which will cause them to be treated as individuals, subject to the same laws and penalties as whites. While this will probably apply to all Indians, it is particularly applicable to them, because of their numbers and strongly-marked character.

The steady decrease and final extinction of the whole Indian race has been accepted in this country as a settled fact. I beg leave to raise the question as to the Dakotas. So far, observation and inquiry lead me to believe the contrary. I offer the subject as one well worthy of investigation by the Government.

Success in civilizing and teaching religious truths to these people will not be obtained by brilliant plans or extraordinary means. It is to be looked for in the same sort of common sense that brings success in ordinary pursuits. Since I have been among them, the expected obstacles have diminished and I take a hopeful view of what can be done for them and with them.

I have the honor to recommend the following:

1. That arms and ponies be taken, and abundant compensation made in chickens and domestic cattle for them and for those already seized.
2. An active policy leading to the distribution of land in severalty, without power to alienate.
3. Replace tepees with houses.
4. Carefully and gradually enforce section 3 as to work.
5. Stop furnishing blankets and stop the sale of paint.
6. Actively encourage and push the teaching of English.
7. Lessen the number of agencies by consolidation of those among whom ties of kindred or friendly relations exist, and who are fitted to live in peace.

Respectfully submitted.

J. H. HAMMOND,

*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Dakota.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, DAKOTA,

*August 18, 1877.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my annual report of affairs at this agency for the year ending August 31, 1877.

Many events have transpired during the past year which may not be recapitulated here, as

they are already known, not only to the Department, but to the general public as well, and many statements have been made which affected the Indian service, and in many cases individual officers of the bureau, but were allowed to pass unnoticed and go to the public for what they were worth. Many cases of real or imaginary wrongs have been reported and published; in fact, everything was done that human ingenuity could devise to add to the turmoil already existing in the Indian country, all of which proves this past year to have been one of the most eventful, for the Indians and those having charge of them, that has been experienced for a long time.

Since the beginning of the Indian troubles, over a year ago, it may not be generally known, but it is a fact nevertheless, that the position of Indian agent has been anything but an enviable one, at least I have found it so; and while there are many reasons for it which I will forbear to mention, I will simply say that my experience shows me that to insure satisfactory results in the management of the Indians, to either the advocates of peace or those opposed to it, the entire control of affairs should either be transferred to the War Department or given to the civil officers. A mixed administration will never be productive of good, and will certainly fail in giving satisfaction to those interested.

The fight between the hostile Indians and the troops, over a year ago, in which General Custer and his entire command were annihilated, is, I might say, the epoch from which to date such excitement and disaffection as have prevailed at this agency. Until the news of that battle reached us, I cannot say that there was the least sign of dissatisfaction or hostility apparent among these Indians, but after learning the particulars of the engagement, depicted in glowing colors, and exaggerated by each successive narrator, it is not at all surprising that people so credulous as the Indians should feel in doubt as to their final disposition, and troubled as to the action of the Government in the matter.

A report gained circulation that all rations were to be discontinued, and the Indians at the several agencies to be thoroughly "whipped" by the troops. It can readily be imagined what the effect of such a report was on the Indians. A steady decrease in the number, it might be called a stampede, was the result, until when I assumed charge of the agency, in August, 1876, I had a little over 3,000 souls, while my predecessor averaged 5,000. It was not in my power to prevent or check this exodus, although I assured the Indians that those who remained at the agency and were friendly to the Government would be protected and assisted; the contagion of fear and doubt had seized them and caused their hasty departure to the camp of the hostiles.

In September, 1876, the commanding officer of this post detailed an officer to take charge of affairs at this agency, whose first duty was to take a census. He found 2,935 Indians, with some more to be added, which would probably have made a total of 3,000. A few weeks afterward this officer went on leave and another took charge, who immediately took a new census and found 2,545 Indians, a considerable reduction from the first number. Again, this second officer was relieved and a third detailed, who found exactly 1,763 Indians, making a loss in three months of nearly 1,300 persons. In December about 300 came in, which increased the number to a little over 2,000, and since then no further increase has to be reported.

These particulars are given in explanation of a statement that has frequently been made, viz, that the Indians never received as large an issue of annuities from the civil agents as from the Army officers temporarily in charge the past year. So far as the reflection appertains to this agency, I think the foregoing figures are sufficiently plain to speak for themselves. My predecessor estimated for annuities for at least 5,000 Indians, who would very probably have been here to receive them but for the existing troubles in the country; it is therefore very evident that when 2,000 persons received goods deemed by the Department to be sufficient for 5,000, they got more than their proper share, and a larger issue to the family than they ever got before. There is consequently nothing mysterious in the satisfaction felt and expressed on the occasion of the issue, and I only hope that the next issue of goods may evoke a similar state of feeling.

In the month of October last Brigadier-General Terry, with from 1,000 to 1,500 troops, visited this agency and caused the seizure of all guns, pistols, and horses belonging to these Indians. At first the Indians were inclined to resist any such invasion of their rights, but supplies being denied them, they preferred the loss of property to starvation, and surrendered to superior force. Assurances of compensation for the loss sustained were made by General Terry, but as yet nothing has been done except the purchase of 450 cows, which will be issued on their arrival. When we consider that from 2,000 to 2,200 horses and mules were taken from the Indians, it seems as if 450 cows, costing about \$20 each, or \$9,000 altogether, would fall short of sufficient compensation, as it only allows about \$4 per head for the animals seized. A statement received from General Terry gives the amount realized from the sale of all horses taken from the Indians as \$19,412.96, and the expenses of bringing them to market as \$5,683.96, leaving \$13,729 to be divided among the Indians of this and other agencies, which is rather an insignificant sum, if intended as full compensation for 2,000 horses and mules. The item of \$5,683.96, expenses of bringing to market, seems excessive, and is difficult to understand in the absence of an itemized account. From what I can learn relative to the horses taken to Yankton from this agency, of which there were two lots, or about 1,000 head altogether, \$100 would cover the entire expenses incurred.



However, there may have been expenses at Saint Paul of which we know nothing, and which may have amounted to considerable.

It is respectfully remarked that this act of seizure of property, which may have been considered a military necessity, seems to have been a violation of the latter part of article 8 of the late Sioux treaty, which provides that "they [the Indians] shall be subject to the laws of the United States, and each individual shall be protected in his rights of *property*, person, and life."

I think it is unnecessary for me to say that the progress made by these Indians during the past year in education and civilization has not been of such an encouraging character as I would naturally wish to report, but it will be admitted that there was good cause to prevent a community even less uncivilized than Indians from devoting their time and attention to the attainment of qualifications partly foreign to their nature. There is certainly no fault to find with the Indians who remained here. As to their inclination to accept and profit by such teachings as have been volunteered, they seem to have appreciated the fact that the results of such labor will materially benefit their children, if not themselves; and although intense excitement prevailed, which is more contagious among Indians than many other classes, and which created a feeling of anticipated trouble, still, I am happy to say, no evil effects are apparent.

A sudden and serious check to school operations was occasioned last September by the cold-blooded assassination of the Rev. R. A. B. Fennell by a renegade Indian. This melancholy occurrence caused the temporary discontinuance of the schools presided over by the Protestant Episcopal Church, as the scholars fled to their homes, and the teachers were considered to be anything but safe, living some distance from the agency. School was, however, resumed early in spring by the Rev. Henry Swift, whose efforts deserve the highest commendation. His labors are somewhat retarded by the present dilapidated condition of the mission-house, which is not habitable; but an addition is being built and the main building repaired, so that in a short time I trust his school will be as extensive as it was a year ago. It gives me pleasure to state that the indefatigable zeal displayed by Mr. Swift shows him to be an earnest worker in the cause of Christianity, and entitles him to the gratitude of the church to which he belongs, the Government, and the Indians for whose advancement and conversion he is here.

The American Board of Foreign Missions, through their able representative, Rev. T. L. Riggs, have shown perseverance worthy of the cause they are engaged in. In the face of strong opposition, and though his schools were, I might say, deserted, Mr. Riggs persisted in his praiseworthy efforts, and I am very happy to say that he has been, in every sense of the word, successful. His schools have been in operation until the commencement of summer vacation.

On the 4th of September last this agency suffered a loss from which it has not fully recovered yet. All buildings except three dwelling-houses were swept away by a flood; a large amount of property was lost; and for a time it looked as if not a vestige of the agency would be left. A steamboat lay at the landing, on which the employés and myself took refuge, or I am afraid some lives might have also been lost. Since then a new site has been selected on which the agency now stands. New buildings have been erected, which are strong and durable, and after a time I expect the agency will be in such a condition that I can report it entirely completed.

Dwellings for the carpenter and blacksmith are needed, and I presume authority for their erection will be given at an early day, particularly as the late Sioux treaty stipulates that they must be married and living on the reservation with their families. A stockade around the agency buildings is also very necessary, and must be attended to as soon as other and more important work has been accomplished.

The force of employés allowed at an agency like this is altogether too small; it must be remembered that a large amount of work has to be performed in addition to the erection of buildings, and the simple fact of having a few warehouses and dwellings should not by any means lead to the conclusion that employés are unnecessary. As situated at present, the daily labor to be performed, aside from that involved by the issue of rations to heads of families, is more than can be accomplished by the small number of men allowed. Some discrimination should be exercised in the matter of employés between agencies long established and permanently located and those only partly built, as agents having charge of the latter find the greatest difficulty in having the work performed satisfactorily.

The Indians have erected a number of houses in the vicinity of this agency, but it is needless to say they cannot live in them without stoves, stove-pipe, and a few articles of furniture. They do not excel white men in works of industry and art, and cannot certainly be expected to manufacture their own furniture. Articles of this sort, which are unnecessary in a lodge or tepee, become an absolute necessity in a house, and until a promise of such assistance can be made to the Indians, the progress in this direction will most assuredly be slow.

The farming operations of the Indians this year would lead to the belief that failure is not to be their portion always. I presume this is attributable to the absence of grasshoppers, or rather their forbearance, as they flew over this place in a westerly direction and back toward the east without doing any damage, and the unusual fall of rain at times when it was most



needed. Seed corn, potatoes, and some small seeds were issued in the spring and planted, and I am very glad to say that everything indicates an abundant yield. The successive failures of so many years past deterred me from estimating for or issuing large quantities of seed, as I considered it would have been throwing it away; however, now, when too late, I am sorry I did not risk more, for as it has turned out it would have encouraged the Indians to greater efforts in the future, and shown them that industry and perseverance generally reap their own reward. Over 100 acres in one camp have been tilled and planted, but as yet the harvest has not been made, so I cannot speak positively as to the exact yield. Altogether, I should judge from 200 to 250 acres are now under cultivation with every prospect of success. It is particularly gratifying to me to have to report such a state of affairs, particularly as the progress in other respects has not been encouraging, and of course the facts are no less gratifying to the Indians, who derive so much benefit from their labors.

Weekly issues of rations to heads of families are not in as great favor as when first inaugurated. Many of the Indians live 15, 20, and 30 miles from the agency, where they can procure wood and grass, and weekly journeys for rations consume such a large portion of their time that the complaints made are getting monotonous. If possible, some discretionary power should be given to the agent, so that parties compelled to live at a distance might be treated with such leniency as they deserve.

One good feature in the plan is that it enables me to more easily carry out your instructions of breaking up tribal relations and dealing directly with individuals instead of the so-called chiefs. So far as I can consistently do so, I ignore chiefs in the transaction of business, unless in matters relating to their own immediate family, and look upon all Indians alike; and I find that a great deal of time is saved by such course, and a great many useless, nonsensical, and unimportant councils avoided.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. CRAVENS,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

#### CROW CREEK AGENCY, DAKOTA, *August 20, 1877.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit this my seventh annual report as agent for the *Lower Yanktonais Sioux*.

The census-roll of this agency, as corrected on the 1st day of July, 1877, shows the following: Men, 308; women, 398; boys, 262; girls, 255. Total, 1,223.

During the past year the general behavior of the Indians has been all that could have been desired. They have performed an unusual amount of work for themselves and the agency during the past twelve months. The work performed has consisted of the following items: In erecting cabins for themselves, cultivating land, cutting wood, hauling freight, making hay, herding stock, &c. Many of the Indians at this agency are now engaged in raising stock, and show much interest and skill in the care of the same. It is now four years since I commenced impressing upon the minds of these people the importance of turning their attention to the raising of cattle as a means of self-support and advancement in the art of civilization, and although they commenced on a small scale, the results have been such as to convince me that these Indians are capable of becoming successful stock-growers, and that at no very distant day. Indians are herders by nature, and with little experience become very skillful. These Indians have now over one hundred head of very fine cattle owned by individuals.

One hundred and fifty acres of land have been cultivated by Indians. In addition to this, an agency-farm of 150 acres has been cultivated, much of the work having been performed by Indians. The season has been favorable and the crops unusually good, the principal crops being corn, oats, and potatoes.

Since my last report two new chapels have been erected by the Protestant Episcopal Church, one located at the agency and the other at the lower camp, seven miles below; both are substantial and attractive structures. Religious services have been regularly conducted through the year, both in English and Dakota, and have been well attended both by whites and Indians.

The schools, one boarding and two day, have been taught, with an average attendance of sixty-two scholars. Although our schools are not all that we could desire, yet they have improved very much during the past year, both as regards attendance and the interest shown by children and parents.

I believe it to be of the utmost importance that Congress at once extend over Indians the jurisdiction of United States courts. Indians should be given to understand that they cannot commit crime and go unpunished, and on the other hand, that they will be effectually protected by the Government in life, liberty, and property.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY F. LIVINGSTON,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## DEVIL'S LAKE INDIAN AGENCY, DAKOTA,

August 23, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit this my second annual report relative to the condition and progress of the Indians under my charge for the year ending August 31, 1877.

## LOCATION, TRIBES, NUMBERS, ETC.

Devil's Lake agency is located in Northern Dakota, the reservation extending along the southern shore of Devil's Lake, with the Cheyenne River forming the southern boundary. Jamestown, on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, is the nearest shipping-point, and is distant 82 miles (in an almost direct line south) from the agency.

The Indians located upon this reservation, are portions of the *Sisseton*, *Wahpeton*, and *Cut-Head* bands of *Sioux*, numbering, males, 515; females, 590; total, 1,105, all of whom come under the civilizing influences of the agency; and although their advancement is not all that we would wish, still there has been a steady and wholesome improvement, and a very perceptible change for the better, in their manners, habits, and customs during the year.

## EMPLOYÉS, ETC.

The prescribed limit for employés at this agency and the small salaries allowed make it difficult to retain in the service the proper kind of persons. Employés of an Indian agency, apart from being skilled in the different branches of labor that they are called upon to perform, should be men of the best morals, and should have tact to control and instruct the Indians, for Indians are close observers and will readily imitate, and the example set by a moral, patient, and efficient corps of employés exerts a wholesome influence among them, and such men should receive compensation corresponding with these necessary qualifications.

The reduction in the pay of interpreters is undoubtedly an injury to the service, as there is no other employé whose good or bad influence is so perceptible, and above all other employés a thoroughly reliable interpreter is requisite, for through him all public business with the Indians is transacted, agency matters of every kind explained, their petty quarrels and jealousies settled, and it is most important in all cases that the agent's exact meaning be correctly conveyed to the Indians. It, therefore, requires a person of intelligence; and at an agency where the Indians are engaged in agricultural and other civilized pursuits, the services of an interpreter are almost constantly brought into requisition, and with interpreters being obliged to subsist themselves it is utterly impossible to procure the services of a competent person for the salary allowed, "\$300 per annum." There are men to be found in all Indian countries who will serve regardless of the salary allowed; but, as a rule, such men are of that class whose example is detrimental to civilization, and whose influence is often exercised in the wrong direction.

## EDUCATIONAL AND SANITARY.

The industrial boarding-school, under the charge of four sisters of charity, (Gray Nuns of Montreal,) has been in successful operation during the year, with an average attendance of 45 scholars, all that our present building can accommodate. The progress made by the pupils in the different branches is very satisfactory. The girls, apart from their Sioux and English studies, are instructed in knitting, sewing, cutting and making clothing, garments, &c.; they are also trained in general housework. The boys are apt, and learn readily. Many of the children show a willingness to receive instructions and acquire a knowledge of the white man's ways that is very commendable; and where the children have attended school regularly, their progress in the common branches has been highly gratifying. They excel in writing, learning to form letters with elegance and ease, but they are dull in mathematics, which study seems more difficult than any other for them to comprehend; and with this exception their advancement will compare favorably with full-blooded white children of any neighborhood. When the children can be kept at school constantly, (as was the case here last year,) and the parents be permitted to visit them only at intervals, it is beneficial to both parents and children; they should be kept separated as much as possible, at least until the child can learn to understand and appreciate the difference between a life of civilization and plenty and one of wretchedness and poverty. They begin to understand this difference from the fact that a vacation was given during the month of July, when 10 of the scholars remained at the school rather than go home. They made a short call at their homes, visited a few relatives, and returned to the school. Everything connected with this school is so regular and orderly, and the sisters, who are devoted to their charge, are so gentle and kind, that the pupils are greatly attached to them. They are beloved by the children and esteemed by the Indians, who treat them with marked respect. These good sisters are doing a noble work among these people, and will succeed in impressing upon the minds of many a true knowledge of civilized life.

The school is conducted with a cost to the Government of but \$1,250 per annum, which amount includes medical treatment and care of the sick, one of the sisters being the agency physician. The subsistence and clothing of the pupils is exclusive of the above, which supplies are issued from the agency stores, and will approximate about \$2,250 annually.

There is a wonderful change among these Indians in regard to education; they begin now to understand the advantage it affords, and are being slowly convinced that their future prosperity depends in a great measure upon the education of their children, and many are now willing to have their children attend school who two years ago strongly opposed it. I would therefore again (as in my last year's report) respectfully urge the importance of an addition to our present school-building, where more children can be admitted. True charity (as well as justice to the Indians) demands that we endeavor to make of the rising generation peaceable citizens; and in order to do so we must teach them to adopt civilized occupations, and the surest method is in educating the children, and this can only be done through a boarding-school, as a day-school is inadequate to attain this desired end.

The sanitary condition of the Indians has been good; no epidemic disease has prevailed; nevertheless, 51 deaths have occurred during the year, against 71 births. The mortality is greatest among children from their infancy until they are 3 or 4 years of age. This is caused principally from exposure, and want of proper care when sick. Scrofula and pulmonary affections are the prevailing diseases among the grown people. Hemorrhage of the lungs is quite frequent and generally proves fatal, owing to their strong faith in their own medicine, only coming for medical assistance when their own remedies have failed, and after the patient has become much weakened. They do not get the nursing and care that is necessary, and medicines are seldom administered as prescribed by the physician.

The superstitions of the Indians make it a difficult matter to treat the sick at their homes with any degree of success; and it is a matter of great importance, and one requiring patience, determination, and tact, to improve the habits and customs practiced for generations; and it is not from the old or full-grown that we can hope for any permanent change. While they may become tractable and obedient, as they do, still they will adhere to their old superstitious practices. This applies more particularly in regard to the sick, they setting aside the white man's remedies for their old incantations, singing, &c. It is therefore only through the rising generation that we can hope for any permanent improvement, and our efforts should be in that direction. I would therefore respectfully recommend the building of an addition to the boarding-school at the earliest practicable day, when more children can be admitted for instruction, and where a part of this addition can be used as a hospital-ward, where all sick of the reservation can be brought and cared for. Proper remedies and nourishment could then be administered, much suffering and misery alleviated, and many lives thereby prolonged that would otherwise find premature graves.

#### MISSIONARY WORK.

This agency is assigned to the care of the Roman Catholic Church; the mission is under the charge of the Rev. L. Bonin, who has services every week-day throughout the year, at 6 o'clock in the morning. This service is held in the chapel at the school, which is seven miles distant from the agency, and is more central, and contiguous to the Indian settlements. Service is held at the same place every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and at the agency at 10½, and the evening service of the Catholic Church, together with instructions in Sioux, is at the school-house at 4 o'clock p. m., every Sunday. Wednesday afternoons are set apart for instructions and catechism.

The Sisseton Sioux have always been noted for their willful stubbornness, and while they have but seldom waged war against the whites, still they have always most stubbornly opposed every effort made toward their christianization; but the Rev. Father here is devoted to his work, and I can cheerfully say that there is a no more sincere and zealous missionary to be found anywhere among the Indians. He has, by pursuing a strict line of justice and persevering by example and advice, succeeded in bringing a great change among the Indians, affecting all, but more noticeable with some, who now frequently ask explanations of many things pertaining to religion, heretofore unnoticed by them.

There is also a different feeling manifested in their attention during divine service. This interest is slowly but gradually increasing, and the numbers in regular attendance are also increasing, while very few object to their children being instructed in the white man's religion. Twenty-six males and 16 females have been baptized during the year, and I feel satisfied that the missionary work so well begun promises better in the near future. It of course requires patience and firmness to instruct these people, but by a retrospective view of the past year the improvement is so visible that I am fully convinced our labors are not in vain, and that the Indian race can yet with judicious training and proper management, under the present humane policy of our Government, become useful citizens of the different States in which they reside.

#### AGRICULTURAL ADVANCEMENT.

The feasibility of the Indians (at least of this reservation) becoming self-supporting at no very distant day will be seen by the following:

During the year the Indians have cut, hauled, and built into good substantial staked and ridged fence 33,390 rails, making 1,650 rods new fence constructed; they have cut 532 cords of wood for the post trader, and 1,200 cords for the agency, school, and saw-mill. This is exclusive of the wood used by themselves for fuel. They cut and hauled to the saw-mill 713 oak logs, making 39,500 feet of lumber; they have plowed, with the assistance



of the agency employés, all the old land upon the reservation that had ever been cultivated before, about 50 acres of which had lain idle last year for want of seed; they also broke 75 acres of new land and planted it all with the exception of the last 30 acres broken; they have built 57 log-houses, and 40 log-stables, during the year.

The early part of this season was not favorable for corn, beans, &c., the spring being late and cold, and the early part of the summer very wet; there was a heavy frost on the 8th of June that killed all early plants, pumpkins, squash, beans, &c. The corn was also badly damaged, and portions of it entirely killed, the weather following being rainy and cold. Most of that damaged recovered, but the cold weather continued until the middle of July, which makes harvesting much later than usual. Fortunately the weather has been exceedingly hot for the past four weeks, and has been so favorable that all crops not killed outright by the June frost promise a large yield, and if we are not visited by an early frost within the next two weeks our harvest will be bountiful. We estimate our crops, none being gathered, as follows: Corn, 6,000 bushels; potatoes, 10,500 bushels; beans, 250 bushels; pease, 50 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels; beets, 400 bushels; turnips, 3,000 bushels; carrots, 200 bushels; parsnips, 50 bushels; pumpkins, 800; squash, 1,000; and 650 heads of cabbage; and 850 tons hay. This I consider a fair showing for the year, from a people who, only a few years ago, were homeless wanderers of the plains.

The cattle and pigs contracted for last May have been received and issued to the Indians; 16 yoke of oxen, 50 cows, with 14 calves, 2 bulls, and 187 pigs. These Indians now own 60 yoke of working-cattle, with wagons for the same. These were the first cows and pigs that they ever received, and as an Indian requires something to stimulate him to labor, these cattle have been an incentive to many who have attended closely to their work during the year, knowing that only the most deserving and industrious would receive the stock. The Indian in his aboriginal state has few cares for the morrow, indifferent as to the future, and very improvident; but when once he feels himself burdened with cares and responsibilities, he occupies his time entirely differently; attends closer to his work and becomes more prosperous. I would, therefore, recommend the issuing of cows, pigs, and other stock, adapted to the different localities, to Indians who prove themselves worthy of the trial. They need but little training in caring for stock, as they take readily to that occupation, and such domestic cares have a powerful civilizing influence.

#### RECOMMENDATION.

This reservation is but partially surveyed, the township-lines being located, with two townships subdivided into quarter sections; and as it is a source of much annoyance to the agent, and one of much trouble and ill feeling among the Indians, caused by trespassing upon each other's claims, and each claiming the same right until the lines are properly located, I would therefore recommend the completion of the survey as early as practicable next spring, and that at least three townships (where the principal settlements are) be subdivided into 40-acre tracts, so that each family can thereby have a piece of timbered land, and that the improvements made by individuals can then be held by themselves; and that a certificate of allotment be issued to Indians who locate upon individual claims, and that the fifth article of the treaty with these Indians be modified so as to grant to the head of any family or single person over the age of 21 years, who shall occupy and improve his claim, a patent for the same as soon as he has 25 acres under cultivation.

Indians are a people who have but few quarrels among themselves, being much more orderly and peaceable than the same number of whites. Where could 1,100 white men be found who would live together without any restraint of civil law, as these Indians do? While this trait in the Indian nature and disposition is commendable, still they should not be left to be governed without some uniform system to apply at all agencies. There being no law to protect the property of an Indian, or his individual rights from other Indians, nothing by which crime can be punished, the agent is therefore powerless excepting what he can accomplish by moral suasion, as it is not always a wise policy to inflict corporal punishment upon them. It is the duty of Congress to take early action in this important matter, as it is necessary that some uniform laws for the government of Indians adapted to the present needs be enacted. It would greatly assist agents in their arduous duties and facilitate the good work going on, and gradually prepare the Indian for citizenship.

#### CONCLUSION.

In my last annual report I treated at some length upon the evil wrought among the Indians by their traffic in ponies. This was before I was aware of the intention of the Government to dismount the Indians. I was much pleased when I learned, in the month of October last, that such was then to be done at some of the agencies. I would further suggest that all frontier Indians be dismounted and disarmed, except those who the agents from their personal knowledge could recommend to be allowed to retain one or more ponies; but in taking this property an inventory of the same should be taken, and when sold the proceeds be expended for the benefit of the individuals.

The Executive order prohibiting the sale of arms and ammunition to the Indians is a step in the right direction, and one that should be strictly enforced throughout the Indian country;



but with the enforcement of this order useful tools and agricultural implements should take the place of powder and lead, and the Indians instructed how to use them. If only a small portion of the time wasted in the precarious hunt was turned to a stable means of livelihood, it would return tenfold to the Indian, and be a means of more rapid progress in the civilization of the different tribes. The excitement of the chase tends to foster their wild and untamed natures; but without means of continuing in this they can be brought upon a reservation. Then constrain them to live within its confines; compel all children of proper ages to attend school; issue nothing to able-bodied Indians except in payment for labor performed or produce delivered; and make them amenable to the laws. With this system, I believe the Indian problem would soon be solved, and the Indian become a useful citizen, a man among men, differing from others only by being an American citizen of native origin.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FLANDREAU SPECIAL AGENCY,  
*Greenwood, Dak., August 22, 1877.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report of Flandreau agency:

It is now eight years since a few families of the *Santee Sioux* left their agency, and, coming to *Flandreau*, took homesteads on vacant Government land, which the *Sioux* treaty of 1868 gave them leave to do. For four years they had no Government supervision. Then for a few months the Sisseton agent was instructed to look after them, and now for over three years, in connection with my work there as missionary of the Presbyterian Church, I have been commissioned by the Government as special agent to them. To this latter work I devote the smaller portion of my time, receiving a correspondingly-small remuneration. It might appear that it would be better to have an agent devote his whole time to them, and doubtless some things would be better done; but, on the other hand, it might, and I think would, only put further off their civilized independence, for which we are anxiously striving. It is rather my hope that an agent will not be needed for these Indians more than one or two years longer, after which the teacher might report to some other agent, who could also do any other necessary business.

These Indians are now citizens, protected by the laws of the country the same as their white neighbors, and for this protection they willingly pay taxes, so that the agent has little magisterial work to do. The Indians all dress like citizens, and can chop, plow, mow, drive oxen, or do any other common work on a farm, and some of them can run a reaper or thrashing-machine. Instead of Government paying a farmer to show them how to plow or to raise wheat for them to eat; instead of furnishing a blacksmith to mend their wagons, or a tinner to make coffee-pots for them to drink Government coffee out of; instead of laying down before them flour and pork, and coffee and tea, and sugar and rice, and beans, and telling them to eat and be filled with that for which their brows have not sweat, it is much better to say to them, "Arise, and take care of yourselves like men."

We have used every effort to prepare these Indians for this step. Those things which they can supply themselves with have been gradually cut off, and such things purchased as would enable them to earn something more. No clothing has been furnished them by Government the past year. Comparatively little food has been furnished them; the total amount being 248 sacks (98 pounds) of flour and 3,000 pounds of bacon. We hope not to be compelled to ask any food for them this year. Some farming implements and stock will be needed for several years to come; but ultimately, and we hope it will not be very many years, the care of the General Government over these Indians may be confined to their

#### EDUCATION.

The change which the Indians have undergone in the last twenty years from wild heathen customs to civilized Christian life is so sudden and great that there is much danger of reaction and relapse. To guard against this and enable them to fill their new position, it is necessary that their minds be thoroughly drilled and greatly enlarged. Without this we know they will not succeed. We have therefore done all we could for the day-school under our charge. It has been in session 186 days, and averaged 15 during that time. One month it averaged 35; but during the spring months the stormy weather and swollen streams kept most of the scholars away, so the attendance was very small. There are many of the children here who live so far away they cannot attend at all. I think all is not being done that should be for the education of this people. In order that more of the children may be brought together and that they may be taught English, I think a boarding-school should be established at as early an opportunity as the means can be secured. Another excellent plan for elevating them would be to send off a few of the best scholars to complete their education at the East: and I recommend both these plans for your consideration.

## THE CROPS.

For several years these Indians have lost nearly all their crops by grasshoppers. One year ago at the annual conference of the Dakota Indian churches, it was resolved that special prayer should be made for the stay of this plague. Many of the American churches united with them in this resolution, and the governor of Dakota, being made acquainted with the fact, was pleased to appoint a special day of prayer for this object. The day was observed with great earnestness by this people. And now it is with profound gratitude I record the fact that the prayers of this people have been heard. The grasshoppers, though often seen hovering around, have been stayed by Supreme Power, and a most bountiful harvest rewards all those who have had faith to labor.

As near as we can estimate, this people will have 4,000 bushels of wheat, 3,300 bushels of potatoes, 2,000 bushels of corn, besides smaller vegetables.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. WILLIAMSON,  
*United States Special Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT BERTHOLD, DAKOTA, *August 23, 1877.*

SIR: In accordance with your request, I have the honor to forward you herewith my first annual report, covering the seven months of my administration:

The three tribes, *Arikaree*, *Gros Ventre*, and *Mandan* Indians, belonging to this agency, have generally been very peaceably inclined, and have had the reputation for years of being friendly to the whites, and receiving with a considerable degree of contentment the supplies the Government annually sends to them, and which the agent weekly issues; further than that only a slow progress has been made for these three tribes, numbering about 1,390 persons, since they came under the care of the Government.

The condition and habits of these Indians differ but little from that of other tribes. They are still in their savage state; have but little regard for schools or religious teaching; in some instances bury their dead on scaffolds, the body wrapped in a blanket, with hoe, pipe, or hatchet placed near for use in the spirit-land, and they have to a considerable extent the same religious ceremonies, medicine-dances, feasts, and fasts that they have had for centuries; but the confidence in their medicine-men is slowly disappearing, and occasionally one more intelligent and observing than the others rises above any pleasure or faith in the superstitions of his fathers and seeks the instruction to be found at the meetings of the missionary.

## CIVILIZATION: IS IT POSSIBLE?

This is a question that is being asked throughout the country with considerable doubt as to a favorable answer. I came here with the advice of friends with a full determination to advance these Indians to a much higher plane of civilization than they had hitherto occupied, or fully satisfy myself that it could not be done. Having had many and severe obstacles to overcome for the last ten years in missionary work in Minnesota, I expected none the less in my efforts for civilizing these Indians. No great good is ever accomplished without great sacrifice, and toil long continued and patient. Probably nowhere is this principle more completely verified than among the Indians. Obstacles grave and almost insurmountable have been discovered here, but by far the major part of them are due not to the Indians themselves but the system of government they have experienced, and the wretched teaching and more wretched example they have received at the hands of the miserable whites with whom they constantly come in contact. Some efficient and practicable means should be used by Government to prevent the demoralizing influence of these men, of all classes of society, from the vilest tramps, who secrete themselves in the Indian village for lust, to those of outward respectability who have no higher motive than "making money."

But with these obstacles we find many encouragements. The willingness of these Indians, both men and women, boys and girls, to work far exceeded my expectations, whenever the same inducement was held out to them that was held out to white men. Here, then, was hope, and it was determined to push this important help to civilization.

Men and women were aided, as far as possible, to put in a variety of crops for themselves. Some of the ground was plowed for them with agency teams, which they carefully prepared afterward, and planted each for himself. Hundreds of acres which the agency could not plow were prepared and planted with the hoe alone.

A large tract of bottom land, hitherto cultivated, was submerged during planting-time by the Missouri, diminishing the acreage somewhat from last year. This was still more diminished by the departure of a large number through fear of small-pox, which appeared within sixteen miles of this post, and it was feared, at one time, that the crops of the Indians would suffer for want of care on this account; but the summons to return, when all danger from small-pox was passed, was promptly heeded, and the growing crops received immediate care,

and, notwithstanding the diminished acreage, the yield of all kinds of produce will be larger than usual, having escaped the grasshopper pest which so often devastates this country.

Besides the farming interest, many Indians have extended their labors in the direction of wood-chopping on both sides of the Missouri for 50 miles, and I estimate that Indians have cut, for the agency and themselves, at least two thousand cords of wood during the year.

#### MANUFACTURE OF BRICK.

It was early ascertained after my arrival that a new and more permanent branch of industry was needed to furnish employment to the many Indians who come begging for work. Accordingly, permission was received from the Department, on my recommendation, for trying the manufacture of brick, and a skilled brick maker was engaged to examine all the clays in the vicinity of the agency, who reported, after repeated trials, the impossibility of making good brick from any of the clay. But, being unwilling that so important a branch of industry should be given up, I urged him to try again. The result of his labor was so encouraging that I decided to proceed with the manufacture of a kiln of 50,000 as soon as arrangements could be made.

About the middle of June work was commenced by a foreman and his assistant, and a large number of Indians. The labor, at first encouraging, yielded scarcely any reward owing to the difficulty in overcoming the effect of the alkali and quicksand; but after repeated trials a clay was found which has produced a superior brick. The Indians worked in the clay far better than was anticipated, and with skilled direction I think they will be able, another year, to manufacture brick for their own houses, which they very much need. The plan now is, with the approval and co-operation of the Department, to get the Indians out of their damp and dirty hovels into a new town made of wood and brick of their own manufacture, each family to have a lot of from 4 to 10 acres, according to willingness and ability to cultivate thoroughly. A few may be induced to locate on larger farms, provided they can be convinced that their old enemies, the Sioux, will not despoil them of the fruits of their labor—a difficult thing to do so long as Sitting Bull remains unpunished within 150 miles of their village.

#### THE SCHOOL.

Owing to the necessity of occupying a room in a private house for school, and the absence of a large number of Indians during the summer, the number of scholars in attendance has not been large, but most of the time there has been as many as could be conveniently accommodated in so small a room.

The teacher has been faithful in her endeavors to teach, but has labored under the difficulty of communicating instruction in three different languages. To obviate this somewhat, and also the petty annoyances arising from the mingling of the children of three different tribes, the new school-house, 28 by 56, just erected, has two rooms, with folding-doors. The Gros Ventres and Mandans, who can understand the Dakota language, will occupy one room, and the Arickarees the other.

The building will be ready for occupation as soon as the desks can be purchased and put in position, and the painting done. Another teacher should be employed at once, who can speak the Dakota language, and I would earnestly recommend that funds be appropriated for that purpose.

#### NEW BUILDINGS.

There have been erected during the past summer a new barn, 22 by 400 feet, which the Indians are now filling with hay at the rate of about 15 tons per day; a new issue-room, 22 by 120 feet, and a school-house, 28 by 56 feet, all costing the Government five thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

#### MISSIONARY LABOR.

Rev. Charles L. Hall, missionary of the American Board, has labored faithfully and efficiently during the past year. The attendance upon his ministry by the Indians, although not large, has been encouraging. His visitation of the sick, teaching the young men in school, and his general demeanor among the Indians, is not only winning their confidence, but proving an efficient help to the agent in the work of governing and civilizing them.

Mrs. Hall, understanding the Dakota, is a very efficient helper in any plan which has for its object the highest good of these tribes.

In conclusion, I would say that I am not discouraged yet, but firmly believe that, in time, with proper sacrifice and toil, these Indians may be slowly advanced to the position of good citizens of this Government; and one of the most efficient helps to this end will be an act of Congress making them such, subject to all the laws and privileges of white people.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. ALDEN,  
*United States Indian Agent.*



## LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, DAKOTA,

August 24, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in office circular of July 10, 1877, I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report of the condition of the Indians under my charge:

In obedience to office-letter of August 21, 1876, I assumed charge of this agency on September 5, 1876, relieving my predecessor, Thomas A. Reily, who transferred to me all the public property in his possession. I found that he had removed most of the subsistence-stores and other property to the location selected by him at the mouth of American Creek for the site of the new agency, and at which place the new buildings had been erected; on the 18th September, 1876, I removed everything (two buildings excepted) from the old to the new location, thus abandoning the former entirely as an agency.

The *Lower Brulé Sioux* Indians, who are attached to this agency, have always been estimated as numbering 1,800 persons, but upon taking a census of those present at the agency in December last, I found only 1,056 persons. Since then a few have returned home from Spotted-Tail Agency, so that on July 1, when I corrected my census-roll, I found that there were 1,160 here, and 146 persons whose names appeared on the December roll were reported as being at Spotted Tail agency, making in all 1,306 persons accounted for. It is claimed by the chiefs and headmen of this tribe that nearly 700 persons belonging here are now, and have been for several years past, living among the Upper Brulé Sioux at the Spotted Tail agency, Nebraska, and they are very anxious that these Indians should return home. Therefore, I would respectfully recommend that necessary steps be taken to have them brought back to their proper agency, as, so long as they remain where they are, it will be difficult for me to prevent others from joining them.

The general conduct of the Indians has been orderly, peaceful, and quiet, and there have been no complaints, that I am aware of, made against them by any of the white settlers living in the vicinity of the agency. This fact I regard as being an improvement on their part, as the Lower Brulés have for years past had the name of being a wild and restless band; but my experience among them convinces me that they are both willing and ready to settle down to the white man's way. There are few of our Indians at the agency proper, the greater portion of the tribe being located on White River; four of the bands at the mouth, and five up the valley of that river.

During the spring and summer thirty new log-houses have been erected in these camps, the Indians doing all the work, with the exception of putting in the doors and windows, which was done by the agency carpenter, this being the only expense that was incurred by the Government in their erection. I have also finished in the same way twenty houses, which were erected years since by the Indians, but never occupied by them for the want of doors and windows. Fifty good cook-stoves have been given to those Indians actually living in houses. Logs are already cut for many more houses, but our Indians find great trouble in hauling them to the different camps, having so few wagons among them. I trust that in a few years this entire tribe will substitute the log-cabin for the cloth lodge now used by them.

The Indians living at the mouth of White River, and those in the camp near the agency buildings, are about the only ones that have done any farming, they having had fields opened for them several years since. Quite a number planted little patches here and there, which they prepared with the hoe, so that altogether I estimate that about one hundred acres were planted with corn, potatoes, and other seeds, and from the present appearances of our fields, I feel sure that unless the grasshoppers visit the agency again this summer, our Indians will gather a larger crop than they have done for years past; this is the first year that they have raised potatoes, and although few of them planted any, yet they seem pleased to know that they are able to raise them. As I was unable to do any plowing this spring, owing to the fact of my not having any oxen until it was too late, many of the Indians who would have planted were unable to do so. I shall open fields in each camp this fall, and trust that all will be able to plant as much as they desire to, next spring.

The greatest drawback to our Indians farming to any extent is the fact that they are entirely without oxen, wagons, harness, plows, and other farm-implements, and they complain bitterly of their "Great Father" for not giving them these articles, especially as they hear of Indians at other agencies receiving them, and they are constantly asking me, "Why cannot we have them?" and when I urge them on to work, their reply is, "How can we work without anything to work with? Give us what we need, and you will see what we can do." I feel this is true to a great degree, as it is utterly impossible for them to do much work so long as they are without proper means to do it with. I would recommend that such necessities as cattle, wagons, harness, and the various farm implements be given to them, and I do not hesitate to say that the result will be very gratifying, and during the coming year more work will be done here than ever has been accomplished before. I believe the Brulés are now inclined to the ways of civilization, and that by kind and considerate treatment much can be achieved in another year. On the other hand, if they do not receive some encouragement from the Government they will become entirely discouraged, and will not try to aid themselves.

This being a new agency, I found much work to be done, and only a few employés



allowed to do it with. At the time I assumed charge, in September last, nothing had been done by my predecessor except to remove the property to this point, which, with his limited force of men, was all that he could do. Although very late in the season to procure hay, I succeeded in getting a sufficient quantity to carry our animals through the past winter. Such as I did get was of a poor quality, and was found in the ravines near the agency. Most of the buildings being entirely new, were in good condition. Those removed from the old agency—four in number—I found unfinished and really unfit for use; but, with such material as I have had at my command, I have completed them so as to be of service as shops and stables.

Two buildings yet remain at the old agency. These are constructed of cottonwood, and are in a fair condition, and, if removed, could be made of service here. Permission was granted last fall for their removal, but so late that it was impossible to do so, except at a great cost; therefore I waited until this summer, and just as I was about to do this work by contract I was ordered to suspend action until further orders. Having only one warehouse at this agency, I find it a very difficult matter to protect all the property intrusted to my charge. I would recommend that either the buildings above referred to be removed, or new ones erected in their place. I have, in a special report to the Department, stated all my reasons for this recommendation.

I have been unable (for the want of a proper building from which to issue) to carry out the instructions regarding the new system of issuing rations to heads of families instead of to bands. I am anxious to do this just as soon as possible, as I believe it is the only true mode of issuing to Indians, as each person would receive his equal share; whereas, in the present way, many, and especially the old and sick, go without.

A cattle-corral, 150 by 300 feet, has been built by the agency employés, aided by a few of the Indians. This is constructed of logs, and will do very well until I am able to build one of sawed lumber. In connection with this corral I have set up a pair of Fairbanks' standard scales, and am prepared to weigh all cattle received at this agency.

In November last a school was opened at this agency, under charge of the Rev. H. Burt, missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The attendance has been good, the average being 25 from that to the present time. Such of the children as have attended regularly have made good progress in their studies. These Indians are favorably inclined toward the school, and many of them have shown a lively interest in the work, and seem to be anxious to have their children instructed. Two school-houses, 20 by 30, were erected by the Government in June last, and as yet have not been occupied; one in the camp at the mouth of White River, the other at Standing Cloud's camp, about 7 miles from here, on White River.

In June last a fine church-edifice was commenced at this agency and completed in July. This building was erected by the mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and is 20 by 40 feet. Regular services have been held here each Sunday by the Rev. Mr. Burt, in the morning and afternoon in Dakota and in the evening in English.

The general health of these Indians has been good during the past year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

HENRY E. GREGORY,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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RED CLOUD AGENCY, NEBRASKA,  
*August 25, 1877.*

SIR: In accordance with instructions relative to annual reports of Indian agents, I have the honor to submit the following:

I first saw this agency on the 27th day of June last, and on the 1st day of July relieved Lieut. C. A. Johnson, acting United States Indian agent under the military administration of affairs at Red Cloud. I found about 6,700 Indians camped within a radius of two or three miles from the agency, including the northern band of *Arapahoes* and Crazy Horse's band of wild *Northern Sioux*, and ten or fifteen lodges of *Cheyennes*.

Owing to the disturbances that have lately occurred in this country, and the necessity for military interference; the occupation of the Black Hills country by miners, and the anticipated change of the location of their agency to the Missouri River, the Indians keep up a fever of excitement; but, notwithstanding, I find them generally disposed to be quiet and orderly, and whatever may have been their desires and hopes, and however great their final disappointment, they have accepted the situation with considerable grace, and express their determination to henceforth "travel the white man's road," (Crazy Horse is an exception, and will be mentioned hereafter,) and should the new agency be fortunately situated in reference to agriculture and stock-raising, I believe a large number will try and do something for themselves. Many of them are now trying to cultivate patches of land along the little streams adjacent to the agency. Some of them have used their hands for shovels and hoes, and have shown them to me worn and bleeding. My acquaintance with them has been brief, and I find no records of the past in this office to assist me in making out the accompanying statistics, and to furnish me other useful information.

It appears to me, where these Indians are now located, that there is little opportunity to improve them in industry and morals; nor do I think there has been any improvement in either respect during the last year, and for the following reasons: There is not enough tillable land to cultivate. The seasons are generally too dry, and irrigating impracticable.

The active military operations during the past year have brought them under more wholesome restraint, and driven them toward civilization, but are not expected otherwise to improve their morals.

The settling of the Black Hills and country beyond has opened a highway through the agency, and a large number of people are coming and going, making it impossible to prevent traffic in ardent spirits, arms, and ammunition, horse-stealing, &c.

The agency is not on the reservation as now defined, but in the State of Nebraska, under whose present legislation and the decisions of the United States courts we are unable to bring criminals to justice, and we are for all practical purposes without civil law.

The expectation on the part of the Government of moving the agency has deterred those having in charge more particularly their educational and Christian management from commencing operations. Bishop Hare informs me, however, that he will provide a school without further delay; which will be very satisfactory to the Indians, and, I believe, will be well attended.

If the Government, when it moves this agency, should be fortunate enough to find them good land, wood, water, and grass, they will, with proper assistance, most undoubtedly, as I said before, try to help themselves. Even though the effort on their part may not be very energetic at the start, it will be a movement in the right direction, and a great satisfaction to the Government and the friends of the service, as well as relief to tax-payers, to know that the thousands of idle people they are now compelled to support, are even slowly working their way from pauperism to independence. If the people would reflect on the fact that the Sioux were a few years ago a powerful, independent, self-sustaining nation, and have been brought to poverty by the loss of their country and the destruction of their game, they would certainly have charity enough to be patient, if they knew the work of reconstruction was radical and certain, and a prospect of relief in the future.

When I arrived at this agency, I found Crazy Horse and his band, consisting of about 1,100 people, encamped two miles north of the agency; he has in his band Little Big Man, and several other noted chiefs. Crazy Horse manifests a sullen, morose disposition; evidently a man of small capacity, brought into notoriety by his stubborn will and brute courage. His dictatorial manners, and disregard for the comfort of his people, have caused dissatisfaction among them, and his want of truthfulness with the military department has rendered him unpopular with the leading men of his band, who have drawn off from him, and say they are determined to carry out their promise with General Crook, and their original intention to obey orders and keep the peace. All the other Sioux bands are doing well, and it seems hardly possible that they will ever take up arms again.

About 1,100 Arapahoes under Black Coal are attached to this agency, and camped in the neighborhood; they are most thoroughly subjugated, peaceable, and obedient to every order; they will submit to almost anything rather than go to their southern agency, believing they will all die in a few years in that miasmatic country.

Regretting the limited opportunity for making a more full and complete report, I am,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES IRWIN,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SISSETON AGENCY, DAKOTA,  
September 4, 1877.

SIR: I have this day turned over to my successor all of the property in my possession belonging to the United States, and also property belonging to Indians stored in the Government warehouse or otherwise under my charge, and have therefore the honor of submitting this my final report of operations at this agency since it has been under my charge.

I assumed the duties of this agency May 4, 1875, relieving Rev. M. N. Adams. I found the affairs of the agency in an embarrassed condition, growing out of difficulties between the agent and Indians, and also from the failure of the Department to provide sufficient competent help to systematize and successfully administer the complicated business of the agency.

I found the system of issuing supplies to Indians on account of labor performed or produce delivered under way here; found ledger-accounts opened with Indians who had debits and credits; found them charged on a memorandum day-book in single entry with supplies received and credited, with labor performed, &c., but as the books were months in arrears, it was impossible to tell the standing of the Indians, or the condition of accounts, from them, and it was not until the following fall, when the accounts had been closed, and the system changed to a double-entry system and new ledger-accounts opened, that the business of the agency was fairly started.

Accounts are kept with the United States Indian Department and with each individual Indian who is able-bodied, and the strictest care taken to make no issue until the Indian has *credit*. These books are balanced semi-annually, and the Department accounts closed each fiscal year. Any officer visiting this agency can, by a few hours' examination, determine the status of the agency, and ascertain the standing of the Indians who labor. I recommend the continuance of this system here, and respectfully suggest that my successor should be allowed an additional clerk or office assistant to enable him to keep the business up. The position of store-keeper and bookkeeper have heretofore been filled by one person. The work to be done is more than sufficient for two persons, and my successor should be allowed an additional \$800 for pay of employés, so as to secure the services of a thoroughly competent person.

Monthly census-rolls, showing the number of families, the number in the family, and the goods and supplies issued each month, have been kept by me, and are left as agency records. The preparation of these lists, their correction and comparison each month, involve much labor, but they are necessary to enable the agent to properly distribute the supplies on hand, to discover the absence of Indians, &c., and serve to protect him in case any question is raised as to the distribution of supplies. I consider this a valuable feature of our accounts here, and recommend its continuance here, and its introduction at the other Indian agencies.

In addition to this, a warehouse-ledger, giving name and quantity of articles received and issued, is kept, accounts being kept in the name of the articles, as flour, pork, &c. This ledger should be balanced weekly, but owing to the pressure of work on hand it has been impossible.

I suggest that, in addition to your regular weekly supply reports, it would be well to have a weekly report covering all articles received and issued. These reports to be verified by the receipts of the individuals receiving the supplies, and accompanied by the certificate of the storekeeper that the supplies were actually and *bona fide* issued to the person named by order of the agent or authorized clerk. This would add to the work, but a competent, industrious storekeeper could do it. By adopting this system, any irregularities in issues or loss of supplies could easily be detected.

Receipts for all supplies issued by me since I have been here are on file in the agency office, and constitute a portion of the records thereof, and as such turned over to my successor. Bills of goods purchased and paid for by me are itemized in full in the cash-book, and bills paid by certified vouchers itemized in the journal day-book, all being posted to proper ledger-accounts. Property on hand is shown by warehouse-ledger, and by office, smith, miller, carpenter, and manual-labor-school inventories. The triplicate copies of quarterly accounts I retain for my own protection.

The disposition of these Indians is still friendly, and their temper under present distressing circumstances admirable. I cannot too highly commend their fortitude and patience in enduring hunger waiting the arrival of supplies. The turbulence and insubordination prevalent under my predecessor's administration have disappeared.

The enforcement of the policy of dealing with *individuals*, and not recognizing tribal relations, and ignoring chiefs, is generally acceptable to the people, but is bitterly opposed by the recognized head chief here. \* \* \* He deserves well of the Government for his attitude in the outbreak of 1862, and for what he has done by way of example for this people; but to allow him or any other Indian to exercise authority, decide the proper interpretation of treaties, or determine how and to whom to issue supplies, would be suicidal. \* \* \* My successor should be sustained by all the influence and power at your command in breaking away from chiefs and headmen, and in rewarding individual merit. The system of requiring agents to take the receipts of chiefs and headmen for all goods and supplies received and issued should be abandoned, and the individual receipts of the parties receiving the goods substituted. The practice of taking their receipts adds greatly to their importance. It enables them to dictate terms often, and places the agent at their mercy. On two or three occasions, Gabriel Renville and other men he controls have refused to sign vouchers when the goods were issued, because he wanted them issued to relatives and friends who were not justly entitled to them. The sentiment of the people in each case compelled him to sign the vouchers. You can readily see that if you desire agents to cease the recognition of chiefs, you must devise some methods of making agents independent of them in obtaining vouchers for property returns. I commend this subject to your earnest consideration.

I cannot part with these Indians without urging upon you to secure a modification by Congress of that provision of their treaty which makes the plowing, fencing, residence upon for five years, and the cultivation of fifty acres of land a condition of receiving a patent for 160 acres. After a careful study of the history of the treaty, and having learned something of the character of the white men who were chiefly instrumental in making the treaty, viz, James R. Brown and Benjamin Thompson, it is my deliberate judgment that they intended to prevent Indians obtaining patents, and this is the accepted opinion among intelligent Indians and others cognizant of the facts. If it is right to give title to intelligent white men after five years' residence, erection of houses, and no stipulated number of acres under cultivation, is it just to establish such a burdensome prerequisite for an Indian ignorant of industrial arts? With the limited resources at their command, not one in fifty can comply with its provisions.



I respectfully recommend that when an Indian has built his house, fenced, plowed, and put ten acres in crops, he receive a patent for forty acres, and for every additional ten acres he receive a patent for forty more, until he becomes possessed of one hundred and sixty acres. The fear that no title could be acquired to land here is the cause of the homestead movement from this reservation, and unless there is a modification of these rigorous requirements, many, if not a majority, of the Indians here will seek homes under the "homestead act." I do not deem this advisable. If crops were sure, and not liable to devastation by "hoppers," the movement might be encouraged. Now they must either be sustained by the Government or become pensioners on the bounty of frontier settlers scarcely able to sustain themselves. I sincerely trust that you may consider these recommendations favorably, and secure requisite legislation from Congress.

Another subject of importance is the preparation of laws and regulations for their government, as provided for by the tenth article of the treaty. Here again the phantom chief and headman is an obstruction. The people want the laws, and want to elect their own officers. The present headmen will consent to the laws if they enforce them. Last winter I prepared for them a code of regulations, which the people would have accepted, and which might have been in force now, if my health had not failed me and obliged me to drop the subject. The matter should receive immediate and careful attention.

I found upon assuming this agency about seven hundred acres of land cultivated by Indians; to-day there are over two thousand, and it might have been five if the seed could have been furnished. During my administration every able-bodied Indian, whether with or without a family, has been located on a claim, and been started in securing a home.

All have been induced to abandon tent-life and live in houses. Most of the heathenish rites and dances have been abandoned voluntarily. Their dead are buried in coffins and put into the ground, not hung up in trees or laid on poles, exposed, as formerly; in short, there has been a "breaking away" from old customs, and a turning to the genial, enlightening influences of Christian civilization. The work of the agency is well advanced. All the hay for the year is cured and stacked at the agency, having been hauled some six miles. All the annuity supplies have been brought up, excepting some 5,000 pounds not yet arrived at Herman. Contracts for all articles needed throughout the year have been made, and await your approval for shipment.

To Mr. Hooper I transfer the work of harvesting the grain now ripe. The work of the agency was never in a better state of forwardness, and Mr. Hooper, with the increased facilities for doing work afforded him by the new warehouse, starts his official career under most favorable auspices. I bespeak for him your warmest sympathy and continual support. Difficulties will come up, Indians will be dissatisfied, disappointed contractors complain, thievish white men will stir up strife, and he will be assailed on every side, and unless assured of your confidence and support, his life will be a burden. He comes to no life of luxury, but to one of incessant toil and anxiety, where the most unrelenting care and industry are not appreciated; to a life of suspicion and constant aggressiveness, and if not warmly encouraged by you he will be apt to give up in despair.

Finally, in leaving the agency to engage in other pursuits more congenial and profitable, I desire to extend to you my thanks for the courtesy and consideration shown me, and to assure you of my appreciation of the high sense of justice you have shown in all matters relating to this agency and to myself. I have broken myself down in health in endeavoring to honestly and faithfully discharge my duties, and I leave the service with the knowledge that, though my administration has not been free from mistakes, it has been honest, thorough-going, and positive, and successful in most respects.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. HAMILTON,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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SPOTTED TAIL AGENCY, NEBRASKA,  
*August 10, 1877.*

SIR: In obedience to instructions from your office of 10th ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the condition of Indian affairs at this agency:

I entered on duty as agent March 3, 1877, in obedience to Special Orders No. 4, from Headquarters Department of the Platte, of January 11, 1877. It is impossible for me to give a correct *résumé* of affairs here for the past year, owing to the fact that during that time the agency has had frequent changes in agents, viz:

First Lieut. M. C. Foot, Ninth Infantry, relieved E. A. Howard; First Lieut. A. C. Paul, Third Cavalry, relieved Lieutenant Foot; First Lieut. Horace Neide, Fourth Infantry, relieved Lieutenant Paul; and the latter was relieved by myself. While I do not think the Indians have suffered by these frequent changes, still, a permanent agent can, as a rule, work to



greater advantage; and I anxiously look forward to the time when I shall be succeeded by one who will make the management of these Indians his permanent business.

As is well known, Indian affairs in this section have been very much unsettled during at least half of the past year, owing entirely to the late Indian war. Last winter's campaign closed with the punishment of the Cheyennes, and in February last General Crook succeeded in inducing Spotted Tail to go out north with about two hundred and fifty of his subchiefs and headmen on a mission of peace to the hostiles.

Spotted Tail found large camps of the hostiles on the Little Missouri and Little Powder Rivers, and through his earnest efforts and continuous councils he succeeded in inducing them to "bury the hatchet" and come into the agencies. He returned here on April 6, after an absence of over fifty days, and announced that his mission undertaken and carried out in midwinter, through hardships and sufferings from cold and hunger, had been successful; that one hundred and five lodges, crowded with the late hostiles, would soon be here. (He had previously succeeded in sending in about twenty-five lodges which he came across on his way out.) On April 14 the late hostile camp arrived, and numbered by actual count nine hundred and seventeen souls, under Roman Nose, Touch the Clouds, Red Bear, and High Bear.

This was the first break in the firm ranks of the hostiles, and Spotted Tail felt assured that the Cheyennes would soon come into Red Cloud, and that Crazy Horse with about two hundred lodges would not be far behind. These predictions have all been verified. The Indian war has been ended. All the hostiles came in except a remnant under Lane Deer and Fast Bull of perhaps sixty lodges of Minneconjous and Sans Arcs who refused to accept terms of peace. But I venture the prediction they will be drawing rations at some agency inside of sixty days. Nine lodges of these Indians surrendered here on the 24th ultimo.

This great result has been mainly accomplished by Spotted Tail. He has, though an Indian untutored and uncivilized, been the means of saving hundreds of lives and thousands of dollars of treasure to the Government. What reward or recognition he is entitled to for accomplishing this grand result I leave for those in power to determine.

#### NUMBER OF INDIANS.

The number of Indians at this agency is no longer a vexed question. The first *correct* census ever taken of the Indians here was made by First Lieut. M. C. Foot, Ninth Infantry. This census was completed October 26, 1876, and showed an aggregate of 4,775 persons, including whites and half-breeds. Previous to that there had been fed, on paper, 9,170, as shown by the number reported and certified to by Agent Howard, Lieutenant Foot's predecessor.

When I took charge of the agency I regarded Lieutenant Foot's census as my basis; and in support of its correctness I invite attention to subsequent accessions and losses:

Aggregate of census by Lieutenant Foot.....	4,775
Wahzhazas and other Brulés transferred to agency from Red Cloud prior to May 31, 1877 .....	949
Accessions from agencies on Missouri River prior to May 31, 1877.....	177
Accessions by surrender of hostiles from the north prior to May 31, 1877.....	1,372
Aggregate.....	7,273
Transferred to other agencies prior to May 31, 1877.....	171
Reported balance at agency, May 31, 1877.....	7,102

I was satisfied that the actual number of Indians would be within two or three hundred of the above "balance at agency." On the 31st of May last I began, in obedience to orders from Col. R. S. McKenzie, commanding district Black Hills, a census of the Indians here. I mainly completed the count after eight days' constant work, but as there were changes by accessions and corrections, the census was formally closed on the 24th day of July, 1877. The following table shows the result of the count by the different bands. Some changes by transfer to other agencies occurred *before* the final closing of the census, and there has been a slight accession by transfer to this agency *since* the closing of the census; all such changes are noted separately in the table.

*Abstract from census-roll showing number of Indians now at Spotted-Tail Agency.*

Designation.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Brulés .....	651	984	914	888	3,437
Wahzhazas, (Brulés) .....	166	214	223	185	788
Loafers, (Brulés and Ogallallas) .....	357	530	486	406	1,779
Sans Arcs .....	102	177	113	120	512
Minneconjoux .....	124	159	106	100	489
Unepapas .....	3	9	1	5	18
Mixed Indian blood .....	58	107	97	115	377
Whites * .....	25				25
Total .....	1,486	2,180	1,940	1,819	7,425
Accession by transfer from Red Cloud since census .....	4	3	3	4	14
Grand total .....	1,490	2,183	1,943	1,823	7,439
Losses by transfer to other agencies from July 17 to August 10 .....	34	56	44	44	178
Remaining this date .....	1,456	2,127	1,899	1,779	7,261

\* These whites were living with the Indians at time of treaty of 1868, and are lawfully intermarried among the Indians.

It is well known that more Indians are now at this agency than have ever been here before.

It will thus be seen that all these Indians belong to the Sioux Nation, and are divided into the following tribes, or bands, under the chiefs set opposite:

*Brulés*.—Spotted Tail, Two Strike, and Black Crow.

*Loafers*.—Swift Bear and White Thunder.

*Wahzhazas*.—Red Leaf and White Tail.

*Minneconjoux*.—Touch the Clouds and Roman Nose.

*Sans Arcs*.—Red Bear and High Bear.

Though my duties have been multitudinous and harassing in the extreme, still these Indians have given me scarcely any trouble. Being subject to military authority myself, I have had the advantage of the full and hearty co-operation of the same, and the results have been most gratifying. My authority has been respected because there was tangible support right at hand. The subordination of the Indians has been satisfactory; they have remained at the agency, acquiesced in agency ways, and contented themselves with their games, sports, and occasional hunts in the immediate vicinity of the agency. I have attempted no new experiments, but have felt justified, under the circumstances, in confining myself to two principal objects: keeping them well supplied and peaceable. I have sought by kindness and firmness to win their respect and confidence.

They still maintain their tribal organizations, though not with the strength and influence of former years. These tribal ties are loosening, which augurs well for the future Individualism is becoming more marked and should be encouraged. Aside from this I note but little change or progress toward civilization, except in the matter that some two or three hundred families are disposed to agriculture; but even here most of the work devolves on the squaws. Their civilization is still remote. They should be localized by families, and tracts of good ground set apart accordingly, and the desire of a number to live in houses should be gratified. Then the lack of individual effort to accumulate property might, in many cases, be overcome. They will never fully appreciate property until they *earn* it themselves. Treaties and agreements cause these Indians to regard themselves as an independent nation. They should realize and be made to feel that there is an irresistible power to which they must succumb. They respect *power*, otherwise they are only tractable when it suits their caprice, or self-interest is gained. The Indian sets his face against civilization; he tends to war, and this tendency is encouraged by repeated forgiveness whenever he engages in hostilities. There are so many treaties and agreements filed on top of each other that it is difficult to even *remember* them. Well-meaning philanthropists are ever ready to palliate and excuse every barbarous outbreak among Indians, and to condemn almost every punishment inflicted by the military. They seem to judge almost everything from the Indian stand-point of justification, and then too often make promises to the Indians that are visionary, impracticable, and difficult, if not impossible, of fulfillment.

I submit the following recommendations:

1. Break up large agencies.
2. Separate as far as practicable the Indians who are willing to work from their indolent companions, and secure the former good farming tracts, and make them inalienable.
3. Give to the industrious Indian every useful assistance, so as to distinguish him in a marked manner from the indolent: give the latter the *minimum* and the former the *maximum*.
4. Make every Indian amenable to law, and punish him the same as a white man, for murder, theft, polygamy, bigamy, and all other crimes. Have judicial officers accessible to

and having jurisdiction over the agencies. Make the Indian feel and know his subordination to the power of the Government, and to this end *force*, quick, keen, and decisive, should be used whenever necessary.

5. Do not *force* the Indians to become scholars. First endeavor to make them industrious; and the principal schools they should now have should be industrial schools, so assisted and developed that industry and education would go hand in hand. The advantages should thus be made so apparent to the Indian mind that parents now reluctant or indifferent to send their children to school would soon be anxious to have them share in advantages so manifest.

The Indians have a religion of their own, adapted, as they think, to their present condition; and in my opinion but little progress can be made in changing this until they become more settled, industrious, and civilized. Whenever and wherever practicable, the Indians should be consulted as to what religious denomination they would prefer.

The churches have a wide field for their work, but, in my humble opinion, no denomination whatever should have the exclusive designation of the agent for the Indians. The fact that a man is a churchman should entitle him to no more preference in appointment to the office of Indian agent than to any other office. If I mistake not some of the appointments made at the solicitation of religious denominations have been notably unsatisfactory. Honest, practical business-men of solid worth should be selected, and their salaries increased commensurate with their duties and responsibilities. I do not believe an honest Indian agent can support himself and family on the meager income of \$1,500 a year; the result is he is regarded as a thief from one end of the land to the other. The fact of being an Indian agent too often carries with it an odium and suspicion not easily overcome, however much undeserved.

#### AGRICULTURE.

In view of the proposed removal of this agency to the Missouri River last June, I did not encourage the Indians to plant very extensively. On the recommendation of General Crook and under the belief that the removal would not be made until fall, I thought best to do something in the matter. To my surprise I found that about one hundred and fifty lodges, or heads of families, were anxious to plant small patches of ground, varying from one-half to three acres each. I purchased seeds to the amount of \$170.05, and hired plowing to the amount of \$663.78. The Indians made their own fences, and several of them did their own plowing. Some of them, notwithstanding the disadvantages incident to this section, will get a fair return for their labor. All that was planted at Government expense I had measured, and it footed up 146 acres; other ground, plowed by Indians, I estimate at 54 acres, making a total of 200 acres cultivated by Indians this year, as against 300 acres *reported* last year, though I am told by those who know that *two acres have been planted this to one last year*. I consider the money paid in this direction judiciously expended. I think whenever an Indian will work he should be encouraged by all means.

#### EDUCATION AND MISSIONARY WORK.

As this work has been under the exclusive control of the Rev. William J. Cleveland, missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, I invite attention to his report in relation thereto which is as follows:

"*Education*.—There is but one school building—the property of the Government—located at the agency proper. Three teachers, one male and two female, have been employed in the work of teaching during the year. The building will accommodate but 75 at one sitting, and, though centrally located, is too far from a large portion of the people for their children to attend school. It is manifest that such a limited provision is altogether inadequate to the work of education for an Indian tribe who number over 7,000. At times, when the Indian camps were near the agency, the school has been overrun, and at others but poorly attended, the whole number enrolled being nearly, if not quite, 400, while the average attendance for the year has been but 85. Its work has been to diffuse a little instruction among a large number, rather than to carry along a particular set of scholars to proficiency. It was deemed inadvisable, among these people and under the circumstances which exist here, to limit the number of scholars, and therefore, in order to accommodate the large numbers given above, the boys are taught in the morning and the girls in the afternoon, giving to each class but a half-day session of three hours. The children are bright, and generally learn easily, but have to be instructed individually, and not in classes, thus making the work of the teacher slower when the numbers are large.

"It should be understood, also, that the attendance of Indian children upon schools is altogether voluntary, no compulsion being used either at home or from any other quarter to insure their regularity. Consequently but few of those enrolled have been regular at school for any length of time.

"The large number who have taken advantage of this school, and the gratifying results under so many disadvantages, seem to indicate that the time has come when five or six additional schools should be established at points within 15 miles of the agency, so that all



children of suitable age could be accommodated. Ample provision for all and compulsory attendance would be still better. Two boarding-schools, one for boys and one for girls, would be well patronized if the means could be obtained for their support.

*"Religious.*—There is one mission-house and chapel, the property of the Protestant Episcopal Church, located at the agency proper. The missionary in charge and three lady helpers constitute the working force of the mission. Divine service, both in the English and Dakota languages, has been held on each Sunday during the year. The congregation, averaging perhaps 100 for the year, are chiefly made up of half-breeds and white men who have married Indian women.

*"A Sunday-school* for children is held every Sunday afternoon, with an average attendance of nearly 100. The regularity of the scholars here is much greater than in the day-schools, and a large portion of them have committed to memory the Apostles' Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments, with many verses of Scripture and hymns. The singing-schools, one in English and one in Dakota, were held weekly during the winter and very largely attended.

*"The work, both educational and missionary, has only been in operation for two years. The beneficial results of both are manifest, and often spoken of by those who lived on the agency before it enjoyed these advantages. The uncertainty of these Indians remaining where they are, and the constant expectation of orders for the removal of the agency for the past year and a half, have prevented the building of branch stations, and development of the work in other ways, in order to reach the Indians in their camps."*

#### CRIMES.

On 17th last March the body of a white man, named Towers, who had been murdered, was found near the agency. The military authorities took charge of the body, and to this day it is not known whether the murder was committed by whites or Indians.

About two months ago (June 10) a mail-carrier, named Fosdick, was killed on the Kearney road to Black Hills, about 30 miles northeast of agency. This murder was thoroughly investigated by Lieutenant Schwatka, United States Army, who informs me that it must have been the work of white men—probably horse-thieves.

Since last fall these agency Indians have had stolen by the Black Hills horse-thieves about 400 head of ponies. No recoveries or recaptures of these ponies have been made. The hills afford a ready market for stolen stock, and an Indian's chances of recovering any of his property taken there amount to nothing, as was demonstrated some time ago. Steps have been taken by the military authorities to stop this thieving, which I am glad to say have resulted satisfactorily. On the 26th of July a white man stole 28 ponies belonging to the Indians. He was overtaken by an Indian named Crazy Hawk, who recovered all the ponies, and owing to the youth of the thief (about 20 years old) spared his life. The thief was subsequently arrested and is now held by military authorities here. Whether he will be punished by the courts remains to be seen.

These are all the crimes that have come to my knowledge. It is impossible for me to state in my statistical report the number of Indians and whites killed during the year, as that occurred during a state of war remote from this agency.

This section of country seems to be entirely beyond the realms of law. The agency is in an unorganized county in Nebraska, and the State authorities have never, to my knowledge, taken cognizance of a single offense committed in this vicinity. The United States district attorney for Nebraska (or the district in which it is located) informed me that he could take cognizance of but few offenses or crimes affecting Indians, for the reason that a decision of the United States district judge held that this, being in the State of Nebraska, was not Indian country, and hence the United States court had no jurisdiction. Thus it is that crimes go unpunished and a premium put upon their commission. The State courts do not and the United States courts will not enforce laws here. I have heard that there is a contrary decision of the United States Supreme Court which would reach just this case; if so, it shall be put in practical operation. Were it not for the presence and co-operation of the military authorities there would be no restraint upon evil-doers whatever.

#### STATUS OF WHITES AND MIXED-BLOODS.

It seems pretty clear that the Department recognizes mixed-bloods as generally entitled to the rights of full-blood Indians; this should carry with it corresponding restrictions. While many of them are industrious and conduct themselves properly, others are indolent, get drunk whenever they can get whisky, do nothing whatever, and will not so long as they can be fed and clothed at the expense of the Government. It seems to me that they (able-bodied males) should only receive aid from the Government when habitually engaged in working for themselves; also when they voluntarily remove from the reservation or from among the Indians, they should thereafter be debarred from sharing in the gratuities from the Government.

The status of the whites living among the Indians is even more anomalous than that of the mixed-bloods. It appears that the Department has consented that all those whites who



were living among the Indians at the time of the treaty of 1868 shall receive annuities and rations so long as they conduct themselves properly. If that is adhered to, it should only be on the condition that such whites be lawfully married to the Indian women with whom they have been living and by whom they have had children, and upon the further condition that they be habitually industrious. No white man who has come among the Indians and taken an Indian wife since 1868 should be permitted to receive supplies. I have excluded all such.

The Department says, "Intermarriages of whites among Indians should be discouraged." That can only be done in two ways: 1st. Remove from among the Indians all whites who are not now married to Indian women. 2d. When an Indian woman of mixed or full blood hereafter marries a white man, let her adopt *his* condition and debar her and any children that may be borne of such marriage from all supplies or assistance whatever from the Government. As it is, bad white men can come among the Indians for a brief period and leave one or more illigitimate half-breed children to be thrown upon a generous Government for clothing and food. These evils, slow and insidious at first, are fast becoming of such magnitude that they will soon have to be met and controlled. Right here is where some wholesome laws are needed—not only *passed*, but enforced with all justifiable rigor.

These and kindred matters are of such importance that I desire to invite attention to the following views communicated to me by the Rev. Wm. J. Cleveland, missionary at this agency:

"Looking to the elevation of these people (Indians) from their present state of barbarism to that of fellow-citizenship with ourselves, the question of marriage in general, and especially of the intermarriage of whites with them is one which cannot be regarded as unimportant. There is no civil law touching this subject, (or indeed scarcely any law whatever in force on this agency.) The whites who settle among the Indians being for the most part not of a class who have the elevation of themselves or any one else at heart, without much regard for proper conduct toward their fellow-men or fear of God, feel and rejoice in this absence of law very much as an escaped prisoner does in freedom from chains. They accept the Indian customs as a state of license, in which they may indulge, without fear, their evil passions; beget children for the law-abiding tax-payers of the States to support; live themselves in great measure on what the Government provides for the Indians, and when justice pursues, or the whim takes them, leave their families and go to repeat their villany on another agency or in some other corner of the world. I do not refer to all the whites among the Indians. There are a very considerable number to whom the above cannot be applied without great injustice. There are instances, however, of white men not even taking Indian women in the Indian fashion, but living with them on trial or in the grossest fornication. It follows, too, that by many of the whites, bound by no law which they fear—the marriage relation, though solemnly and lawfully entered into, is lightly regarded. Instances of desertion are frequent; men leave their wives and children and take other women at will; parties separating by mutual consent and contracting other marriages, or living in licentious connection with each other, their children left homeless. From these and like causes the number of vagabond and mixed-blood children on Indian agencies is very large.

"The half-breeds, as they are more numerous, are, in all these respects, worse perhaps than the whites, after whom they take example. There is no way for residents of this agency to obtain license to marry, neither is there any authority here, or in this vicinity, which can grant a legal writing of divorce, though just cause for divorce may be known to exist.

"To correct these evils, and to teach these Indians what is the custom of marriage and divorce among civilized people, some laws should be enacted and enforced which will control these matters among the whites and mixed-bloods who reside among the Indians."

My apology for treating this matter at such length is, that its great importance demands more than a mere passing notice.

#### MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Dr. Mills, agency physician, says:

"There has been a decided improvement in all the Indians belonging to this agency, in abandoning their own medicine-men and the increase of confidence in the agency physician, submitting themselves to all manner of surgical operations, which one year ago they could not have been prevailed on to submit to. They now call on the agency physician in midwifery, and are doing away with their superstitions and mysterious incantations, only practiced by their medicine-men for purely selfish intents—getting ponies for beating the drum, shooting ghosts, and driving away evil spirits; this they call making medicine. They seldom, if ever, administer internal remedies; when they do, they chew roots and rub the patient with the pulp thus moistened with the medicine-mans saliva. Their treatment is to strip the patient entirely naked and put them in a close lodge where the smoke from burning cedar boughs, is thick enough to strangle a well person."

#### INDIAN SOLDIERS.

The enlistment last April of 80 Indian soldiers, by the military authorities, to be employed as scouts, and to be used as a police force in and around the agency, has in a great measure proven of considerable benefit. This may be an auxiliary step toward civilization, and if

these Indian soldiers were put under careful and judicious training of some one greatly interested in the matter, and well fitted by inclination and education for this work, it might be the means of enforcing self-government among the Indians under the laws of the Government.

#### SUPPLIES.

The allowance of flour, corn, bacon, beans, beef, sugar, coffee, soap, soda, salt, and tobacco, established by the Department, is quite ample for the subsistence of these Indians. I have endeavored to give the full allowance in all cases. At one time last spring I was much hampered by reason of the fact that a freight-contractor, named D. J. McCann, delivered here only 165,000 pounds corn out of 356,000 pounds that he received; what he did with the balance of the corn remains to be determined. This same man, McCann—had a flour contract for several hundred thousand pounds of flour, and he failed to fill this contract. It is to be hoped that such men will be forever debarred from having anything to do with handling Indian supplies, and that just punishment will overtake them for their misdeeds. Had it not been for the prompt action of the Department in meeting these derelictions, by purchasing in open market, these Indians would have suffered.

#### CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I desire to say that the elevation of these Indians to anything like a satisfactory degree of civilization is a problem of very difficult solution. The great work will require the strictest honesty and integrity of those having charge of the Indians, with the devotion of many years of patient labor, together with the most careful and delicate management—under a thorough and well-devised policy not subject to change with the incoming of every new administration. Above all things should the Indian be made to respect the power of the Government. The indulgence of sentimentalism, the spasmodic efforts at reform, and rash and ill-advised experiments can only result in disappointment or disaster.

The first few years of good work under even the most advantageous circumstances may not bring forth results wholly satisfactory; but by persistent and well-directed effort the time may come within the next generation, when the Indian will fall in in the rear of the march of civilization, and thus be no longer an impediment in its way to be swept aside and destroyed.

Respectfully submitted.

J. M. LEE,

*First Lieutenant Ninth Infantry, Acting United States Indian Agent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY, STANDING ROCK, DAKOTA TERRITORY,

August 23, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my first annual report since I became connected with the Indian service. I arrived here on the 27th of last November, and on the 1st day of December following relieved Capt. R. E. Johnston, of the First United States Infantry, who was in charge of the agency on my arrival, receipting to him for the Government property in his possession that he turned over to me. Before and after assuming charge, Captain Johnston very kindly gave me information concerning the agency and its workings that was valuable to me in forming my plans for future action.

#### CENSUS.

Immediately after I entered upon the discharge of my duties, I made a careful enumeration of all the Indians here, and found that we had by actual count 2,394 souls. During the winter and spring we had accessions that increased our rolls to 2,590 in the month of April; but by a census taken on the 1st of July I found that quite a number of our people had left the agency without my knowledge or consent, thereby reducing our count at that date to 2,249. Since the last census enough of the absentees have returned to make the actual number of Indians at this agency at this date 2,305, divided as follows:

Bands.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Lower Yancetonnais .....	208	286	274	768
Upper Yancetonnais .....	106	180	176	462
Uncapapas .....	121	181	211	513
Blackfeet .....	140	182	240	562
	575	829	901	2,305

From the best information that I can obtain I think there are from 800 to 1,000, and possibly a greater number of Indians at other agencies who belong to our tribes and have heretofore lived among and drawn rations with them.

Last fall when the Indians received information here that the Seventh United States Cavalry was coming to this agency to relieve them of their arms and ponies, many of them became greatly alarmed and fled in terror to other agencies, no doubt with the belief that by so doing they would save their horses and guns, which they considered as property of inestimable value to them. The greater portion, if not all, of such Indians have been enrolled at the agencies where they took refuge at the time referred to; and notwithstanding they have only considered themselves temporarily located there, and, as we have been informed by some of their friends here who have visited some of them, that they have repeatedly requested and made strong appeals to the agents to permit them to return home, their requests have been refused, and they are still, very much against their will, compelled to remain away from their relations, friends, and home, which is causing much complaint among our Indians here, many of whom protest against such treatment of their people, and unhesitatingly say that the Government is not doing its duty in not ordering these absentees sent home.

If the friendly Indians that properly belong to this agency were all here, I think it would greatly conduce to the happiness and contentment of our several tribes, and would enable us to a great extent, if not entirely, to do away with the annoying practice of issuing passes to visit friends and relations located elsewhere, which to refuse, under existing circumstances, would not only be unkind, but might create feelings of dissatisfaction among our people that would produce very bad results. The subject of consolidating the various Indian tribes, thereby uniting relations and friends, is an important one, and should receive the earnest and prompt consideration of the Government.

#### AGRICULTURE.

Very remarkable progress has been made in this branch of industry. Last spring we had 600 acres of new land broken and 200 acres of old land plowed. All of the old land and about 200 acres of the new has been cultivated this year. The Indians appear very much delighted with having plenty of land to cultivate in future, and have shown a determination to work their farms this season to the best of their ability. Having an unusual amount of agency work to do this summer, and our employé force being limited, we have not been able to render as much assistance to the Indians in their farming as we would have liked to have done.

The absence of the grasshopper this season has inspired our people with strong hopes that next year their labors will be rewarded with better results than they have been this, although they are well pleased with this year's crop. They seem anxious to do everything they can to better their present condition, and with proper teaching and encouragement I have great hopes of seeing many of them at no very distant day capable of producing from the earth a sufficient quantity of food to not only surprise but elicit the admiration and praise of all unprejudiced white men. We estimate the crop raised by Indian labor within 15 miles of the agency this season, but a small portion of which has yet been gathered, as follows: 8,000 bushels of corn, 2,500 bushels of potatoes, 800 bushels of other vegetables. Besides, they have cut about 100 tons of hay and chopped 160 cords of wood, which, taken in the aggregate, may be considered as quite a respectable showing for a race of uncivilized people that have lived all of their lives in ignorance of how to work so as to obtain even a meager supply of what was necessary to subsist themselves. Should next year be as favorable for farming as this has been, I feel confident that the crops raised by the Indians will be four times as large as the one soon to be gathered.

None of our Indians have plows, and but very few have wagons, or horses suitable to work in them if they had them, consequently they can do but little yet in the way of plowing or moving their crops after they have matured. Two of the head chiefs, (John Grass) Peji and (Two Bears) Mato-nonpa, purchased this summer for each of their bands a mow



ing-machine, paying for them with their beef-hides, which is certainly commendable, and shows a desire on their part to become the possessors of farming implements that will be useful. These people are yet uneducated in the use of their machines, but as they have watched their use in the hands of white men, and handle theirs with great care and remarkable judgment, they will no doubt be able to use them to good advantage next year.

#### RELATIONS.

The system of issuing rations to the heads of families is a most excellent one, and has worked very well at this agency, but as it entails a very considerable increase of labor on our employes on issue-days, I would recommend the appointment of an assistant storekeeper, who could be employed in other useful service about the agency when not engaged in the issue-room. Notwithstanding we issue rations regularly every week, and in strict conformity with the published regulations of the Indian Department, constant and bitter complaints are made by the Indians about the insufficiency of them. They have voracious appetites, and to measure the requirements of food for an Indian by that of a white man is a grievous mistake. I have known many of our people to draw their regular rations weighed out liberally on a Monday morning, that would not have an ounce of food in their tepees on Friday night, having eaten the entire week's rations in five days. Such persons are obliged to pass the remaining two days until they get another issue without food, unless their friends should share what little some of them might have left with them, or they can induce us to give them a little flour, bacon, or hard-bread. I certainly think that an increase of 25 per cent. should be made in the present authorized list of rations, and would recommend such increase.

#### BUILDINGS.

The contract for the erection of a portion of our new agency buildings, to be constructed of brick, has been entered into, and the contractor is now busily at work with a strong force of men, which will doubtless be increased as the work progresses and the men can be employed to advantage. These buildings are to be completed by the 15th of November, and when finished will afford us the much-needed facilities for storing and protecting the Indian supplies and annuity goods which are now stored in buildings that are unworthy of the name of warehouses. We have nearly completed fifty good substantial log houses, 16 by 28 feet, for the Indians, all of which will be ready to occupy in a short time. The erection of more such houses would please these people very much, as a great many of them would prefer to live in a house heated by a stove upon which they could cook their food, than to exist (for it can hardly be called living) in a small tepee, which in winter affords but little protection from the severe cold and violent winds.

#### ANNUITY GOODS AND SUPPLIES.

As yet we have not had any time or opportunity to make an examination of the annuity goods and supplies recently received by us, but as soon as we get into our new buildings we will make a careful examination of them and submit a special report in relation thereto.

#### SCHOOLS.

When I assumed charge here I found one school in successful operation, which has been continued with an average attendance of twenty-five scholars. During the extreme hot weather it was impossible to enforce very regular attendance of the children, but we expect to see the school-room crowded in the early part of September.

On the 1st of May we opened a boarding-school for boys, under the charge of the Benedictine Fathers, who have labored with untiring zeal to make it a success, and I am gratified at being able to say that with the poor facilities afforded them they have accomplished all that could have been expected. This school has in regular attendance thirty boys, all of whom are greatly attached to the reverend gentlemen that have them in charge, and are making rapid progress toward civilization. About four hours in the day are devoted to study, four hours to work in the garden, and the remainder is given to recreation. All of these boys have had their hair cut short and are dressed in citizens' clothing, which their teachers procured for them, as the Government supply had not reached us at the time these children expressed a willingness to abandon the blanket and leggings and dress like white boys. The boarding-school is the only practical one for the education and civilization of Indian children. By that system the child is removed from the influence of the parents, where it can in time acquire, not only the rudiments of an English education, but can be taught many of the habits and customs of civilized life, and be shown by example that labor is honorable and conducive to happiness and not degrading.

If we had ample and convenient school accommodations we could have 100 or more children constantly in attendance. The three reverend gentlemen that are stationed here, viz, Rev. Abbott Martin, Rev. John Chrysostom, and Rev. Hunt Jerome, are all very superior.



talented, and cultivated gentlemen, and it is something very remarkable to see three such persons devoting their lives in an isolated place like this to the advancement of the condition of a race of people who do not seem to appreciate the value of their labors. These good men have rendered me very great assistance in controlling and governing the Indians, and when they are provided with suitable quarters to enable them to consummate their plans for educating and christianizing them, I am confident that they will do much more for their benefit than they have yet done, as their minds seem to be entirely absorbed in studying out what will promote the welfare of these people the most; their attention, however, is now being devoted more particularly to the children, believing as they do that there is a bright future in store for them. The adult Indians can, by good counsel and kind treatment, be induced to live in harmony with each other, and peace with white men at the agencies, and perform some labor; but I think it very doubtful about many of them ever learning to speak the English language, or adopting but very few of the habits and customs of civilized life.

#### SANITARY.

The general health of our Indians during the past year has been good; the mortality among them I do not think was any greater than is shown in many towns and villages in the States containing a white population equal to that of our four tribes of Indians. The prevailing diseases here in the summer are conjunctivitis, diarrhea, and dysentery, and in winter bronchitis and rheumatism. When sick they generally apply to the agency physician for medicine, which, when given to them, they take away with promises to use it as directed by the physician; but their attachment to and confidence in their medicine-man is so strong that they frequently cast the physician's medicine aside, without even tasting it, and resort to the treatment of their own doctors, whose skill is very deficient in the treatment of diseases of an unusual and malignant character.

To give these people proper care in sickness a hospital should be erected near the agency, where not only the sick could receive such treatment as the nature of their diseases might require, but the old and infirm could be carefully attended to there, many of whom die, without our knowledge, from neglect.

#### MORALS.

The morals of these people are as good as could be expected, having lived all of their lives in heathenism. There is no more stealing, fighting, or other unlawful conduct among the tribes under our charge than probably exists or might be seen in many ignorant white communities; but I regret to say that polygamy, as with most heathen people, is quite common, but with the instructions they are constantly receiving from the priests we hope soon to see a radical reform in this deplorable practice. Prostitution is confined to a very few depraved women, who willingly place themselves in the power of low, degraded white men, who are temporarily employed on the reservation, and some of the soldiers at the garrison, whose self-respect and morals are of a very low order.

#### SQUAW-MEN AND HALF-BREEDS.

This class of persons is more numerous at this agency than we would wish, and frequently occasions us much trouble. Many of them speak both the English and Sioux languages, and are therefore very dangerous characters, as they are constantly poisoning the minds of well-disposed Indians with bad ideas, and prompting them to make not only unreasonable but unjust demands of us. Some of the squaw-men are employed by the traders, and hay and wood contractors, and receive quite as much compensation for their labor when they work as our employés do, and as but very few of them are legally married to the Indian women that they call their wives, I would respectfully suggest that they either be compelled to marry their women, and support them and their children with the products of their own labor, as white men should do, or leave the reservation.

#### CUTTING OF WOOD.

The cutting of cord-wood on this reservation by white men to fill Government contracts and supply steamboats has provoked a very bad feeling among our Indians. They have in council denounced the Indian Department for not issuing a peremptory order prohibiting all wood-contractors, or their employés, from going into our already much depleted forests to cut down the timber at such places and in such quantities as suits their own convenience without any compensation to the Indians. They insist that they could cut all of the cord-wood that would be necessary to supply the requirements of both the Government and the steamboats, and the benefit arising therefrom should inure to them and not to white men who have no interest in their welfare. They further say that the quantity of wood annually being cut at and near the agency by white men has become so great that they (the Indians) have serious apprehensions that they will be compelled to go a great distance in a few years to

procure fuel. I have heretofore called the attention of the Department to this subject in special communications, and trust that it will receive such consideration as its importance demands before the chopping of wood commences this season.

#### MILCH-COWS.

The two herds of milch-cows that we expect will arrive here in a few days for distribution among the Indians, will receive our prompt attention, and I think I may predict that when these cows have been distributed their possessors will watch them carefully, and attach great value to them. As the severity of this climate in winter might be too great for some of this stock to endure without shelter, I would respectfully recommend the erection of rough log-sheds for their protection from the cold cutting winds and violent storms which are of frequent occurrence here.

#### EMPLOYÉ .

Our force of employés is too small to properly perform the actual necessary service required to be done, and notwithstanding they work constantly and faithfully, yet many duties are neglected that should be promptly attended to.

#### THE MILITARY.

The post attached to this agency have at all times cheerfully afforded us such assistance as we required, and have in no way interfered with us in the proper discharge of our duties. The most friendly relations exist between the officers at the garrison and myself. The commanding officer, Lieut. Col. W. P. Carlin, has been particularly courteous and kind to me, the acknowledgment of which it gives me great pleasure now to make.

Referring to the accompanying statistics, which have been prepared hastily in consequence of the pressure of other duties, and very short notice that I had to forward them in,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. HUGHES,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

YANKTON AGENCY, DAKOTA,  
*August 23, 1877.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit my sixth annual report of the condition and progress of the *Yankton Sioux* Indians of Dakota Territory.

#### NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS.

By an actual count of the tribe, I find that there are on this reservation at the present time 2,182 Indians and half-casts. This is an increase over any previous year, to be accounted for from the fact that during the past year the people have been unusually healthy exempt from epidemics of any kind; and also from the fact that the Yanktons, who have been absent from their reserve for years, are now beginning to return home again—moved to do so because they see the great advantage of living in peace and quiet, and of acquiring the habits of industry.

#### CONDITION AND HABITS.

To one living constantly among these people, and struggling daily to improve and advance them, their condition and habits seem to change but little and slowly. From others however, who come among them only from time to time, we are constantly told of their improvement and progress. Less of the pure Indian dress and paint is seen, fewer tepees or lodges, more good and substantial log-houses and stables, better tilled and larger fields, herds of cattle in place of the heretofore omnipresent pony, hay-stacks, pig-pens and chicken-coops, begin to make the Indian homes resemble more and more the white frontier settler's home. The migratory habit, so strong among these people, is gradually giving way, and as home-duties increase will ere long entirely disappear. To bring this about soon, I would here earnestly recommend the breaking up of—

#### VILLAGE LIFE.

As long as Indians live in villages they will retain many of their old and injurious habits. Frequent feasts, community in food, heathen ceremonies and dances, constant

visiting—these will continue as long as the people live together in close neighborhoods and villages. Many of the Yanktons are now moving out from the neighborhood villages upon claims or lands of their own, and I trust that before another year is ended they will generally be thus located upon individual lands or farms. From that date will begin their real and permanent progress.

To have this done quickly, permanently, and justly, there should be furnished this agency at as early a day as practicable a plot of the survey made, and a form of title to be given to the head of every family who shall locate his claim and make certain improvements upon it. Also, as many of these people are destitute of means to begin an independent home with, I would suggest the propriety of aiding such beginners with cattle and agricultural implements, for without such aid it is next to impossible for any one, particularly an untaught Indian, to make a beginning on a woodless and desolate prairie.

#### CATTLE-RAISING.

During the past two years I have made earnest efforts to introduce cattle-raising among these people. From time to time in former years, cattle had been given to these Indians, and as constantly had been killed off. Daily complaints came to me that a cow or an ox had been killed. I used all the means in my power to prevent this from continuing, but for a long time without avail, until in despair I called a council of the whole tribe, and, with the aid of the missionaries, succeeded in passing a set of laws and regulations, carefully prepared, for the protection of the cattle yet remaining, and for all cattle that should come into our possession in the future, making all the chiefs and headmen of the tribe sign it, and agree to assist me in enforcing it. Every man who received a cow or ox from the date of the passage of the law, has signed the agreement. So far, I am pleased to say, this plan has worked admirably; no cattle, as far as I am informed, have been killed on the reserve for upward of two years, without my permission, and small herds of work-oxen and milch-cows, with their young, are now to be seen in every band of the tribe. A great interest has sprung up among the people with regard to this industry, and whereas a few years ago an Indian would turn away in disgust from a dish of milk offered to him, now quite a large number not only keep cows, but regularly milk them, and some even make butter.

As this reservation is particularly well adapted to cattle-raising, and as the Yanktons now will care for cattle, work them, milk the cows, raise the young, and put up hay and stables for winter use and protection, and as they have not for many years past received any cattle as a gratuity, although remaining constantly friendly and on their reserve when many of their friends were on the war-path against the whites, and urged them to come with them, and as cattle-raising is in itself a powerful means for settling and quieting the people, I earnestly recommend that a number of cows and oxen be given to these people, both as a reward for past good conduct and as an incentive to further efforts in industry and peaceable life. If this can be done soon it will be but a short time ere these people will have cattle enough to furnish their own beef.

#### AGRICULTURE.

This is another subject of great interest and importance as regards this reserve and these Indians, as the land belonging to them is peculiarly adapted to all kinds of grain-culture, particularly wheat. During the last three years I have opened up a new agency-farm of 260 acres, on the high plateau lands, of which the reserve is principally composed, and where farming had never been tried. Of this farm 100 acres have been broken during the present season. We have just harvested 120 acres of wheat that will yield between 25 and 30 bushels per acre. We have besides 35 acres of corn, and 5 acres of potatoes, promising to give as good crops. The old agency farm being unfit for other crops, I have this year used it for barley, and have harvested a crop that will yield, when thrashed, about 40 bushels per acre.

From the result obtained of this experiment plateau farm, I feel confident that, with ordinary good grass and exemption from the grasshopper plague, that now seems to have passed away, we can soon produce wheat enough to give bread to the entire tribe. In order, however, to do this, at least 500 acres of the plateau land should be broken up during next season. This can be done by the Indians and regular Indian employes of the agency for a very small sum, not to exceed \$1 per acre, provided plows are furnished. This farm of 700 or 1,000 acres can be cultivated by the Indians themselves under the direction of the agency-farmer, the workers being paid either by the agent in cash from the annuity funds of the tribe—the best way—or in grain when harvested. Thus this farm will not only give bread to the tribe, but will also be to the Indians a school of agriculture and a great source of employment. Indians cannot become successful farmers until they have been taught by one who has had experience in western farming. The proceeds of this year's farming—about 200 acres—will give about one-third of the flour required for the tribe for one year, grain for agency stock, and potatoes for use and planting. If 200 acres can produce this much, it can readily be seen what we could do with a farm of 1,000 acres.



## SHEEP CULTURE.

This department of our work progresses favorably. The sheep we now have are acclimated and are doing well. The herd now consists of 1,055 sheep and lambs. This herd, exclusive of 300 this spring's lambs, produced this year a fleece of over 3,000 pounds of excellent wool, now on hand. With this beginning it will take but a few years ere we will produce wool enough to clothe this entire tribe.

There is now an estimate for funds before the Department to enable me to build a small factory, when we can, with Indian labor, manufacture our own clothing from the wool produced on the reservation, so introducing an additional and important industry among Indians, and utilizing the wool we raise instead of selling at low prices and at great expense of transportation. The wool on hand this year would make the linsey required by the tribe. If next year no misfortune befalls us, we could make the linsey and flannel, and the following year linsey, flannel, and satin. As the expense of building and machinery, there being on hand a good engine, will not amount to much more than \$2,500, I trust I may be allowed to begin this work, so important to this people, this fall and winter, so as to be prepared to weave in the spring. I shall need no additional white superintendent for this work, as my present engineer is able both to construct the building and to instruct and superintend the weaving.

## WILL INDIANS WORK?

The question "Will Indians work?" I feel we can answer in the affirmative, as far as the Yauktous are concerned. The entire work of this agency is performed by Indians and half-casts. Besides doing all the work on their own farms, consisting of over one thousand acres, building houses and stables, making fences, breaking new lands, cutting wood for agency mills and shops, and for sale to steamboats on the Missouri River; cutting and stacking hay for all their horses and cattle, I find no difficulty in procuring good workmen from among them to do all the regular agency work. Under the superintendence of the agency engineer the following industries are conducted entirely by Indian workmen taught their trades during the last three years: One grist and saw mill, steam-power, with circular saws, turning-lathes, iron and wood; planing-machine; corn-mill; one tin-shop, where all the tinware used by the tribe is manufactured; carpenter and blacksmith shops; slaughter house and issue-rooms. These two last mentioned are directly under the care of the agent.

The work required to be done is extensive in all departments. A population of over two thousand people, unaccustomed to the use of white men's implements, yet all using more or less of them, gives constant employment to all our shops and mills and other places of work. Again, under the direction of the agency farmer, all outside and farm work is done. This embraces all kinds of labor. In winter, the care of stock—horses, cattle, and sheep—hauling wood and logs to agency mills and shops, straw and hay for stable use, building sheds and stables for stock. In spring, plowing and planting the farm of over 200 acres, and assisting Indians who have no means to help themselves with, mending roads and fences. In summer and fall, the care of corn-fields, breaking new lands, harvesting grain, and cutting hay, besides other work too multifarious to enumerate. All this work is done by these Indians, and well done. During the great heat of the past harvest season the men have worked from twelve to fourteen hours per day, and are yet continuing to do so in the hay-field. I can, at any time, hire at least two hundred men of these Indians who would gladly work in this manner and never complain of it as a hardship. I am daily importuned by them for work, and it is an unusual thing for one either to strike for higher wages or quit before he is discharged. If for some years to come we can thus employ these young men under capable superintendents, the time will come when they will do well without them. Indians, who three years ago were seen lounging about in gay blankets, full feather, and paint, are now to be seen, in white men's clothing, behind the plow and cultivator, and cutting grain and hay with reaper and mower.

## SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The work of the school and church goes quietly on among these people. Large numbers of children are daily taught the rudiments of our education. There is no want of intelligent effort on the part of superintendents and teachers, and no want of capacity on the part of the pupils. That regular and constant attendance which alone will accomplish fully what is desired is as yet wanting with many, but will in time be brought about. Some action should be taken as soon as practicable to enforce attendance of all children of a proper age at some one of the schools on the reservation. The influence of the Christian teacher and minister among these people is very great. They are yet in many things far removed from the high standard held up before them by the Christian church. Yet we see, from day to day, changes for the better, gradual advancement, which, if continued, will in time make the red man, what many of them now are, Christians in every sense of the term. During the past year the attendance, both at school and church, has been much larger than ever heretofore. If it is the determination of this Government to civilize the Indian, too



great encouragement cannot be given to schools and churches among them. Without the aid of these the Indian will, in spite of all other aids and appliances, forever remain what he is, or even become more degraded. The work of moral purification and elevation so much needed belongs peculiarly to the school and church, and without this elevating and purifying influence among these people no real advancement can be made.

#### LEGISLATION.

As an aid of no small importance to the work of schools and churches, I would most respectfully recommend legislation for the Indians. I believe the time has come when many of the tribes now living peaceably on reservations should be protected in life and property by the law of the land; should be amenable to that law in all respects. At the present time many practices prevail injurious and pernicious to the last degree, and will so continue until prevented by law. So long as this is the case great hindrance to progress of all kinds will exist. Many of the Sioux tribes are yet unfit for this step, but I feel sure that the Santee Sioux of Nebraska, the Yankton Sioux of Dakota, and other like tribes are both fit and earnestly desire to be taken under the protection of the law of the land.

#### INJURIOUS PRACTICES AND PROSPECTS.

Among these, one of the most prominent is the constant habit of these people to go armed. Revolvers, guns, and swords of all kinds are constantly seen in the hands of these people. As the Yanktons are at peace with all their neighbors, white and Indian, I cannot see the necessity or propriety of thus being constantly armed. I believe it would be for their welfare to have these arms, useless and cumbersome, exchanged for good axes and plows.

Another matter which I fear may work to the injury of the Yanktons, is the proposed removal of Spotted Tail agency to this immediate neighborhood. To bring these people into close contact with a much larger tribe of Indians, yet comparatively in their wild state, will, I fear, have on them a very serious influence, and may destroy much of the good thus far accomplished.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. GASMANN,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT HALL INDIAN AGENCY,  
*Idaho, August 15, 1877.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report for the year ending this date:

Up to the morning of the 7th instant, at which time an incident occurred which will be hereafter mentioned, the past year has been a very quiet and peaceable one with the Indians under my charge. There have been no contentions among themselves; and the whites in the vicinity have made no complaints to me of wrongs perpetrated by them.

#### NUMBER OF INDIANS.

Last fall, previous to issuing the annuity goods, an accurate census of all the Indians present was taken, as follows: *Bannocks*, 212; *Shoshones*, 845. I estimate that fully 450 were absent at the time in the buffalo country and on the road to and from the grounds.

#### SUBSISTENCE.

As will be remembered, 1,362 Indians were fed during the previous winter upon a supply of rations barely sufficient for one-half that number; and in view of that fact, and on the supposition that the quantity of subsistence would not be increased, very many went away for the winter, preferring to take their chances in the buffalo country. As so many of them were absent last winter the supply of food was ample; and the weather being very mild they were more successful in hunting in the mountains near the agency than at any time since I have had charge.

#### INDIAN FARMS.

Seventy families, embracing 450 persons, engaged in farming operations for themselves this spring, an increase of 36 families [over those] thus engaged last year. They have cultivated 240 acres of land, of which 190 acres were seeded with grain and 50 acres with potatoes and other vegetables. Of this number, 26 families located on Bannock and Meshaw Creeks, 30 miles southwest of the agency. They have broken up new land, dug irrigating ditches, built corrals, fences, &c. All of the Indians worked hard in putting in their crops. They

had a very good stand of grain and vegetables, and would have had a good harvest had it not been for the grasshoppers, which commenced hatching out about the middle of May. By the 1st of June the ground was literally covered with them, and they commenced their ravages upon that portion of the crop outside of the large irrigating canals, completely destroying 75 acres of grain at Ross Fork, and nearly all on Bannock and Meshaw Creeks. That portion of the farm inclosed with the canal escaped the young 'hoppers, but when the large swarms of flying ones came in July our water-ditches were no protection. The Indians fought them as best they could; still the damage done was very severe. The crops are estimated as follows: Wheat, 600 bushels; oats, 100 bushels; potatoes, 4,500 bushels.

Although the Indians are somewhat disheartened at this small result of their labors, none of them are entirely discouraged, and are already enquiring of me what provision has been made for wagons, harness, implements, &c., for another year.

#### THE AGENCY FARM

consists of 35 acres, divided as follows: Wheat, 7 acres; oats, 18 acres; potatoes and garden, 10 acres.

The size of the agency farm was considerably reduced this year. I thought it best to give the lands to the Indians to cultivate for themselves; and besides, the funds allowed for pay of employes is too small to do any farming at all. The increased number of Indian farmers, with the constant watching of their crops and repairing of their implements, requires all the attention of the employes during the cropping season. The same remarks regarding ravages by grasshoppers apply to agency farm, except that no portion of the whole crop was entirely destroyed. The crop is estimated at 70 bushels wheat; 300 bushels oats; 1,200 bushels potatoes; 50 tons hay.

#### BUILDINGS, REPAIRS, ETC.

A wagon-shed, 20 by 40 feet, has been built of pine logs; and a tool-house, 20 by 30 feet, has been erected from lumber taken from two old buildings. It is much too small for the purpose, but will answer until such time as we can build a better one. A good substantial barn-yard corral of logs was put up early in the spring, and 700 yards of wire-fence made around a portion of agency farm. The old log buildings put up when the agency was first established are constantly needing repairs. It would be economy to tear them down and put up substantial frame buildings.

The Indians to whom the 15 milch cows were issued in May last, have built substantial pole corrals, and the farmers have put up 700 rods of fence of the same material.

A six-ton cattle scales has been added to the conveniences of the agency, and by this, together with a thorough repairing of the slaughter-house, and the arrangements for killing, dressing, &c., the labor of preparing beef for issue is reduced one-half, and the mode of doing it is much improved.

The physician's house, which was attached to the agent's house, has been removed to a more convenient and pleasant location, and a kitchen added.

#### MILLS, ETC.

I am now engaged in the erection of a water saw-mill near the timber in the mountains. The saw-mill attachment of the steam-mill will be moved, and a turbine wheel purchased with funds from miscellaneous receipts. The project can be carried into successful operation without additional expense to the Government.

The flour-mill, shingle and planing mills are in good condition.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

I have to report a very serious affair which occurred here on the morning of the 7th instant. Robert Boyd and Orson James, both freighters, were shot by a young Bannock Indian, and severely wounded, the former in the neck and the latter in the back—both flesh-wounds. The men were immediately taken in charge by the agency physician, who has been untiring in his efforts for their comfort. At this writing they are both improving rapidly. The Bannocks had been rather restless for several days previous to this occurrence, partly in consequence of the Nez Percé war, and partly because of a rumor that troops were coming to fight them. On the morning of the shooting a tramp came to the trading-post, stating he had been driven in by hostiles. The Indians, supposing that the Nez Percés were near the agency, made hurried preparations to go in pursuit. During the excitement a Bannock Indian shot the two teamsters as above mentioned. The headmen of both tribes denounced the shooting, and promised that the murderer should be arrested and severely punished.

For sanitary condition of agency, I respectfully refer you to report of physician inclosed herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. DANILSON,  
*Acting United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE INDIAN AGENT NEZ PERCÉ INDIANS,  
*Lapwai, Idaho, August 15, 1877.*

SIR. In compliance with the requirements of the Department, I respectfully submit the following as my annual report on matters pertaining to this reserve.

Since my last annual report was made, some of the wild, roving Indians have abandoned their former mode of living and taken farms on the reserve, planted their crops, and are now harvesting them, and, after retaining enough for their year's supply, will have a surplus for sale.

The Indians who have been living on the reserve for some years have steadily advanced in civilized pursuits, as can be readily seen by any one who takes an interest in Indian advancement. There are many who ridicule the idea of civilizing and christianizing an Indian, and by word and deed oppose anything of the kind. Such are opposed to the Indians receiving any consideration whatever, but would like to see the whole Indian race exterminated, making no distinction between good and bad Indians.

The Indians living at Kamiah and vicinity have made the most progress in civilization of any of the Indians on this reserve. The secret of this is, that said Indians are located 25 miles from any settlement of whites and about 75 miles from Lewiston. The Indians in question seldom leave their homes, except when called away on business. The increase in cultivated acreage at Kamiah and vicinity during the past year amounts to about 800 acres. They have good crops of wheat, oats, corn, and all kinds of vegetables, and the surplus will be greater than any previous year. The surplus is packed in to the mines and disposed of to miners and settlers, the Indians receiving cash for the same. They generally do their trading semi-annually, in the spring and fall, at Lewiston, returning home as soon as they have got through with their business.

It has been remarked by several Army officers, who have visited Kamiah since the outbreak among the non-treaty Indians, that it is the most prosperous Indian settlement they have ever seen. Some say it compares favorably with the best Indian farming in the Indian Territory. I have always avoided exaggeration in my reports, thus giving no person or persons a reason to expect to see more than can actually be seen when coming here as inspectors or otherwise. Col. E. C. Watkins, inspector Indian affairs, will probably make a full report concerning affairs on this reserve. I venture the assertion that no tribe of Indians can be found who have made the progress that these Indians have made during the past six years.

The Indians living along the Lapwai Creek and tributaries have made commendable progress, also those of other portions of the reserve, but not so much as the Indians at Kamiah and vicinity; the cause of which is that they are nearer Lewiston, and are more under the influence of bad and designing white men.

As regards educational matters, I have to say that, up to the time of the breaking out of hostilities, the schools were in a good condition, the scholars having made encouraging progress; but when the first reports of hostilities came in all was excitement. It was like a thunder-bolt out of a clear sky, so unexpected. The Kamiah school was closed about the last of June, and employés brought to Lapwai, as Kamiah was in great danger, being only about 20 miles from where the Indians (hostiles) were most of the time.

The scholars belonging to the Lapwai school were kept here, but, owing to the excitement, their minds could not be kept on their studies; hence they were instructed only in industry, such as gardening by the boys, and sewing and general house-work by the girls; and all employés (male) were formed as a guard, and employed in doing guard-duty and attending to the general work at the agency. Those not employed during the day stood guard during the night.

It had been my intention to keep both schools open throughout the whole season, in order to keep the children away from their parents and the influence of those who do not live as the more civilized do. My idea was, by keeping them under the care and influence of the matrons and teachers continually, they might be advanced the more rapidly in speaking English, which is a very difficult thing to do. They will read and write the English language very readily, but it is a hard matter to get them to speak it.

Most of the girls can and do make their own dresses and underclothing, and render considerable assistance in general house-work. The large boys can plow and do general farm-work very creditably.

Four of the young men who have been receiving instruction under Miss S. L. McBeth, teacher in the day-school at Kamiah up to July 1, 1877, visited Portland, Oreg., and Puget Sound country during the month of June last. It was the first time that any of them ever saw a town of more than 1,000 or 1,500 inhabitants. They were much pleased with what they saw while traveling from point to point. During their stay in Portland the four men were examined by a committee appointed by the "Presbytery of Oregon," and licensed to preach to and teach their people. They were well received by all with whom they met, and received some quite flattering notices in the daily papers published in Portland. They made short addresses before large audiences in the Presbyterian church in Portland, also at Olympia, Wash. Their visit has been of great benefit to themselves and their people, as they have brought back to their people information concerning the number and enterprise of the whites, of which to a great extent they were ignorant, and what is told them by these four men is received with more credence than if coming from others than their own people. They can



converse in English, translate Nez Percé into English, English into Nez Percé, write in both languages, &c.

There are two full-bloods working in the shops; one at Kamiah, filling the position of carpenter at that place, receives \$300 per annum salary; the other is in the blacksmith-shop at Lapwai, and receives his living and clothing. The carpenter—i. e., the one at Kamiah mentioned above—can build a common box-house, make sash, doors, window and door frames, chairs, tables, &c.

As to the number of houses built during the past year, I cannot report many. Some five log and one box are all the houses that have been erected by the Indians, assisted by the carpenters, during the past year, and they were put up during last fall. Had it not been for the outbreak among the non-treaties there would have been quite a number of houses erected during the past summer and coming fall. In fact, as soon as logs can be sawed at the mills preparations will be made looking to the putting up of several houses.

In regard to the mills, I would report that at Lapwai the saw-mill has undergone a thorough repairing, and in a few days will be completed. However, during the past year we have not been able to do any sawing of logs.

The grist-mill, also, has been repaired and raised, and both are now in a very good condition, or will be when new bolting-cloths are put in, which I have asked permission to do. The mills at Kamiah are in need of some repairs and machinery. In the way of repairs, the boiler needs a thorough overhauling, and of machinery, the grist-mill ought to have a smut-machine. As soon as I can save enough from the limited and meager appropriation for "repairs of all agency buildings, providing the shops and mills with tools, materials, and machinery, &c.," I will ask for the necessary authority to make said repairs and purchase said machinery.

The appropriation referred to is entirely too small. Up to July 1, 1874, said appropriation was \$3,800 annually; since then it has been only \$1,300 per annum. From said \$1,300 I have to purchase tools and materials for two blacksmith-shops, two wagon and plow maker and carpenter shops, and materials and machinery for two grist and two saw mills. It can be readily seen that the appropriation is inadequate.

The sanitary condition of the tribe is very good.

At the councils held last spring by General Howard and myself with Joseph's and White Bird's bands of Indians and other small bands, all appeared to be satisfied with the settlement agreed upon. They agreed to move on the reserve by a certain time, had selected the lands upon which to locate, but on the very day that they were to go upon the lands selected—all having left their old or former homes and moved their stock and families to the borders of the reserve—a party of six from "White Bird's" band commenced the murdering of citizens on Salmon River, thus bringing on another Indian war. As soon as the war broke out the Indians living on the reserve, with but very few exceptions, and those living outside, immediately took sides with the whites, and rendered valuable assistance to the Army as scouts, carriers of dispatches, keeping the different commands informed as to the movements of the hostiles, and in furnishing horses. The exceptions referred to above were non-treaties. I do not know of a single Christian Indian having left his home and joined the hostiles.

The Indians at Kamiah, under James Lawyer, head chief of the tribe, guarded the Government property at that place, and when the hostiles were fighting within 25 or 30 miles of Kamiah, he formed a company of his Indians and brought the employés of that place to Lapwai, although the hostiles were liable to hear of their move and fall upon them at any time. The Indians removed many articles from the buildings at Kamiah and hid them in their grain-fields, fearing that the hostiles might burn the buildings or sack them. Said articles have since been returned.

The religious interests of the tribe have not decreased. Last May Rev. John R. Thompson, of Olympia, Wash., made us a missionary visit, spending some three weeks with this people, and preaching at Kamiah and Lapwai. During his stay he received into the Presbyterian church 12 men and 18 women, and baptized quite a number of children.

In conclusion, I would say, taking into consideration the unsettled state of affairs, I have no reason to feel disheartened at the progress made by these Indians during the past year, nor at the present condition of the reserve and its Indians. They have done well, and are deserving of great credit.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

JNO. B. MONTIETH,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,  
CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE AGENCY,  
*Darlington, Ind. Ter., August 31, 1877.*

SIR: In compliance with Department instructions, I have the honor to submit the following as my sixth annual report of the condition of the service at this agency, being for the year ending August 31, 1877.



## STATISTICS.

The following table will show the number of Indians—men, women, and children—now at and belonging to this agency, and the number of families into which they are divided:

Name of tribe.	No. of families.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Cheyennes .....	427	522	820	957	2,299
Arapahoes .....	289	563	553	650	1,766
Northern Cheyennes .....	193	238	313	386	937
Total at agency .....	909	1,323	1,686	1,993	5,002
Cheyenne prisoners at Saint Augustine, Fla. ....					28
Arapahoe prisoners at Saint Augustine, Fla. ....					2
Arapahoe prisoners at Moundsville, W. Va. ....					1
Total number belonging to agency .....					5,033

On October 11, 1876, the greater portion of the Indians left the agency on their usual buffalo-hunt, accompanied by William E. Malaley, agency employé, as my representative, and a small detail of troops from Fort Reno, Indian Territory. During the early part of the winter they were very successful in securing an abundance of buffalo for subsistence on the Beaver and Wolf Creeks, southwest of Camp Supply. The greatest mistake made by the Indians was in loading themselves down with the robes taken from the "killing" in the latter part of October and November, when the shortness of the fur rendered the skins almost valueless. Later in the season the Indians generally concentrated on the Wolf and Main Canadian, where many of them remained until the latter part of March, 1877, when they were requested to report at the agency, where the major portion of them arrived about the 1st of April.

About mid-winter the pony herds of the hunting parties were "raided" on by the common curse of this country, horse-thieves, who kept up their depredations with great vigilance and success until the last Indian had left the plains, leaving some of them without a pony, who were obliged to trust to their friends for transportation to the agency. Mr. Malaley, with his detail of three men, was powerless to protect their herds from the thieves, and only succeeded, after unceasing efforts, in recapturing a small portion of the stock stolen from them. In all, about 160 animals were taken from them, and a very low estimate would be \$25 per head, which would make the loss \$4,000. Of the above loss Mr. Malaley recovered 44 head, at \$25—\$1,100; thus leaving a loss to the Indians of \$2,900. The majority of these stolen animals were passed through the regular channel via Dodge City to the western portion of Kansas, and disposed of to innocent parties, or are being held by members of the "gang." Quite recently I have information that three valuable animals, the property of Interpreter George Bent, stolen as above set forth, are now in Deadwood, Wyo., being driven to a grocer's delivery-wagon. Such losses are very discouraging to these Indians, and is but a repetition of that old story that brought on the war of 1874.

Since the Indians returned to the agency but three raids have been made on their herds, and they of very recent date. On the 16th instant three of the "original gang" made a dash on an Arapahoe herd, and secured 16 choice ponies. The owners soon discovered their loss, and took the trail, which led in the direction of Little Salt Plains, on the Cimarron River. The thieves, on being overtaken, concluded "discretion the better part of valor," abandoned their booty, carrying their saddles on their backs. Should these people be permitted to go on the plains the coming winter, they should be accompanied by at least 25 good troops and one commissioned officer. After five months of hard riding and persistent efforts in all kinds of weather, traveling over 4,000 miles, Mr. Malaley brought in only one horse-thief, with whom he had slept on the ground, chained fast to himself for 21 nights, in order to prevent his escape.

The collection of robes by the Indians themselves during the winter was about 7,000, for which they have received in trade about \$5 for each robe. In addition to the above source of income, the traders have purchased from white hunters in Texas 15,000 buffalo skins, which have been placed in the hands of the Indians and tanned, for which they have received an average of \$2 cash, and the saving to the Government in subsistence is—

7,000 robes at \$5 .....	\$35,000
15,000 robes to dress at \$2 .....	30,000
	65,000

I think I can safely say that the Indians have appreciated the opportunity offered by the traders to earn the means to supply the deficiency in the rations issued to them, and I know there has never been so little complaint of hunger since my connection at this agency as the past summer.

## INDIAN FARMING.

Under the management of head farmer J. A. Covington, the Indians were advised and induced to disband to a greater extent than ever before, particularly the Arapahoes, and each begin an individual enterprise in farming; and receiving authority from the honorable superintendent of Indian affairs to assist them in breaking small parcels of land, I gave notice that I would only break land for such as would agree to break a like parcel for themselves. The exceeding heavy rains of May and June and the subsequent dry weather prevented the breaking of as much land as I had desired; yet we have made a beginning, and next year may hope for something more than sod-corn.

Number of acres plowed by Indians, (new land) .....	123
Number of acres plowed by Indians, (old land).....	222
Number of acres plowed by contractor, (new land) .....	102

Total acres plowed ..... 447

All of which was planted to corn, pumpkins, and melons, and promises a moderate yield. I am gratified to note a decided advance made by these Indians in their appreciation of the rights of individual property. Left Hand, an Arapaho chief, made this point very emphatic in a recent speech, which was in substance: "I have worked hard all summer breaking ground, building fence, planting and cultivating corn, melons, &c., and now lazy Indians hang around my camp and eat me poor;" and in proportion as they labor themselves they will learn the cost and appreciate the value of what they may have and the necessity of individualizing their efforts.

## OTHER INDUSTRIES.

About the 1st of July, by authority from the honorable superintendent, 325 head of stock cattle were purchased, and divided equally between the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, with a view of assisting them to establish small herds to be cared for by themselves, and with the object of placing them on a basis that will eventually lead to self-support and self-reliance. And in this connection I am convinced that these people can better turn their attention to grazing than to farming extensively; and in order that the above cattle might be placed in the hands of deserving persons and that the Government might be partially compensated for the same, I hinged the distribution of them along with the CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, and with each of the 40 wagons gave an equal share of them.

In this connection I desire to express myself as highly gratified with the promptness with which our law-makers and government officials have responded in making way for directing the energies of these people. The proposition as set forth in my last annual report, that the Indians should be allowed the privilege of transporting their own supplies from the nearest railroad point, was decided as being out of order last year, but provision having been made or such enterprise this year, it is my pleasure to report that 40 wagons complete were purchased by the honorable superintendent, and on the 19th ultimo the Indians in charge of J. A. Covington and William E. Malaley—employés—left this Agency with 160 head of their best animals, arriving at Wichita, Kans., (a distance of 165 miles,) on the 25th of same month. Three days were required to set up the wagons, and on the 28th ultimo the train left Wichita loaded with about 65,000 pounds of supplies, mostly sugar and coffee, arriving at agency on the 10th and 11th instants, with everything in "good order and condition." On the 16th instant the train left the agency on its second trip, and on the 24th were reported at Wichita, taking on other supplies. This scheme, although considered very novel by some and impractical by others, has from its first inception been regarded by me as being entirely practicable, being backed by a foundation of right and supported by a wholesome inducement and opportunity to engage in some commendable industry. In the disposition of these wagons great care was taken to place one or more in each band, so that no one band could say that, "We do not like to haul your rations," and for the further reason that if it becomes necessary (and I hope it never will) to say, "Your rations are at Wichita; if you want them go haul them," would only be felt by such persons as refused to work for their own interests. The enterprise has so far advanced now as to demonstrate the fact that Indians can transport their own supplies, and that, too, with their own teams, the Government advancing the wagons and harness. The coming spring we expect to have saved to the Indians and Government 40 wagons and 80 sets double harness in good condition for other use. The only obstacle that I have met with in this enterprise is the query, "Why are not the Wichitas, Kiowas, and Comanches required to do the same?"

## MANUAL-LABOR BOARDING-SCHOOL.

This school has been conducted under the management of John H. Seger the past year, with gratifying results, as will appear from the annexed report of Mr. Seger, from which will be seen that improvements have not only been made in letters, but also in adapting

themselves to many industrial pursuits with satisfactory results in the way of gain, which is the just reward for industry.

Including former investments in young stock, and increase thereof, and embracing the past year's investments of funds derived from sale of surplus produce, and for compensation (in part) for services rendered in supplying places of white employés at mission, the school children now own 171 head of cattle and 40 head of stock hogs, which, at a fair valuation, are worth in cash \$1,882; and the indications are now favorable for a fair yield of corn, &c., from the present year's crop, which consists of 120 acres corn and 10 acres garden and other truck. The mission herd is now so large that it requires the services of two boys all the time, who are supplied from the school-room by detail. Mr. Seger, with the assistance of his older Indian boys, is now placing in stack 60 tons of excellent hay for Government stock the coming winter; and, in addition to this, is also placing in stack about 15 tons for private animals about the agency at the rate of \$5 per ton, the school-boys receiving the pay therefor as encouragement for their labor. Since July 1, two of the older school-boys—Dan Tucker and Ah-tuck—have been employed by me as herders. Dan Tucker having acquired sufficient knowledge of letters and figures to be able to read and understand orders given by me, enables him to fill a responsible position, and render himself generally useful, not only to himself, by drawing wages, but also to the Government and to the tribe by a practical example of "you can now see that it pays to go to school and to learn how to work;" and that those who put forth their best efforts are the first to be trusted and benefited.

Eight years of experience in operating Indian schools has convinced me that a mere literary education, without the more important element of industry, is but time poorly spent; and as we cannot expect this generation to obtain a livelihood from their knowledge of letters, a practical knowledge of industrial pursuits will be worth much more to them when they arrive at manhood and womanhood and embark in life for themselves, than to neglect the industrial with a view to becoming proficient in literary knowledge; but the two should be equally developed, in order that most good may result therefrom.

By authority of the honorable superintendent a contract was let in last month for the erection of an addition to the present mission building for the special purpose of having larger dining-room facilities, and with a view to taking in an additional number of children, and it is our intention, as soon as the building is complete, to increase the number to 140 pupils; the additional children (about 30) we wish to secure from the Northern Cheyennes, who recently arrived at this agency. In this way we hope to secure their loyalty to all the interests of their new home. Cut Finger, an Arapahoe chief, says: "We want our children educated in the school, and also in your religion."

The annuity goods for Cheyennes and Arapahoes consisted, as usual, of blankets, blue cloth, calico, jeans, axes, hoes, pans, &c., but were not delivered at the agency in time to be issued before the Indians left for their winter's hunt, and consequently were left in store (except a small issue to a few who remained at agency) until April 25, 1877, when they were issued to the heads of families, on presentation of the family ration-check, in the presence of Col. J. K. Mizner, of Fort Reno, who had been detailed for that purpose. This manner of issue was not very highly appreciated, nor approved at first, by some of the chiefs and headmen, who have usually made the distribution by bands, after having first remembered themselves. I think, however, that the justness and fairness of the distribution so commended itself to their better thoughts as to convince them that the less said on this subject the better it would be for them; and the same may be said of the distribution of the weekly ration.

It is quite a loss to a chief or band of soldiers to be shorn of the "lion's share" of the rations to feast upon, and to see the ration-check go into the hands of the squaws, and they walk up to the issue-counter and receive their weekly allowance, and hear us tell them to "take it to your own lodge and eat it yourselves." At first we seemed to lose the hearty co-operation of a portion of the chiefs, but the method was so highly approved by the common people that all were forced to admit its fairness and fall into line with their approval. This very system of issuing rations has a greater tendency to break up bands, old customs of feasting, &c., at the expense of others than any other means yet adopted by the Department; and the question very naturally comes up in the minds and in the expression of the chiefs and soldiery, What honor is there in being a chief if we have no say in the distribution of annuities and subsistence, and to receive no more than the common people?

#### TEMPERANCE.

I say "temperance," because I have not known of a single case of drunkenness by any member of the tribes under my charge during the past year; and owing to pretty strict rules on this subject having been enforced in the past, but little intoxicating drink has been introduced on the reservation. My purpose now is to arrest and place in the guard-house every white person (citizen) found intoxicated on the reserve; and if repeated, to send them beyond its limits, and notify other agents of my action.



## EMPLOYÉS.

The employé force at this agency has not been sufficient to carry on the necessary work and to render the needed assistance in teaching the Indians how to work. During the past spring I agreed to assist in the building of ten houses for Indians, they to perform a portion of the labor, the balance to be done by employés. Since then the Department has reduced my force of employés two, (teacher as laborer and miller as assistant farmer,) and it will be impracticable to perform the necessary work for their construction with present employés. One of said houses has been completed, and one other begun, but suspended on account of employés being discharged. Covington and Malaley are now with the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Transportation Company, and must of necessity continue with it until about November 1. Taking into consideration the addition of 937 more Indians from the north, increasing the number to be cared for to 5,002 persons, I urge the necessity of more employés, or we shall surely fail on some points.

## SANITARY.

Soon after the Indians returned from the chase, in April, measles broke out in an epidemic form, and notwithstanding the faithful and unceasing care and medical attention of our worthy agency physician, L. A. E. Hodge, the "badge of mourning" is worn by the heads of almost every lodge in the two tribes. Out of 113 children in school 74 were down with measles at one time, thus converting the school building into a hospital and the teachers and workers into nurses; and as a happy result, under the skilled supervision of Dr. Hodge and the faithful attention of all the school-workers, every child was restored to health. In this we gained a very important point with the camp Indians, demonstrating the advantage of our manner of treatment over theirs, and the superiority of warm houses over that of the damp lodge in sickness. One family of five children were all taken off except one, who was in school. The Arapahoes say they lost 136 children and the Cheyennes 83 during the epidemic. Since that time the health of the Indians and employés has been comparatively good.

## NORTHERN CHEYENNES.

These people, 937 in number, arrived at this agency on the 5th instant, Lieutenant Lawton, Fourth United States Cavalry, in charge. They first reported to Col. J. K. Mizner, of Fort Reno, and after enrollment by families and the adjustment of some other matters on the 6th instant, were formally transferred to my charge on the 7th, and placed in camp with the Cheyennes of this agency, where a general time of rejoicing and feasting was kept up for several days. In council, these Indians assure us that they have come south to join their relatives and friends, where they hope to live in peace. Their connection with this agency has been so short that I have not yet been able to fathom the *under-current*, (there is always an *under-current*,) yet I have noticed a marked difference in their manner of accepting the situation. Those of this agency are disposed to accept the Department regulations and requirements with confidence and cheerfulness, while those from the north do not hesitate to make unreasonable demands. The family ration-check was a great obstacle to them at first, and in order to control the distribution, some of the chiefs and soldiers compelled all the women of their bands to pour the issue in one general pile again, and after taking the "lion's share," distributed the remainder among the common people. On this occurrence I found it necessary to make known Department regulations, and impressed them with the necessity of carrying them into effect in the future, which has been complied with. The Cheyennes of this agency say that some of these northern friends "talk and act foolish," but they think they will soon become satisfied. It is not singular that we should find among them a feeling of distrust, as it is but a very short time since they were in open hostility to the whites, and many of them are now mourning the loss of sons and brothers in battle, and others are suffering from wounds received in battle against the whites. It will require time, firm and just treatment, to win their confidence, and when this is gained, I shall expect progress.

## RELIGIOUS INTEREST.

The mission children have been convened regularly each Sabbath, and after the usual exercise of opening have been divided into ten classes, and a suitable teacher put in charge, whose aim has been to teach them the truths of the Bible and our religion in such a way as seemed best adapted to their understanding. We have also had in regular attendance about forty camp Indians, who have been instructed by our faithful co-worker John F. Williams, agency blacksmith, whose piety and knowledge of their language render his services in this direction very acceptable, and I trust effective; and although we see but little fruit just now, yet I have faith to believe that "bait" is now being scattered that will eventually attract many souls into the "Gospel net." In this connection, I desire to say that we have been



encouraged and strengthened by the presence and comforting truths of the gospel from our friends Elkanah Beard and wife, ministers of the Society of Friends, and also the Rev. S. S. Hanry, who has been sent among us as the missionary from the Mennonite Church.

## CONCLUSION.

Laying down as a general rule for the government of my words and actions a *desire* to promote the welfare of these Indians by inducing them to earn their living in some way, thus becoming producers instead of consumers, and acknowledging the support and forbearance of my superiors in office, and acknowledging the mercy and goodness of our Heavenly Father in watching over myself, family, and the many interests of this agency during the past year, and with the prayer for the continuance of his blessings,

I am, very respectfully,

JNO. D. MILES,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

Hon. WM. NICHOLSON,  
*Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kans.*

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,  
*August 24, 1877.*

SIR: Concerning the manual labor and boarding school under my care, I respectfully submit the following:

School opened October 1, 1876, after a partial vacation of three months; soon numbered 113—all we could accommodate. Three teachers were employed in the school-room, under whose care the children made rapid improvement. At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, each scholar in school could write his own name and print his lesson; 9 who began the alphabet learned to spell and read the lessons on four charts; 86 who began in the chart class were advanced to the first reader; 16 of this number were advanced from first to the second reader. The furthest advanced in arithmetic work in denominate numbers; 28 work in the first three and 8 in the first four rules of arithmetic. They have acquired much general knowledge, such as speaking English, counting money, days of the week and months, scriptural texts, &c.

We have paid great attention to industrial interests, and have been encouraged by what has been accomplished in this department. We have children that can do almost every kind of work carried on at the agency or in the school. We have tried to have every employé a teacher in every sense of the word, both by precept and example. The baker taught children to bake; the cook taught them to cook; the seamstress taught sewing; and the matron and assistant matron taught general house-work. The children have also been taught to take care of milk and make butter; one girl about 13 years old has cut and made 20 dresses; three girls understand running a sewing-machine; one boy does the butchering and cuts the meat for the school; one boy works in the bake-room, and bids fair to master the trade; one boy feeds Government stock, another takes care of the hogs and hauls water, and one works at mending shoes and harness; others milk and herd cows; and so on, till all the work is done. At present some of the boys are working on the new addition to the school building, lathing, attending the mason, and hauling stone and sand. Since October 1, we have paid the children \$400 for such work as took the place of white employés. They have expended the money as judiciously as would white children of their ages. The girls have purchased with their earnings 200 yards of calico for dresses, 16 yards black alpaca, 10 yards white cotton cloth, 6 shawls, 5 pair shoes, 9 head of cattle, 1 colt, and one trunk. The boys have purchased 120 yards of cloth for shirts, 2 pairs of boots, 4 hats, 12 pairs suspenders, 1 trunk, 2 saddles, 4 suits of clothes, 7 head of cattle, and 1 horse. They have brought many delicacies for their friends in camp who were sick and in need; such gifts were highly appreciated.

From their crop of 1876 they realized \$1,002.25. This has been exchanged for stock, as follows:

27 head of cows, at \$15 per head.....	\$405 00
6 two-year olds, at \$12 per head.....	72 00
53 yearlings, at \$7 per head.....	371 00
1 bull.....	24 25
1 colt.....	10 00
40 stock hogs.....	100 00
Total.....	\$1,002 25

One Cheyenne woman tanned robes and traded them for 25 two-year old heifers, and gave them to her daughter, one of the school children.

Amount of stock owned by school children at present is at follows :

Realized from crop of 1875.	38 head, including increase, worth .....	\$400 00
Realized from crop of 1876.	87 head, including increase, worth .....	872 00
Presented by parents .....	29 head, including increase, worth .....	290 00
Bought with their wages ..	16 head, including increase, worth .....	160 00
Colt .....	1 .....	10 00
Stock hogs .....	40 head, including increase, worth .....	150 00
Total .....	211 .....	\$1,882 00

The boys also have 120 acres of corn under cultivation, and 10 acres of potatoes, broom-corn, sugar-cane, pea-nuts, melons, and a good variety of vegetables. They are entitled to one-half the crop for cultivating it. There will be a good yield.

In the way of improvements, we have transplanted (that are doing well) 80 peach-trees, 7 cedar, 6 plum, and 40 shade trees, and two grape-vines; have broken 20 acres of sod; have rebuilt the bake-oven, and put in a 150-barrel cistern.

The new addition, when completed, will add materially to our room and convenience for accommodating children.

With tendering you my sincere thanks for the aid and support you have given us in the work,

I am, very respectfully,

JOHN H. SEGER.

J. D. MILES,

*United States Indian Agent.*

#### KIOWA AND COMANCHE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,

*August 15, 1877.*

SIR: I have the pleasure of submitting the following as my fifth annual report of the affairs of the agency under my charge :

I believe the year past has been one of advancement in the road of civilization by the Indians of the agency, many of whom have evinced a willingness to cast aside many of the customs which characterize the wild Indian, and assume in their stead those of the white man, which, as far as we had means to do with, we have endeavored to encourage.

The season being unfavorable, the yield of crops the past year was not as large as the previous year, but it did not discourage or dishearten them from trying it again, which was proven by the fact of the number of those anxious to raise corn during the present year being an increase over any time before, and the number of acres of corn planted this being greater than any previous year. A part of the present year's crop gives promise of a good yield, though the abundant rains at the time it should have been worked prevented a proper cultivation, and will very much lessen the amount of produce. Five years' experience and observation satisfy me that this is not a good agricultural district, and cannot be relied upon for farming purposes, hence some other means than farming must be looked to for the Indians to become self-supporting, which, from the adaptation of the country and climate, and peculiar fitness of the Indians for stock-raising, must be found in a pastoral avocation, to which they seem to be naturally suited.

The cattle issued to them last year by the military, purchased with funds for which the surrendered Indian horses had been sold, were taken good care of. A remarkable circumstance connected with the handling of the cattle referred to is the fact that in a few days after receiving them, at which time they were wild and dangerous to go among on foot and were handled by white men only on horseback, they could herd them on foot without trouble, at night-fall drive them in among their lodges, where they would lie down as quietly and contentedly as if raised amid such surroundings. They were all anxious for cattle, and I am quite well satisfied will take good care of all given them by the Government. They appreciate very highly those which I was privileged to issue to them in July, consisting of 260 heifers one year old, 90 heifers two years old, and 10 cows and calves.

I hope means may be provided for a yearly issue to them of several hundred head of stock cattle until such a time as their herds may have become of sufficient size to make it no longer necessary to increase them by issues, the natural increase being great enough to furnish them a large proportion of their meat-rations. If the Government would issue to them yearly \$12,000 worth of stock cattle—heifers two years old preferable—for four years, the increase by the fifth year would be almost sufficient to supply the necessary beef-rations, the annual cost of which now amounts to as much as the aggregate of amounts named; and thus the annual appropriations could in a few years be very materially lessened, and the Indians be put upon a much nearer self-supporting basis. This I believe to be a matter worthy of the recommendation of the Indian Bureau.

## SCHOOL.

Our school opened in October and continued through June with as full an attendance as the capacity of the house would admit, those attending being nearly equally divided as to sex and proportioned between the three tribes, the Kiowas having a few more than their proportion, and the Comanches falling behind. The school has been in charge of Alfred J. Standing, under contract. The children have made good progress, learning as fast as at either previous term. The report of condition of school, as submitted by A. J. Standing, is forwarded herewith, and attention called to a recommendation contained therein for the establishment of a training-school at some suitable point in the central superintendency for the benefit of the Indian children thereof. I believe good results would follow the establishment of such an institution.

The impossibility or impracticability of collecting all the children of one agency into one boarding-school is apparent to any one; hence, while a part are enjoying the benefits of such institution, a very large majority are necessarily deprived of them; and with only that one avenue of learning open to them, many must grow up, as their fathers before them, in ignorance, and without that training necessary to make them a better people. To meet this difficulty, I would locate them in districts, dividing the Kiowas into three districts, the Comanches into four, and the Apaches into one, building for each district a small school-house, which need not cost more than six or seven hundred dollars; for each district a man and wife and a teacher—the man to instruct in the art of farming and caring for the stock, his wife to teach the women the duties peculiar to a good housewife, and the teacher to instruct the children in a day-school. An order should be issued by the Department requiring all children between certain ages to attend the schools. This would do away with the necessity of a very large and expensive building for a boarding-school, which, however, should be continued for the benefit of the more advanced scholars, and would in a few years furnish all the teachers required for the district schools. Several of the Indians who have children in school have told me they are very anxious for their children to get an education sufficient to become teachers among their own people.

## INDIANS ATTENDING RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.

It is very gratifying to note the fact of the continued interest manifested by the regular attendance of a large number of Indians at the religious meetings, and the anxiety manifested by some of them to learn more of the white man's road in that respect. A church organization (not denominational) formed by the attaches of the agency admitted one Comanche chief as a member, who, it is believed, fully realized the importance of the step he was taking, who, in speaking of it afterwards, said, while laying his hand upon the Bible, that he had thrown the Comanche road aside, never to take it up again; that he desired from thenceforward to walk in the road pointed out by that book, believing it was the road which would not only lead him to more happiness here, but to a better world after leaving this; said he felt grateful to Washington for sending persons to his country to teach him and his people of such a road, the knowledge of which he believed would make them a better and happier people. Quite a number expressed themselves glad of the opportunities given them of learning about the Great Spirit's ways as taught in the book which we had given. I am well satisfied of the fact that Christianization and civilization should go hand in hand, and that a civilizing policy which presumes independence of Christianization will be much slower and more uncertain than where it leans upon that which subdues all evil and creates anew. A fine field of labor for the true Christian missionary is found among the wild Indians, where confidence is easily gained, and no idols are found to knock down. But their elevation must necessarily be slow; they are no exception to mankind of other races, whose elevation has always been by slow and painful processes, but it will reward steady, honest labor among them. I believe I can safely say the last few years have witnessed a very decided change for the better among them, evidenced by their general deportment, their uniform good temper, and willingness to listen to, and do what is required of them; a desire to adopt more and more of citizen's dress, to do which a few years ago required as much nerve as to go into battle, as the one trying it had to run the gauntlet of the jeers and insults of most all of his tribe; now so many of them are adopting the white man's dress, in whole or in part, that it is becoming too common an occurrence to invoke much remark.

During the year a few restless spirits among the Comanches ran away from the camps near the agency, seeking again their old haunts on the plains, some of whom have been killed by soldiers, others not finding it as congenial as in former years, or influenced by the little already learned of civilized life, voluntarily returned to the agency, saying they preferred to come back and suffer punishment in the guard-house rather than remain out and having to live as does the wolf, and surrendered themselves for whatever punishment might be inflicted upon them. In one instance I took two young men, who came in and surrendered to me, up to the post, where they were confined in the guard-house for one month as a punishment for violating the rules of leaving the agency without authority.

Horse-thieves still continue their depredations upon the Indian herds, the number stolen



the past year being only less than former years because of much smaller herds to steal from. Several important captures of thieves have been made, who have been sent to Fort Smith for trial. The great distance to that point and cost of going, as well as the time required in making the trip and attending courts, make it difficult to get witnesses to go. Persons whose evidence would be important in convicting the guilty keep the matter to themselves rather than be compelled to go as witnesses, where the expense and time required would be a pecuniary loss to them.

A United States court should be established in the Territory at some point nearer and more easy of access by the southwestern agencies than it is now.

In connection with this matter I would again respectfully call attention to the fact of the small punishment prescribed by law for stealing from an Indian compared to that for stealing from the Government or a white man—one year being the extent of the law for stealing from an Indian, even though the number stolen may amount to a herd of fifty head. This law should be changed, increasing the time to three or five years' confinement.

The law should also be so amended as to punish one Indian for crimes against another. As it now is, we had an instance where a man who is of mixed blood stole several head of stock from a Comanche Indian. He was captured, but could not be punished for the offense for want of law. For the same reasons, half-bloods or persons of mixed blood can violate the law, or rather introduce liquors into the Indian country with impunity, so far as the punishment by law is concerned.

#### HOUSES.

The decision of the Department to build them houses has been very gratifying to the Indians, a very large majority of whom are anxious to become the possessors of houses of their own, and settle down and live like white people, ready, as they express it, to put on the white man's clothing, and in all things adopt his ways as soon as, like him, they can live in a house. Houses should be built for them, they being required to help as far as they can, and in all things their perfect willingness and anxiety for a change of manner of life taken advantage of as rapidly as possible, and I believe by so doing the future peaceable welfare of these Indians can be assured.

#### AGENCY BUILDINGS.

Attention need scarcely be called again to the location and condition of the agency buildings. Every annual report for the last seven years and many special reports in the time from the agents have spoken of the bad location and poor and inadequate condition of the buildings. A number of special commissioners have also reported on the importance and necessity of a change of location and better buildings, and still the same old story remains to be told.

Last summer every attaché but one of the agency was sick from malaria in some of its forms. I was myself a great sufferer from malarial fever, resulting in complete paralysis, from which I have not yet fully recovered. There are good healthy locations on the reservation, where both good wood and water can be found. To some one of them the agency should be removed. This matter was so clearly and fairly explained by the Hon. E. A. Galpin, chief clerk, from actual observation of himself and Superintendent Nicholson, that we hoped the necessity shown by him for it would cause the immediate removal to some better locality, and in fact did cause a commencement of arrangements; which, however, were for some cause suspended, and another patch upon patch has to be added to the old commissaries.

Speaking of the report referred to, I desire to express my concurrence with the recommendations therein. Much good is accomplished by the visits of the proper officers to the agencies, officers who are interested in the work, who come with a willingness and desire to assist by their counsel in the welfare of the agency both in the correction of abuses, if any exist, and encouragement of that which seems worthy of commendation. The visit of Superintendent Nicholson and the Hon. S. A. Galpin, chief clerk, referred to, will ever be gratefully and kindly remembered by both agent and employés of this agency, coming as it did at a time when such a visit was needed.

In conclusion, I have to say this will probably be my last report, as broken-down health, from the malarial influences already referred to, compels me to sever my connection with the agency, which I do not without a good deal of regret as well as some satisfaction; regret at parting with a people with whom I have passed through some very dark seasons, and whose peculiar situation and circumstances have interested and entwined themselves around my sympathies until my whole nature has become interested in them and their future welfare, whom I believe now, with proper care, will advance to that point in civilization which will relieve the Government of any anxiety on their account, and make them a happier people; some satisfaction, because I believe, by the help of my faithful employés, it is my privilege to leave them in a much better state than I found them a little more than four years ago.



To many of my employés I am much indebted for their faithfulness and assistance in working with the Indians and trying to carry out the policy of the Government. A part of the employé force have been with me ever since I assumed charge of the agency. Of the number, D. O. G. Given and Frank Maltby have resigned their positions, the former to commence the practice of his profession, the latter compelled by broken health to change to a different climate. Both deserve honorable mention for the manner in which they have discharged the duties assigned them. The others, as well as those who have more recently become so connected, I take pleasure in commending for faithfulness and integrity, and recommending them as worthy of the position they hold.

The Friends of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting have been especially kind and thoughtful about the interest of the agency and Indians, sending articles and material of several hundred dollars' value for benefit of school and presents to Indians.

I desire to acknowledge the courtesies and assistance given me by the Indian Bureau and superintendency, and I should not neglect to acknowledge the greater debt of gratitude to Him who has sheltered and protected us through all the time.

I am, very respectfully,

J. M. HAWORTH,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

Dr. WILLIAM NICHOLSON,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kans.*

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OSAGE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,  
*August 20, 1877.*

In presenting this my second annual report it gives me pleasure to refer in terms of commendation to the *general* good conduct of the tribes under my charge.

#### OSAGES.

It is true that individual cases of insubordination and lawlessness have appeared among the members of both tribes during the year, but contrasted with the condition of the Osages less than two years ago, when, at the request of their late agent, a force of military was quartered at the agency to protect life and public property, the year just closed has presented no claims for depredations committed against citizens outside the reservation for settlement, and the Indians generally have been quiet and law-abiding. Considering the past reputation of this tribe, as given it by the adjoining country, and not altogether unmerited, and taking into consideration their savage propensities, their early teaching that thieving, plundering, murdering, scalping, and like pursuits, are in accordance with the wishes of the Great Spirit, and that in accordance with the extent of these achievements here will be their reward in a future world, it is cause of gratitude unfeigned that the Osages have kept the peace for eighteen months. It is noteworthy that with a reservation bordering on the State of Kansas for nearly fifty miles, no depredations against citizens of that State have come to my knowledge. Horses, the property of Indians, have been stolen from the reservation by citizens, and two arrests have been made on account thereof, the parties being now held in custody awaiting trial at the next term of court to be held at Fort Smith, Arkansas, some two hundred miles distant from the agency. No retaliation that I am aware of has been attempted during the year, and a general good feeling seems to exist between the Indians and citizens of the border, contrasting somewhat with the open hostility manifest a few years since, when the Kansas militia was called into service in almost every border town to fight Indians, and even a party of peaceable Osages crossing the line of their reservation would have carried consternation through Southern Kansas.

We now witness the opposite extreme. Invitations are sent to the Indians to give entertainments in the State, and their trade is solicited by the merchants most earnestly. Great promises of fair dealing and cheap goods are held out as inducements, the better class of merchants being desirous to secure the trade legitimately, not realizing the necessity of confining Indians to reservation bounds in accordance with Department rules. This class is composed of high-minded, honorable men, who have no intention of violating law themselves or of leading Indians to do so, and could they see "the end from the beginning" would offer no inducements to Indians to leave their reservations. These are the men of property, and usually intelligent and influential, and as such are under heavy bonds to maintain peace on the border.

There is another class of *irresponsible* traders and dealers in whisky who infest the border, and offer their inducements, more potent with Indians than bread or clothing, and whatever slight advantage might be gained in dealing with the first class under other circumstances, the two necessarily go hand in hand in leading the Indians from the reservation, and must share in the responsibilities for results. The demoralization to Indian tribes consequent upon the liquor-traffic among them, gives grave apprehensions as to the propriety of *too* friendly relations between Indians and whites. The masses of full-bloods are not sufficiently

advanced to discriminate between good and bad, when applied to their pale-faced brothers, and mixed-bloods who know better, for a paltry consideration will clandestinely lead a whole band to the neighboring State, acting as middle-men, aid them to dispose of their surplus ponies, investing largely of the proceeds in whisky, sending them home demoralized, dissatisfied, and well prepared to breed dissatisfaction throughout the tribe.

An Indian outbreak may be expected to follow a persistent border liquor-traffic, in which case the middle-men above referred to will be found offering their services to the military as scouts. The first move will jeopardize the property and lives of the "merchants," enabling them at this stage to see the "end," so carefully veiled from their vision in the start, and they and the Indians are alike made sufferers as the result of an illegitimate border traffic. But few instances of this trade have been reported during the year, and it is but fair to presume that a full understanding of its tendencies, on the part of the citizens of the border, would cause its discountenance by the better portion thereof. And I have here to acknowledge material aid from citizens of Che-tau-qua County, in discovering violators of the law, in recovering stolen property, and in the arrest of horse-thieves.

### *Agriculture.*

The provisions of law restricting the employé force at the several Indian agencies precludes the possibility of rendering the necessary aid to the Indians under my charge in this important branch of civilization. The Osages have plenty of money, without direct appropriation, to advance them herein, as rapidly as their nature, habits, and condition will allow; and no more potent means of advancement, save education, can be applied than assistance in agriculture. Agricultural implements are needed, but to be rendered beneficial the Indians must be taught how to use them, and it is impossible to teach them without the employment of skilled labor.

If the application of any means whatever be allowed at the discretion of those immediately in charge, in my judgment it should be that of a competent employé force, properly scattered over the reservation, to aid the Indians in opening farms, raising and securing crops; and yet Congress practically cuts off this important branch of the service by direct legislation, thereby extending the time of ration-issuing to Indians, and postponing the day of their self-support. I feel confident that the system of subsisting Indians, so expensive and objectionable, fostering idleness and laziness, can be practically abolished in a few years, so far as the adult able-bodied Osages are concerned, and they made self-subsisting, provided proper aid be rendered them through efficient skilled labor as indicated.

The requisite quantities of garden and other seeds were distributed to the several bands seasonably for planting, and, (save such assistance as could be rendered to individuals located near the agency,) thrown upon their own resources, the Indians, manifesting a zeal hardly common to their kind, despite the wet weather of the early season and the millions of grasshoppers infesting the country, planted the same, and many of them have, at this writing, good prospect of fair success. It must not be understood from these remarks that all have engaged in agriculture. On the contrary, Indians are possessed of natures very similar to those of white people—a few taking the lead in important moves, while others fall into line from year to year.

Blanket Indians have during the year asked for assistance beyond my means to supply. They have been encouraged to part with their surplus ponies for agricultural aid, and in many instances have paid for services rendered in this way. Considerable plowing has thus been done at the private expense of individual Indians.

In preparing the following table of statistics, I regret the want of proper understanding on the part of the canvasser of the Little Osages and half-breeds on the Cana to make proper discrimination between the improvements and crops of the former, who are full-bloods, and those of the latter. Other bands will appear separately in the table. It must be borne in mind that although nearly all the families in the tribe have been visited by reliable employés to obtain the subjoined data, yet, so far as present year's crops are concerned, the statistics are only estimated, and an unfavorable season for maturing the same may very materially change the result from present figures. It will also be observed that the table embraces no chickens belonging to the Little Osages and half-breeds on Cana, and the number of buildings owned by these are embraced in one column, regardless as to whether the same are dwellings or outhouses. This difference also arises from failure of canvasser to make report sufficiently in detail. The aggregate number of swine appears large, and I am apprehensive that some of the Indians, in giving in their lists while the hogs were in the woods, may have overcounted, or, possibly, may have counted small pigs for hogs. If such errors were committed, the canvassers had no means to correct them.

Table of statistics.

Band.	Acres.					Number.												
	Under fence.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Millet.	Beans.	Cattle.	Ponies.	Mules.	Swine.	Chickens.	Wells.	Buildings.	Fruit-trees.	Bushels corn, (estimated.)	Bushels wheat, (estimated.)	Dwellings.	Out-buildings.
Big Chief's band.....	53	53	...	...	...	...	...	549	..	137	182	...	...	12	1, 00	...	1	...
Joe's band.....	195	192	...	...	...	...	...	301	5	47	133	1	...	45	4, 000	...	2	...
Big Hill band.....	90	85	...	...	...	...	...	174	..	26	75	...	...	...	1, 200	...	1	1
White Hair band.....	183	174	...	...	...	...	...	253	..	185	257	...	...	...	2, 500	...	...	...
Black Dog band.....	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	206	..	75	135	1	...	...	150	...	1	...
Tall Chief band.....	62	62	...	...	...	...	...	196	..	13	66	...	...	...	900	...	...	...
Wa-ti-au-ka band.....	29	25	...	...	...	...	...	56	..	27	47	...	...	5	250	...	1	1
William Penn's band.....	66	47	...	...	...	...	...	85	..	57	48	4	...	...	900	...	6	2
Hominy band.....	136	116	...	...	...	...	...	122	..	91	91	10	...	30	2, 000	...	12	5
Clammore band.....	72	56	...	...	...	...	...	80	..	63	71	7	...	10	800	...	9	3
Saucy Chief's band.....	464	280	25	...	3	...	20	219	..	283	446	18	...	348	4, 500	250	20	19
Beaver band.....	377	256	...	...	2	...	44	257	..	458	459	22	...	744	5, 00	...	29	23
Total full-bloods.....	1, 738	1, 356	25	...	6	...	64	2, 498	5	1, 492	2, 010	63	...	1, 194	23, 200	250	82	54
Lower Bird Creek half- breeds.....	804	428	...	...	4	...	458	103	..	946	1, 327	19	...	997	12, 000	...	21	57
Little Osages and half- breeds on Cana.....	2, 289	1, 859	414	16	8	...	524	351	9	1, 935	...	27	103	1, 773	40, 000	3, 855	...	...
Total.....	4, 831	3, 643	439	16	8	64	1, 046	2, 952	14	4, 373	3, 337	109	103	3, 964	75, 200	4, 105	103	111

In examining the foregoing schedule the casual observer may suppose that the Osages are already self-subsisting, and in fact, compared with other plains Indians, they do perhaps receive less than half-rations; but it must be remembered that while the aggregate corn prospectively raised is large, the greater portion is the property of comparatively few members of the tribe, and those wild Indians, who for the first time raise a crop, are as ignorant as to the proper method of taking care of it as others who have done nothing are as to how to raise it. They have no proper places to store it, and the ponies and pigs must have an equal share with themselves in the roasting-ears. Thus a good field of corn is not unfrequently consumed and destroyed even before maturity. The Osages are encouraged with prospective success, and with proper care will improve from year to year.

#### Government.

The Osages in many respects differ from other Indians of the Indian Territory. They are more jealous of each other, and of those who have care of them. Each chief seems jealous lest some other should outrank him, and hence the difficulty of governing the tribe through the chiefs, and in some instances the chief fails to control his own immediate band. Another year's experience proves the wisdom of the course adopted on taking charge of the agency, in the selection of an executive committee, consisting of governor, chief counselor, and business committee of five, making seven persons selected from among the leading men of all the different factions. These seven men, regardless of character, are recognized as the representative men of the tribe, and through them its business with the agent and Government is transacted. By agreement with the tribe in council assembled, these officers draw from the tribal funds the following-named salaries: Governor, \$500 per annum; chief counselor, \$400 per annum; and each of the five members of the business committee, \$300 per annum.

It is to be confessed that the government of the Osages, even through this council, is no light task; they themselves are not always reasonable in their demands, and it is frequently hard to satisfy them of the justice of the requirements of Government, and even harder to satisfy their people through minds convinced against their will; and yet through them I have been able to reach and govern turbulent spirits in the tribe, to discover and punish offenders, and recover property stolen on the reservation, to recover and restore to its owner a mule stolen from a citizen of Kansas before I became their agent.

The biennial election of these important officers of the "Osage government" is a matter of great interest to the tribe. Already candidates are in the field, some eight months in advance of the election, and but for the right reserved to the agent to remove for cause, the temptation to some to betray all into the hands of particular friends might be hard to overcome.



*Rights of membership in the tribe.*

It is extremely difficult to determine, at all times, who have rights in the tribe, and who have not. As a rule I believe it to be well settled that none save those with Indian blood, and those others for whom provision has been made by treaty or law of Congress, can be admitted to rights in the tribe. Those adopted on account of marriage have usually been allowed a residence during good behavior without acquiring vested rights. These last, in cases where marriage has been accomplished for the sake of home and property, and another class with so little, if any, Indian blood as to be hardly traceable, are, perhaps, as fruitful of trouble in the Indian country as all others combined, not solely because they are determined to make disturbance, but having been educated among whites they go into the Indian country not to be governed as Indians, and, being obedient to the law themselves, to assist by example in governing their new associates, but having been recognized as citizens in the States, they are not slow to impart their ideas of what should constitute an Indian government to members of the tribe, who embrace these new theories, which not unfrequently mean anarchy, as eagerly as does the Christian take hold of the truths of the Bible. Some of the so-called "mixed bloods" claim rights in several tribes at one time, when probably all the Indian blood of the several nationalities combined, upon which rights are claimed, would not exceed one-sixteenth; such persons are usually more boisterous in their demands than full-blood Osages, and may not unusually be found among the middlemen heretofore referred to in sustaining an illicit trade on the border.

The good of the service requires some law of Congress, or some Department regulation, governing tribal membership. The question should be settled whether a white person with one thirty-second part Indian blood, or even less, is entitled to recognition and rights within the tribe equal to those of the full-blood Indian: and if so, in how many tribes can such a person claim at the same time, and what test shall be applied to determine to which of two or more tribes the party rightfully belongs; also, can a person be a citizen of the United States and be a member of an Indian tribe at the same time.

*The half-breed Osages.*

are generally competent to manage for themselves, and might properly be allowed to withdraw their respective shares of tribal funds, and possibly their proportion of realty, after which of course their rights within the tribe would cease. If thought advisable, the realty might remain for the present in common, and be jointly occupied. The advantage to be derived from a division of funds are, first, it would throw all those competent to do for themselves upon their own resources, giving them the means to do for themselves, and take away that suicidal humiliating dependence upon Government for daily subsistence and clothing: and secondly, it would remove a fruitful and ever-present cause of jealousy, real or imaginary, on the part of the full-bloods toward those whom they regard in many respects as their superiors, and hence believe them to be taking undue advantages of their opportunities to secure large shares of benefits to themselves in distributions made to the tribe. I would recommend this division of interests only on request of the half-breeds, competent to judge and manage for themselves, and consent of the Indians.

*Education.*

The Osage boarding-school has been conducted with marked success during about seven months of the year, with an enrollment of about one hundred and seventy pupils; average attendance during the last three months one hundred and forty. The progress of the children has been good. Like most other tribes, the Osages are averse to sending their daughters to school, and hence the predominance of boys, as shown by my monthly reports. It has been found difficult to create sufficient interest in education *alone* to induce many parents to part with their children for any considerable length of time; but partly on account of clothing furnished, and partly to insure a better supply and quality of food, together with other persuasives used, the tribe has responded to my demand for children to about the capacity of our school-building: and the children when once in school, as a rule, are not particularly anxious to leave, and, unless adverse influences are brought to bear, are soon made happy and contented. Instances have frequently occurred when parents have called for their children and the latter voluntarily declined to accompany them. They are generally orderly and well behaved, and many of them are unwilling to avail themselves of the vacation during hot weather. Others, of course, are turbulent and troublesome, and well calculated to create disturbance in school. Such characters not unfrequently receive encouragement from older heads than themselves, from disorganizers outside anxious to create disturbance within the school; but under the kind treatment, firm and even hand of the managers, the institution has grown beyond the usual size. Large, unruly boys have been subdued and made law-abiding; good discipline has been introduced and enforced, and education seems to be gaining in popularity throughout the tribe. The school should be kept in operation (with vacation in hot weather) from year to year, and a system adopted that will place every child, male and female, of suitable age, (during a portion of each year,) in school.



*Dissatisfaction.*

exists among the Osages on account of a provision in their treaty with the Government, made in 1865, wherein it was provided that certain proceeds of the sale of a part of their reservation be applied to the civilization of Indian tribes throughout the United States without distinction. Upon careful inquiry, I find no member of the tribe who claims to have understood the interpretation as given in the treaty; all claim to have accepted this provision to apply exclusively to beneficial purposes for the Osages, and my knowledge of the nature, character, and wants of Indians, especially the Osages, their extreme poverty at the time, and absolute need of all their available means for their own support, leads me to conclude that they were overreached, that they did not, understandingly, make this large contribution, aggregating many thousand dollars, to the support of other wards of the Government; but, be this as it may, of the sum realized from said provision not a dollar has been reappropriated for the benefit of these forced contributors, while the language of the treaty, questionable as it seems, really does embrace the Osages, in common with other tribes, as recipients thereof.

These people also claim to have been overreached in a more recent act of Congress, (passed in 1870,) wherein provision was made for the disposition of their entire diminished reserve in Kansas. This law gives (without consideration to the owners) to the State of Kansas every 16th and 36th section of land for school purposes. This grant amounts to nearly four hundred thousand acres. The Indians are not disposed to question the right of the General Government to extend educational aid to the newly-settled States of the West, but they do question the propriety of such magnificent donations, made by a great Government to a wealthy State at the exclusive expense of a weak, dependent tribe of Indians, themselves the wards of said Government.

I recommend the careful examination of these causes of disaffection to the Department, in the hope that application may, in due time, be made to Congress for such remuneration as the result of said examination shall indicate to be proper.

## THE KAWS,

although occupying a separate reservation from that of the Osages, and having a separate agency, talk the same language, and are supposed originally to have belonged to the same tribe. They are decreasing in numbers from year to year. Disease contracted with dissolute whites before their removal to the Indian Territory permeates the tribe, and seems to be incurable. In this respect their case is less hopeful than that of the Osages.

They support an excellent school, with a regular attendance of about fifty scholars, the larger proportion of whom are boys, the daughters, in many instances, being given away in marriage while mere children.

The Kaws are cultivating more than their usual acreage this season, and are doing considerable toward self-subsistence during the summer months.

They suffer, in common with the Osages, from horse-thieves, and on account of illicit whisky traffic. They would undoubtedly be benefited by adoption with the Osages, to which latter tribe they are indebted for their present reservation, with no available means to cancel said indebtedness. Adoption by and residence with the Osages would not only relieve them of the indebtedness referred to, but would in my judgment promote their interests physically and benefit them generally. The Kaws are opposed to this consolidation chiefly because it would necessitate a relinquishment of tribal organization, and the headmen would consequently be reduced to the rank of ordinary Osages, without special position. The Osages favor the adoption as the best and only sure means of obtaining compensation for the present Kaw reservation. Aside from the sentiments of the tribes in interest on this subject, the Osage reservation is large enough for both, leaving one hundred thousand acres or thereabouts now occupied by the Kaws, with good agency-house and school-buildings, for the accommodation of some other Indian tribe.

The remarks generally and needs of the Osages apply with about equal force to the Kaws, and need not be repeated. The latter are, however, in some respects further advanced in civilization than the former, and, as a rule, know better the use of agricultural implements; but their dissolute habits, above referred to, and consequent lack of energy, together with want of economy, seem to take from them the force of character which, in other tribes, gives hope of ultimate high attainments in civilization. Their children, of both sexes, should be kept in school, and their daughters, as well as those of the Osages, should be prohibited from marrying until of suitable age. The practice of giving away their daughters in marriage while mere children should receive the severest condemnation.

Having herein set forth to some extent the condition of the Indians under my charge, I submit the following recommendations as essential to their advancement in civilization:

1st. That Congress be asked to pass a law prohibiting traffic with Indians in any sort of intoxicating liquors, either on or off their respective reservations.

2d. That the rights of membership in the various Indian tribes be defined, and that provision be made by law for ridding the Indian country of that class of men (whether possessed of Indian blood or not) who persist in leading the Indians off the reservation, while it is the policy of the Government to confine them within reservation bounds.

3d. That the provision of law limiting the employé force at an Indian agency be repealed.  
 4th. That similar appropriations and allowances as were made for the present year be continued, and that entire discretionary power as to the manner of using the funds be vested with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

5th. That a United States court be established in the Indian Territory, or that the northern part of said Territory, including the Osage and Kaw reservations, be attached to the district of Kansas, and that at least two efficient deputy marshals be located at the Osage agency, and one at the Kaw agency.

In conclusion, I may say that, notwithstanding the many obstacles to civilization continually confronting the work, the condition of both these tribes is unquestionably improving, and while the work of Indian civilization is not the mere work of a year, but rather of an age, the problem grows perceptibly easier of solution from year to year.

Very respectfully,

CYRUS BEEDE,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

WILLIAM NICHOLSON, Esq.,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kans.*

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PAWNEE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,  
*Eighthmonth 16, 1877.*

I present herewith my first annual report of affairs at this agency, which must necessarily be incomplete, as I only arrived here Fifthmonth 11, last, taking charge on the 16th.

This reservation contains probably enough good arable land for the needs of the tribe, with abundant pasturage and fire-wood, and considerable saw-timber several miles from the agency, that near having already been cut.

The agency is centrally located on Bear Creek, eight miles from the Arkansas River, where a ferry is maintained, over which we receive a weekly mail from Coffeyville, Kans., and until recently most of the agency freight.

The agency buildings are quite numerous, but not all well suited for agency purposes. They are mostly of logs, roofed with cottonwood shingles, with outside stone chimneys and fire-places. Ten houses are occupied by the better class of Indians, and six by employés. The old mess-house and commissary are of logs, built stockade fashion, and the saw-mill, stable, school-house, and several dwellings are sided with rough native lumber, unpainted. A stone office, with dwelling attached, is the only thoroughly good building at the agency.

The saw-mill is in fair condition. The engine is entirely too light for the boiler and the work it has to do. A grist-mill for corn, at least, is badly needed to grind the present crop. There is an apparently excellent water-power near the agency, but, from my experience and observation with water-power, I do not think it would be best to attempt to utilize it.

Two of the bands are yet living near the agency; the other two have moved to the breaking which has been done for them, two miles northwest and three miles southeast, respectively. The proposed locations of the other bands are west of agency eight and ten miles, respectively, and I expect them to move there the coming spring.

Their condition is much the same as of all village Indians I have known. Nearly all wear the blanket, and a great deal of dancing and gambling is done. Probably about two-thirds of them live in cloth lodges, and the rest in large sod lodges, containing several families each. Their habits are many of them filthy, and, without doubt, this, with the poor protection from the weather and the radical change in climate, has been the cause of many deaths. There are at present many suffering from chills and fever, and some other malarial diseases, but as yet not many serious cases, and I trust we shall be spared the terrible mortality of a year ago. The physician informs me that the Indians come after medicine at the beginning of the chills much better than formerly, and seem to realize the necessity of breaking them up on the start.

Four Indians are employed as apprentices and teamsters, and are doing good work.

The principal crop raised this season was corn, which was good, and a large part of it is now secured. There were but few potatoes planted, which yielded moderately well. About six hundred and fifty acres have been broken this season in four localities, one for each band. A small part of it was planted in sod-corn, but has not yielded much.

The Indians have set aside five thousand dollars of their annuity in cash for the purchase of oxen, implements, &c. I trust they can soon be bought, and fall plowing commenced. I propose to keep the fields now broken for those who still stick together, and wish to break smaller ones for those who will move out by themselves and try to do something alone.

It has been promised them that if they get-out, hew, and lay up the logs for a house, and draw logs to the mill for joists, roof, floor, &c., shingles, windows, doors, &c., will be furnished them. Several have done this and are waiting for me to do my part, which I hope soon to be able to do. I have roofed two houses with hard-tack boxes, and have enough for one more, but they are poor trash.

To fulfill the law requiring able-bodied male Indians to labor, I told them they must fence their breaking before the money or goods would be distributed, and they have now been at it about a month. They labor under many disadvantages, and it goes rather slow, but I think they will get it done in time. One band is now half done what they are to do.

The two day-schools were well attended, but probably not over one-third of the children of proper age have been in school. I am informed a contract for a manual-labor school building, to accommodate eighty children, has recently been let by Superintendent Nicholson, and hope one may be opened as soon as possible, for more school accommodations are badly needed.

A Sabbath-school is maintained, which is attended by most of the whites, a large part of the school-children, and generally a few adult Indians.

The scouts who were enlisted last autumn to operate against the Sioux have returned. I fear their going may be the cause of trouble between them and the Cheyennes, who were then with the Sioux, but have since moved to this Territory.

While the scouts were at Hays City, Kans., *en route* home, after being mustered out, a white man, who erroneously thought one of them was trying to break into his store, shot at him several times, inflicting wounds from which he died in the post-hospital at Fort Hays. I am informed the civil authorities will investigate the case at the term of their court held in October. Meanwhile the man who shot him shot another man shortly after, and is now in jail for that offense, and will probably go to the penitentiary for it.

Five of the scouts also went out to near Grand Island, Nebr., and stole six horses. They got to the agency with two, which I am keeping till the owner comes for them, and the guilty parties were sent to Fort Reno for sixty days in the guard-house. These are all the crimes by or against Indians that have come to my knowledge.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. H. SEARING,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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OFFICE OF PONCA INDIAN AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,  
*Quapaw Reservation, August 25, 1877.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit my first annual report since my connection with this agency; and in submitting it I must necessarily be brief upon many important points, owing to the short time that I have been connected with this people.

The removal of the Ponca Indians from their old reservation in Dakota to Quapaw reservation, Indian Territory, has been the most important event of the past year connected with this agency, and, with the matters incident thereto, will form the principal subject of this report.

In obedience to instructions received from the Indian Office, I left Hillsdale, Mich., on the 24th day of April last, arriving at Columbus, Nebr., on the 28th, at which place I had expected to find Agent Lawrence with the Ponca tribe of Indians *en route* for their new home in the Indian Territory. In this I was disappointed, as Lawrence arrived on the same day with only 170 of the tribe; more than three-fourths of the tribe having refused to leave their old reservation in Dakota, stating, as reported to me, that they preferred to remain and die on their native heath, in defense of their homes, and what they claimed to be their rights in the land composing the reservation upon which they were living, than to leave there and die by disease in the unhealthy miasmatic country which they claimed had been selected for them in the Indian Territory.

The detachment of Indians that came with Agent Lawrence went into camp near Columbus, awaiting the arrival of Col. E. C. Kemble, United States Indian inspector. Colonel Kemble arrived on the 30th, and, after consultation with Lawrence and myself, ordered that on the following day I should take a transfer of the detachment and Government property, and that he, Kemble, would take charge of the same and conduct the train through to the Indian Territory, and that I should return to the old Ponca reservation and bring forward the refractory portion of the tribe.

In compliance with these instructions, early on the morning of the 1st of May, 1877, Agent Lawrence transferred the detachment of Indians and Government property over to me, and I took formal charge of the same; and in further compliance with said instructions, on the 2d of May, in company with Agent Lawrence and the clerk and interpreter of the agency, I left Columbus via Omaha and Yankton for the old Ponca agency in Dakota, at which place we arrived May 5th. The next day being rainy, and the Indian village distant about nine miles from the agency, I did not see but few of the Indians, and those were morose and not at all inclined to be communicative.

On the morning of the 7th, the chiefs, headmen, and soldiers of the tribe began to assemble at the agency, and at ten o'clock, about two hundred having congregated, I called them together in council. I opened the council by addressing the Indians upon the subject of my mission among them; telling them kindly, but firmly, what the Government required of



them, and what my orders were in the premises, and what I should expect them to do. They listened to me with marked respect, and before I had finished talking I noticed that the defiant, hostile expression which they had shown had softened, and I was confident that I had made a good impression upon them. At the close of my remarks I was responded to by the following chiefs: White Eagle, Standing Buffalo, The Chief, Cheyenne, and others of the headmen and soldiers. They said that they had listened to my words, and that they were good, and that they had decided to follow me to the new home selected for them by their Great Father at Washington. On the following day I had another council with the Indians, with like effect as before.

On the 9th, I went to Springfield, Dak., and secured transportation and supplies for their removal and subsistence, which occupied my attention until the 14th, on which day I returned to the agency. During my absence, one or more of that class of disreputable white men who infest the immediate vicinity of nearly every Indian agency, and who are ever in the way of promoting good order and discipline among the Indians, and who are the bane of all good government, had poisoned the minds of the Indians, and endeavored to persuade them against leaving the reservation; and I found that all the good which had been accomplished at the council of the 7th and 8th had been controverted and destroyed, and that the work had to all be done over again; the Indians being even more hostile and defiant than ever.

On the 15th, I held another council, which was largely attended by the chiefs, headmen, and soldiers of the tribe, and which was of more than four hours' duration. At this council the Indians maintained that the Government had no right to move them from the reservation, and demanded as an inducement or equivalent for them to give up the reservation and move to the Indian Territory, first, the payment to them by the Government of the sum of \$3,000,000; and, second, that before starting, I should show to them the sum of \$40,000, which they had been told had been appropriated by the Government for their removal. To all of which I replied positively in the negative, telling them that I would not accede to nor consider any demands that they might make, but that I would take under my consideration reasonable requests that they might submit touching their removal, and, as their agent, do what I could for them in promoting their welfare; that I demanded that they should at all times listen to my words; that they should go with me to their new home, and that they should, without delay, give me their final answer whether they would go peaceably or by force. The Indians refused to give answer at this time, and the council closed without definite results, and the Indians dispersed with a sullen look and determined expression.

On the following morning, however, May 16, they sent word to me at an early hour that they had considered my words and had concluded to go with me, and that they wanted assistance in getting the old and infirm, together with their property, over the Niobrara River, which was much swollen by the rains and at a low temperature. I at once employed from the young men of the tribe a suitable number for the purpose, and at five o'clock p. m. had the entire tribe with their effects across the river, off the reservation, and in camp in Nebraska.

It was a hard day's work, the river being about forty rods wide, and the current so swift that it was found impossible to move the goods across in any other way than by packing them on the shoulders of the men, the quicksand bottom rendering it unsafe to trust them on the backs of animals; even the wagons having to be drawn across by hand. The agency property having been crossed on the 14th, we were now happily ready for a forward movement so soon as the transportation could be arranged.

A severe thunder-storm occurred during the night of the 16th and heavy rains prevailed during the day and night of the 17th, rendering it impossible to make any further preparation for breaking camp. During the 18th the weather was cloudy and cold, with occasional showers, but final preparations were completed for leaving the Niobrara and commencing our long march the following morning.

For two or three hours before day-break on the 19th it rained heavily, making a dreary prospect for a start, but at nine o'clock the clouds began to lift, and at ten o'clock I gave orders to break camp, which was quickly responded to by the Indians and employés, and in a short time the train was wending its way up from the river's bank over the bluffs and toward the south, and I was pleased in the thought that the removal of the Poncas was now a settled fact, and that the same had been accomplished without serious outbreak or trouble, notwithstanding hostile appearances matters connected therewith had occasionally taken. We marched 12 miles to a point on Ne-wa-ches-ka Creek, and there went into camp. The following day it rained heavily during the forenoon, and, it being Sunday, we remained in camp. During the day an Indian child died.

#### *Journal of the march.*

May 21.—Broke camp at seven o'clock, and marched to Crayton, a distance of 13 miles. Roads very heavy. The child that died yesterday was here buried by the Indians, they preferring to bury it than to have it buried by the white people.

May 22.—Broke camp at seven o'clock, and marched to Neligh, a distance of about 25 miles. The day was cool, and, the road being high and comparatively good, the travel was made without much inconvenience.

May 23.—The morning opened with light rain, but at eight o'clock a terrific thunder-storm occurred



of two hours' duration, which was followed by steady rain throughout the day, in consequence of which we remained in camp. During the day a child died, and several women and children were reported sick, and medical attendance and medicine were obtained for them.

May 24.—Buried the child that died yesterday in the cemetery at Neligh, giving it a Christian burial. Broke camp at ten o'clock and marched about 8 miles, crossing the Elk Horn River about two miles below Oak Dale Village. Were unable to cross at Neligh, the road being about two feet under water and the bridges being washed away. The road was fearfully bad, and much time and labor were expended in making the road and bridges at all passable over the Elk Horn Flats, where the crossing was effected.

May 25.—Broke camp at half-past six o'clock, and marched 20 miles, to a point on Shell Creek. No wood at this place, and none to be had, except what little had been picked up and brought in by the teams. Weather cold, damp, and dreary. The Indians during the day behaved well and marched splendidly.

May 26.—The morning opened with a heavy continuous rain, which prevailed until ten o'clock. Broke camp at eleven o'clock, and marched 8 miles farther down Shell Creek, when it again commenced raining, and we went into camp. The evening set in cold and rainy, and no wood to be had, except what was purchased of a settler.

May 27.—The morning opened cold, with a misty rain. Rain ceased at half-past seven o'clock, and we broke camp at eight, and marched 8 miles farther down Shell Creek, when, a heavy thunder-storm coming on, we again went into camp. Several of the Indians were here found to be quite sick, and, having no physician and none being attainable, they gave us much anxiety and no little trouble. The daughter of Standing Bear, one of the chiefs, was very low of consumption, and moving her with any degree of comfort was almost impossible, and the same trouble existed in transporting all the sick.

May 28.—Last evening I gave orders to break camp at five o'clock this morning, intending, if practicable, to reach Columbus before night, but a heavy thunder-storm prevailed at that hour. Broke camp at seven o'clock; marched 7 miles, when we came to a slough, confluent to Shell Creek, which was only made passable after two hours of active work in cutting willow brush and bringing a large quantity of wheat straw from a distance of thirty rods, with which we covered the road thickly. After crossing the slough we marched to a point on Shell Creek and camped, having made about 14 miles during the day.

May 29.—Broke camp at seven o'clock, and crossed Shell Creek; for about 5 miles the road led over a divide and was quite good, but in coming down on the flats, which extended for five miles between the Bluffs and Columbus, we found the roads for the entire distance almost impassable, owing to the many deep, miry sloughs which cross the road, and the general flooded and yielding condition of the soil aside from the sloughs. Teams had to be frequently doubled in order to get the wagons through. The difficulties were finally overcome, and the train marched into Columbus at two o'clock, and went into camp on Soap Fork, having made a march of about 10 miles, the march of 5 miles across the flats occupying about seven hours. Major Walker, who had accompanied us from the Niobrara to this place with twenty-five soldiers under orders from the War Department, took leave of us and returned to Dakota.

I remained in Columbus until June 1 for the purpose of obtaining necessary supplies and having needed repairs done on wagons, harness, &c. Broke camp at eight o'clock and marched 10 miles, crossing the Elk Horn Flats, over which we found the condition of the roads about the same as over the flats north of Columbus.

June 2.—Broke camp at seven o'clock, and marched 17 miles, going into camp near Ulysses. Roads in bad condition.

June 3.—Had some trouble in getting started. Broke camp at eleven o'clock, and marched 8 miles. Went into camp on Blue River. Many people sick, one of whom was reported in a dying condition. Had bad roads, and rained during the afternoon.

June 4.—Broke camp at six o'clock. Marched 15 miles, and went into camp on Lincoln Creek, near Seward.

June 5.—Broke camp at seven o'clock. Marched 14 miles, and went into camp near Milford. Daughter of Standing Bear, Ponca chief, died at two o'clock, of consumption.

June 6.—Remained in camp all day for the purpose of obtaining supplies. Prairie Flower, wife of Shines White, and daughter of Standing Bear, who died yesterday, was here given Christian burial, her remains being deposited in the cemetery at Milford, Nebr., a small village on Blue River.

In this connection I wish to take official knowledge and recognition of the noble action performed by the ladies of Milford in preparing and decorating the body of the deceased Indian woman for burial in a style becoming the highest civilization. In this act of Christian kindness they did more to ameliorate the grief of the husband and father than they could have done by adopting the usual course of this untutored people, and presenting to each a dozen ponies. It was here, in looking upon the form of his dead daughter, thus arrayed for the tomb, that Standing Bear was led to forget the burial service of his tribe, and say to those around him at the grave that he was desirous of leaving off the ways of the Indian and adopting those of the white man.

Quite a heavy rain during the afternoon. The storm, most disastrous of any that occurred during the removal of the Poncas under my charge, came suddenly upon us while in camp on the evening of this day. It was a storm such as I never before experienced, and of which I am unable to give an adequate description. The wind blew a fearful tornado, demolishing every tent in camp, and rending many of them into shreds, overturning wagons, and hurling wagon-boxes, camp equipage, &c., through the air in every direction like straws. Some of the people were taken up by the wind and carried as much as three hundred yards. Several of the Indians were quite seriously hurt, and one child died the next day from injuries received, and was given Christian burial. The storm caused a delay until the 8th for repairs and for medical attendance upon the injured.

June 8.—Broke camp at Milford, and marched 7 miles. Roads very bad. Child died during the day.

June 9.—Put the child that died yesterday in the coffin, and sent it back to Milford to be buried in the same grave with its aunt, Prairie Flower. Broke camp at seven o'clock, and marched to within 3 miles of Crete.

June 10.—Broke camp at seven o'clock, and marched 1 mile beyond De Witt, where I employed a physician to visit camp and prescribe for the sick. A woman had a thumb accidentally cut off, which caused further commotion in camp.

June 11.—Broke camp at six o'clock, and marched to within one mile of Beatrice. Roads very bad.

June 12.—Broke camp at seven o'clock, and marched to within 2 miles of Otoe agency. Crossed Wolf Creek with a part of the train, the crossing being very difficult; but the Indians worked splendidly.

June 13.—After considerable time we succeeded in building a bridge over Wolf Creek out of drift-timber, and succeeded in crossing the balance of the train. Broke camp and marched 3 miles, and went into camp again near Otoe agency.

June 14.—Water-bound, and had to remain in camp all day waiting for creek to run down. The Otoe Indians came out to see the Poncas, and gave them ten ponies.

June 15.—Still water-bound, and remained in camp all day.

June 16.—Broke camp at seven o'clock, and reached Marysville, Kans., where we went into camp. During the march a wagon tipped over, injuring a woman quite severely. Indians out of rations and feeling hostile.

June 17.—Purchased supplies at Marysville, and remained in camp all day. Issued rations to Indians. Several Indians quite sick.

June 18.—Broke camp at seven o'clock. Marched 9 miles, and went into camp at Elm Creek. Little Cottonwood died. Four families determined to return to Dakota. I was obliged to ride 9 miles on horseback to overtake them, to restore harmony, and settle difficulty in camp. Had coffin made for dead Indian, which was brought to camp at twelve o'clock at night from Blue Rapids. A fearful thunder-storm during the night, flooding the camp equipage.

June 19.—The storm of last night left the roads in an impassable condition, and in consequence was obliged to remain in camp all day. Buried Little Cottonwood in a cemetery about 5 miles from camp.

June 20.—Broke camp at six o'clock, and marched 10 miles. Purchased supplies at Blue Rapids, and issued rations in the evening.

June 21.—Broke camp at six o'clock, and marched 12 miles, and went into camp on Fancy Creek.

June 22.—Broke camp at seven o'clock. Marched 15 miles, and went into camp at a fine spring about 8 miles from Manhattan.

June 23.—Broke camp at six o'clock. Marched 11 miles, and went into camp 3 miles southeast from Manhattan. Purchased supplies and got general repairing done at Manhattan. Secured the services of a physician to visit camp and prescribe for the sick.

June 24.—The forenoon was exhausted in getting repairs, settling bills, and in having a physician attend to the sick. Broke camp at one o'clock p. m. Marched 6 miles and went into camp on Deep Creek.

June 25.—Broke camp at six o'clock. Marched to a point about 15 miles farther up Deep Creek. Two old women died during the day.

June 26.—The two old women who died yesterday were given Christian burial this morning. Broke camp at eleven o'clock, and marched 9 miles. Went into camp on a creek about nine miles north of Council Grove. The weather during the day was very warm and the traveling tedious.

June 27.—Broke camp at six o'clock. Marched 17 miles, and went into camp on Little John Creek, above Kaw agency.

June 28.—Broke camp at seven o'clock. Marched 18 miles, and camped on south side of Neosho River.

June 29.—Broke camp at seven o'clock. Marched 7 miles, and went into camp on Dry Creek, near Emporia. Purchased supplies at Emporia, and issued rations to the Indians.

June 30.—Broke camp at six o'clock. Passed through Hartford, and camped about 6 miles above Burlington. A child of Buffalo Chief died during the day.

July 1.—Broke camp at six o'clock. Marched 12 miles, and went into camp. Purchased a coffin at Burlington, and gave the dead child of Buffalo Chief a Christian burial at that place.

July 2.—Broke camp at six o'clock. Made a long march of 15 miles for noon camp, for reason that no water could be got nearer. An Indian became hostile, and made a desperate attempt to kill White Eagle, head chief of the tribe. For a time every male in camp was on the war-path, and for about two hours the most intense excitement prevailed, which was heightened by continued loud crying by all the women and children. I finally managed to get the camp back to near something like its usual tranquillity. As the Indian, Buffalo Track, who commenced the disturbance, had given much trouble in camp on other occasions, I ordered him to leave camp and not return without permission, giving him a pass and subsistence to reach Omaha agency, in which tribe he has relatives residing. He has two brothers, but no family or other relatives among the Poncas.

July 3.—Broke camp at six o'clock. Passed through Iola about noon and purchased supplies. Marched about 18 miles. Weather very warm.

July 4.—Broke camp at six o'clock. Marched 17 miles. Camped on a small stream with plenty of timber about 12 miles from Osage Mission.

July 5.—Broke camp at seven o'clock. Marched 15 miles and camped on Flat Rock Creek.

July 6.—Broke camp at six o'clock. Marched 15 miles and camped on Mulberry Creek. Weather excessively hot.

July 7.—Broke camp at seven o'clock. Weather excessively warm. Marched 12 miles and camped on Cherry Creek.

July 8.—Broke camp at six o'clock. Marched 12 miles and camped 3 miles south of Columbus, Kans., and about 11 miles from Baxter Springs. Weather very warm.

July 9.—Broke camp at six o'clock, passing through Baxter Springs at about one o'clock. Just after passing Baxter Springs, and between that place and the reservation, a terrible thunder-storm struck us. The wind blew a heavy gale and the rain fell in torrents, so that it was impossible to see more than four or five rods distant, thoroughly drenching every person and every article in the train; making a fitting end to a journey commenced by wading a river and thereafter encountering innumerable storms.

During the last few days of the journey the weather was exceedingly hot, and the teams terribly annoyed and bitten by "green-head" flies, which attacked them in great numbers; many of the teams were nearly exhausted, and had the distance been but little farther, they must have given out; the hot weather and flies being particularly severe on the ox-teams. The people were all nearly worn out from the fatigue of the march, and were heartily glad that the long, tedious journey was at an end, that they might take that rest so much required for the recuperation of their physical nature.

As for myself, the removal of the Poncas had been a matter of constant care and solicitude from the time of my first arrival at the agency in Dakota until the camp of the Poncas was finally established on the Quapaw reservation; and while I felt the need of that rest which exhausted nature seemed to demand, I found no time for relinquished effort for that purpose, as the situation at the new agency demanded my constant care and oversight in the supervision of affairs, in getting the Indians quietly settled and wonted to their new home, so as to make their removal the best possible success.

#### THE SITUATION.

On arriving at the Quapaw reservation I found the first detachment of Poncas, those that were brought through from Columbus, Nebr., by Col. E. C. Kemble, encamped on an eleva-

tion a short distance to the south of the commissary building, and I placed the delegation brought through by myself on an elevation a short distance to the north of the commissary. The Indians are all living in their tents, as no buildings have been built by the Government for their accommodation.

The only buildings on the reservation are the commissary building, situated about 2 miles from the north line of the Territory, and about 3½ miles nearly south from Baxter Springs, Kans.; the mission-buildings about 2 miles southwest from the commissary, and a few log huts occupied by the Quapaw Indians scattered here and there over the reservation, probably not more than twelve or fifteen in number.

I am of the opinion that the removal of the Poncas from the northern climate of Dakota to the southern climate of the Indian Territory, at the season of the year it was done, will prove a mistake, and that a great mortality will surely follow among the people when they shall have been here for a time and become poisoned with the malaria of the climate. Already the effects of the climate may be seen upon them in the *ennui* that seems to have settled upon each, and in the large number now sick.

It is a matter of astonishment to me that the Government should have ordered the removal of the Ponca Indians from Dakota to the Indian Territory without having first made some provision for their settlement and comfort. Before their removal was carried into effect an appropriation should have been made by Congress sufficient to have located them in their new home, by building a comfortable house for the occupancy of every family of the tribe. As the case now is, no appropriation has been made by Congress, except of a sum but little more than sufficient to remove them; no houses have been built for their use, and the result is that these people have been placed on an uncultivated reservation to live in their tents as best they may, and await further legislative action.

The rainy season, which I am informed usually commences in this country from the 1st to the 15th of September, will soon be upon them, and before any appropriation can be made by Congress for the construction of houses, winter will have set in, and they will be obliged to remain in their tents until spring, which will be but a poor protection for their families against the elements.

There is no building for the accommodation of the agent, and he, together with the employes of the agency, is obliged to live in the commissary building, which is also used for storing all agency supplies. This building is 30 by 100 feet; is of balloon frame, inclosed with three-quarter-inch lumber, battened; is not ceiled on the sides nor overhead, except a small portion of the front end, for council-room and office.

#### SUCCESS OF REMOVAL.

In order to make the removal of the Poncas a success, I believe it to be absolutely necessary to locate them on farms of their selection on the reservation, so far as is practicable; build them comfortable houses in which to live, and furnish them with the means to break the land and for general tillage. I think that in this way the tribe may be made to become self-sustaining in a few years.

The Poncas are a large, well-proportioned and well developed race of people, many of the men being over six feet in stature, and are said to be very good workers.

#### QUAPAW RESERVATION.

This reservation is a very fine section of country, being mostly rolling prairie, of a rich, fertile soil, and is well watered by fine streams and many magnificent springs. On the western part of the reservation are as fine sulphur-springs as can be found anywhere, and in the same vicinity is a spring known as "Tar Springs," which name is derived from the fact that a substance very much of the nature of tar flows out with the water and covers the surface to considerable thickness. Girting Spring River and other streams is plenty of timber for the use of the reservation for many years. There is plenty of coal found in the western portion, and I am also informed that coal has been discovered east of Spring River, near the eastern boundary of the reservation.

This reservation has many excellent advantages for stock-raising; grazing being good, water abundant, and hay may be secured in almost unlimited quantity, and of excellent quality, at small expense.

#### THE FARM.

There is an inclosed farm of about 350 acres in the northern part of the reservation and near Spring River, of which 300 acres were planted to corn this spring by the Government, for the benefit of the Poncas. About 60 acres were destroyed by the heavy spring rains, leaving about 240 acres which is in splendid condition, and promises an abundant harvest. There were about nine acres of wheat on the farm, which I caused to be cut and stacked. I have not yet had it thrashed; but it was light straw, and I do not anticipate much of a yield from it.



## SETTLEMENT OF TITLE, ETC.

Among the first and most important things to be done, in my judgment, in order to make the removal of the Poncas a success, is for the Government to settle the title of their reservation in them; and to settle with them for their old reservation and other property which they left in Dakota. As the matter now stands, the title to this reservation remains in the Quapaws, no effort having been made as yet to even remove them from it; and the title to the old Ponca reservation in Dakota still remains in the Poncas, they having signed no papers relinquishing their title nor having violated any of the provisions of the treaty by which it was ceded to them by the Government.

These Indians claim that the Government had no right to move them from their reservation without first obtaining from them by purchase or treaty the title which they had acquired from the Government, and for which they rendered a valuable consideration. They claim that the date of the settlement of their tribe upon the land composing their old reservation is prehistoric; that they were all born there, and that their ancestors from generations back beyond their knowledge were born and lived upon its soil, and that they finally acquired a complete and perfect title from the Government by treaty made with the "great father" at Washington, which, they claimed, made it as legitimately theirs as is the home of the white man acquired by gift or purchase. They now ask that a delegation of their chiefs and headmen be allowed to visit Washington for the purpose of settling all matters of difference between them and the Government; and that they may talk to the "great father" face to face about the great wrongs which they claim have been done them.

I earnestly recommend that their request be granted.

## CIVILIZATION.

I believe that the most potent agent that can be employed for the civilization of the Indians is the school-room; and I especially recommend that a boarding and day-school be established and maintained without vacation at this agency. From my experience and observation, I am led to the conclusion that vacations are detrimental, if not fatal, to the success and prosperity of all Indian schools. After an Indian child has been in school for a few months, and becomes somewhat accustomed to its studies and new surroundings, if then allowed to return to the lodge of its parents, it soon drifts back into its former wild habits of life, and all, or nearly all, the good accomplished in the school is lost. Therefore, I am of the opinion that Indian schools should be kept open throughout the year, and that the children should be kept in attendance as steadily as possible. All other modes for the civilization of the Indians, fade into insignificance when compared with the civilizing influences obtained by that thorough discipline and instruction had in the well-conducted school-room. Educate the Indian child, and give him good moral training, and the great problem which has occupied the attention of some of our best men during the past century, of how to civilize the Indian, will solve itself by evaporation.

Many of the Ponca children are as fine types of strong physical and mental character as may be found among children anywhere, and I have been impressed with the earnestness with which they sought instruction from the manners and customs of the white people with whom they came in contact during the late removal. Schools for their training and instruction should be opened at once. They will require all the room now occupied by the Quapaw and Modoc children at the mission, and a day-school besides.

## SANITARY CONDITION.

The present sanitary condition of the tribe is as good as could be expected considering the radical change in climate the people are undergoing, and the fatigue and exposure experienced during the late removal. Several are now sick, the prevailing diseases being scrofula, consumption, and bilious fevers, with a few cases of fever and ague, and dysentery.

I would recommend the building and furnishing of a hospital, where the sick may be taken and treated under the personal care of the agency physician. As they are now treated in their tents, they are subject to constant exposure, and from want of knowledge of the ways of the white people in administering medicine, do not take the remedies given them by the physician with any degree of punctuality.

## DEATH-ROLL.

During the removal from Dakota to this place, nine deaths occurred on the road, all but the first of which were given Christian burial. These burials were accompanied with considerable expense, but the civilizing influences that they exerted over the tribe more than compensated for the money expended. Hitherto they have been in the habit of burying their dead in true aboriginal style, but now their great desire on the death of a friend appears to be for a respectable coffin, and that the corpse shall be buried after the fashion of white people. Since the arrival here there have been eight deaths, all of which have been given Christian burial with but small expense to the service.



## BUILDINGS.

I desire to call your special attention to the urgent need of agency and employé buildings and houses for the residence of the Indian families, estimates for which have been forwarded to the Indian Office. In addition to these a barn and slaughter-house are greatly needed, and I ask that they, as well as the first mentioned, may be constructed at the earliest possible time.

## INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

Being situated on the border, and close to Baxter Springs, the most dangerous evil to be dreaded is intemperance. It has been a blighting curse to other tribes in this vicinity, and unless extraordinary measures are taken, the Poncas will surely fall victims to it. They have the natural appetite of the Indian for strong drink, and notwithstanding the safeguards that I have endeavored to throw around them, several have already become intoxicated, having procured the liquor through the agency of a worthless white man at Baxter Springs. I immediately had the vendor arrested under a statutory law of Kansas prohibiting the selling, giving, or delivering of intoxicating liquors to an Indian. On the trial of the case the proof of guilt against the prisoner was made positive, but the court, (justice,) at the request of defendant's counsel, charged the jury that the law was unconstitutional, and that a conviction could not be had against the prisoner for the offense charged, and the jury returned a verdict, under the charge of the court, of not guilty.

The next case of the kind that I have, will be taken into a court where all statutory law shall be held constitutional until decided otherwise by the Supreme Court.

## POLICE.

I recommend that a police force, of not less than two Indians, be maintained to guard the reservation against the introduction of intoxicating liquors, and ask that authority be given to employ the same.

## EMPLOYÉS.

I have to say that all employés of this agency must be men of sterling character in all that goes to make up honorable, moral manhood, and must be competent to perform the duties assigned them in a manner acceptable, and of substantial value to the service. Profanity or any immoral conduct will be cause for immediate dismissal. All the employés that I now have, I believe to be of the required habits and ability.

## CENSUS.

The Poncas now here number 681, embracing 197 heads of families. In addition to these there are 36 members of the tribe stopping with different northern tribes who have not yet reported, but who will probably arrive during the fall.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HOWARD,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## QUAPAW AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,

*August 24, 1877.*

SIR: In accordance with instructions contained in Department circular dated 10th ultimo, I submit herewith my sixth annual report of the condition of this agency for the current year.

This agency is situated in the northeast corner of the Indian Territory, and contains 212,298 acres, about one-half of which is good tillable land; the remainder can hardly be excelled for stock-raising and grazing purposes. A large portion, probably one-third of the agency, is wooded, and all is covered with a luxuriant growth of nutritious grass. It is well watered by numerous streams and rivers; prominent among these are the Neosho and Grand Rivers on the western boundary, Spring River through the center of the northern half, Cowskin River through the southern portion. In addition to these large streams, numerous creeks and branches supplied by living springs are to be found flowing through all portions of the agency; almost all of pure, clear, and cold water. The tillable land (except bottoms along the streams) is nearly all prairie with black loamy soil. The grazing and timbered is mostly high, rolling, and rocky. The timber is not as a rule very valuable, except for rails and house-logs, but little being suitable for manufacturing into lumber.

The tribes constituting the agency are the Quapaws, confederated Peorias and Miamis, Ottawas, Eastern Shawnees, Wyandotts, Senecas, and Modocs. In addition to these there

are a number of Blackbob Shawnees, and Citizen Pottawatomies, who properly belong elsewhere, but who are temporarily residing here.

The *Quapaws*, numbering about 235, occupy a tract of 56,685 acres in the northeast corner of the agency. The majority of the tribe have long desired to remove to the Osage agency, and become incorporated with that tribe; this desire, together with their dissipated habits and the proximity of their present location to the border, has materially retarded their progress. The principal chief and at least half the tribe removed to the Osages over a year ago, and have remained there since.

Early in the spring, in accordance with instructions of Hon. Superintendent Nicholson, I apprised those upon the reservation of the intention of the Government to remove the Ponca Indians to the reservation, and to allow them to carry out their wishes by joining the Osages; this arrangement was entirely satisfactory to a majority of the tribe, but has been bitterly opposed by a few, backed by some unscrupulous, intermeddling whites, who desire, for the advancement of their own interests, to thwart the wishes of the Government. I am, however, of the opinion that the best interest of the tribe will be subserved by the proposed removal. It will be remembered that in the spring of 1875 the tribe entered into an agreement to relinquish about two-thirds of the reservation whenever wanted by the Government. Should they be permitted to retain the remainder, it would be impossible to get any considerable number of them to stay on it, the greater portion having already abandoned their homes. Those that remain have not sufficient energy to keep up a tribal organization and make improvements, none having been made by them the present year, and all their old ground has not been planted; most, however, who remain on the reservation have planted more or less. All the children on the reserve of a suitable age, 25 in number, have been in school during the year, and nearly all regularly. I believe if these children can be properly educated and cared for, for a few years longer, a brighter future is in store for them.

The *Confederated Peorias and Miamis*, numbering about 202, occupy a fertile tract of 50,301 acres. The consolidation of these tribes, so far as their lands are concerned, has been effected, and all uncertainty in regard to their homes removed. The good effect of this has been seen in the energy with which they have engaged in enlarging old and making new improvements. These people are thoroughly energetic and enterprising. They have good houses and barns, and many large farms well stocked with cattle, horses, and hogs. Their children have attended school with regularity, the attendance at the two schools on their reservation aggregating 87.

The *Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bouf*, numbering about 140, have a reservation of 14,860 acres. They are energetic in farming, nearly every head of a family in the tribe having an improvement of his own, ranging in size from a few acres to 160. There has been an aggregate attendance of 36 children at the school for this tribe during the year. Their condition and progress are very encouraging.

The *Eastern Shawnees*, numbering 85, have 13,088 acres. They have some very fine improvements; and are adding to the size of their farms each year. A disposition is shown by some of their leading men which is very commendable. Thirty-one children belonging to this tribe and the Blackbob Shawnees residing among them, have been in school this year.

The *Wyandotts* number about 250, and occupy a reservation of 21,706 acres. They are, as a rule, enterprising and energetic. All are engaged in farming, some of them having fine, large farms with all the conveniences of civilized life about them. They have a considerable amount of stock, some of it of good blood, and many are much interested in improving its quality. They have had 65 of their children in school during the year.

The *Senecas* number 235, and occupy a reservation of 51,958 acres. These people are rapidly acquiring habits of industry and economy, which will soon enable them to compete favorably with the surrounding whites. They have good improvements, and are adding steadily to their size from year to year. The feeling of hostility to education and civilization, to which I have heretofore alluded as existing in this tribe, has almost entirely given way. This is evidenced by the unusual number of their children (46) in school during the past year. They have also shown unmistakable signs of a disposition to more and more adopt the ways of civilization and give up their old Indian customs. I believe this tribe has an unusually bright future before them.

The *Modocs* occupy 4,000 acres of fine farming and grazing land; they number 112. They are actively engaged in farming, and have been quiet and easily managed. All their children of suitable age (32 in number) have been in school almost continuously during the year. I have had 160 acres of new land broken for them this summer, a large portion of which will be sown to wheat this fall. They have this year 30 acres of wheat, 170 of corn, and about 8 acres of potatoes, garden vegetables, &c. Their wheat, though sown late, after the grasshoppers left last fall, has made a very good crop. The corn is excellent, promising as fine a crop as is often seen. I have purchased for them 61 cows and their calves, they already having about 30 head. It is my wish to get this tribe engaged in stock raising as much as possible, as I believe their natural disposition and the nature of their reservation are both well adapted to this mode of life. They made during the past winter and spring about 15,000 new rails. There have been no cases of intemperance among them. The sickness which has been so prevalent among them since their settlement here appears to have abated to a great extent, and their health during the past summer has been compara-

tively good. They must, however, still be subject to sickness until they can be induced to take better care of themselves. It has been impossible to get them to understand the deleterious effects of exposing themselves to inclement and wet weather unnecessarily; but I think as they continue to advance they will be more careful in these respects.

The stray *Blackbobs*, *Pottawatomies*, &c., who are living here, are not, as a general rule, a very progressive class of Indians. They are, with few exceptions, intemperate, lazy, and thriftless. Three-fourths of the cases of drunkenness that occur within the limits of the agency are among this class, and many of the others are through their influence. There are, however, some honorable exceptions to this rule, a few being industrious, well-behaved men.

Taking all the tribes together, their condition is very encouraging—health has been unusually good, and the season has been more favorable than common. They have worked well during the year; have raised a very large crop of corn, and have made many additions to their improvements. The amount of wheat raised is small. This was caused by the ravages of the grasshopper last fall. There are within the agency (exclusive of the Government farm on the Quapaw reservation, cultivated this year by Government for the benefit of the Poncas,) 6,613 acres of land in cultivation, and 7,909 acres under fence. There have been during the year 763 acres of land broken; 603 by the Indians, and 160 by the Government. The Indians have made and put into fence 123,600 rails, besides about 15,000 made by the Modocs, but not yet put up. They have built 29 new houses, and have 891 horses, 1,254 cattle, 4,256 hogs.

The educational interests of the agency have never been in a more prosperous condition than during the past year; five schools have been in operation nine months each, with a total enrollment, as follows:

Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandott mission.....	149
Quapaw and Modoc mission.....	59
Ottawa mission.....	36
Confederated Peoria, &c., day-school.....	56
Miami day-school.....	31
Total.....	331

The attendance has been more regular than ever heretofore, and the progress correspondingly better. Orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, written and mental; geography, physical and descriptive; English grammar, physiology, and history have been taught, and the children in each school have regular daily instructions in the Holy Scriptures. In addition to this, both males and females in attendance at the missions have been regularly taught industrial arts. The boys are employed out of school in caring for stock, milking, and farm and garden work. The girls, in attending to ordinary household and kitchen work, cooking, sewing, cutting garments, &c. They all take kindly to such work, and their parents, almost without exception, are pleased to have them so employed and instructed. The large proportion of females in attendance at such schools (over one-half of the enrollment) is an encouraging feature of the work; when any people among whom the degradation of woman has been so complete as it has been among the Indians, become so far advanced as to consent to and encourage the education of their girls, thus lifting them to an equality with the males, they have taken a very material and important stride toward civilization and Christianity.

The Quapaw and Modoc, Ottawa and Seneca, Shawnee and Wyandott missions are run by contract; the contractor furnishing teachers, boarding, and caring for the children, and receiving therefor \$2 per week for the time actually attended by each child.

The Seneca, Shawnee and Wyandott, and Quapaw and Modoc missions, and the Confederated Peoria, &c., day-school are now in operation, having been continued without any vacation at the close of the fiscal year. The Ottawa mission and Miami day-school had to be closed on account of changes in employes at these points. It is the expectation, however, to have them reopened September 1.

The Peorias and Miamis have school-funds sufficient to carry on their schools, but the other tribes have to depend upon the liberality of the Government. I must urge upon the Department the importance of securing ample appropriations for school purposes. There should be at least \$10,000 available for the support of the Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandott, and Ottawa missions. This may seem like a large sum for two schools, but when the number of children educated, and the great good which is thereby being accomplished is taken into consideration, I do not think the amount can be deemed unreasonable.

Religious meetings and Sabbath-schools have been kept at each of the missions and school-houses, and a Sabbath-school and occasional meeting at the agency. These have all been well attended as a general thing, and much interest evinced. A series of union-meetings has also been held at various points in the agency during the spring and summer. These have been attended by large numbers of each tribe in the agency. At the last one which was held on the Ottawa reserve, June 29, 30, and July 1, there were at least 500 persons present. At all these meetings a prominent part has been taken by many of the Indians, and the quiet, respectful attention given by almost all has shown that a deep interest has been awakened in the minds of many in their future welfare.

General temperance work has been done at every opportunity. The habits of the people



in this respect have much improved during the last few years. Drunkenness has now become much more rare than formerly, especially among the leading men, many of whom were formerly much addicted to drink. While this is the case, it was never easier for an Indian to obtain whisky than at present. They can at all times command sufficient money, and men are plenty who will sell it to them for the sake of the paltry gain there is in this soul-destroying traffic.

I beg leave to again call the attention of the Department to the necessity of having a law enacted making it a criminal offense to sell intoxicating liquor to an Indian when off his reservation as well as on it. This, together with one to compel any Indian found in a state of intoxication to testify against the person furnishing the liquor, would be of great benefit, both to the Indians and to the whites with whom they come in contact. Without such legislation it will be impossible for those having charge of Indians to effectually break up their intemperate habits.

I am of the opinion that the time has fully arrived when the interests of the Indians of this agency would be best subserved by the allotment of their lands in severalty, with proper restrictions to prevent alienation. By this course the attachment of allottees to their homes will be strengthened, and the inducements for them to beautify and improve them will be increased with the feeling of security in their individual ownership, which can never be had while all lands are held in common.

In conclusion, I wish to acknowledge the earnest and efficient aid which has been given to the cause of Christianity and civilization in this agency by the contractors and employés in charge of the various missions and schools, and also the valuable pecuniary assistance which has been rendered by Friends of Philadelphia and New England yearly meetings.

Very respectfully, &c.,

H. W. JONES,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,  
SAC AND FOX AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,  
August 27, 1877.

In compliance with instructions of circular letter of July 10, 1877, I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of this agency and the Indians under my charge, in which are included the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, numbering 405; the Absentee Shawnees, 661; Mexican Kickapoos, 317, and the citizen Pottawatomies, numbering about 250; and, after an acquaintance with them for near two years, I can speak with assurance, and it is a source of gratification to be able to testify to their general quiet, peaceable, and friendly disposition, as the year has passed away without any act of violence or bloodshed. I believe the time is not far distant when most of them will cheerfully assume the duties of good citizens in their habits and occupations, as the necessary and inevitable result that must ere long come to them is now dawning with portentous evidences that to them are unmistakable.

The *Sacs and Foxes* have added to their last year's area of cultivated land about 100 acres, and, although a large portion of their reservation is not first quality for farming purposes, their fields are generally located in rich valleys and low nooks; and this, with the favorable season for the growth of vegetation, has enabled them to raise abundant crops for home supply. And while their moneyed annuity enables most of them to live without much care or exertion, a portion of them are improving their opportunity, and are accumulating some surplus property in cattle, hogs, and ponies. Some of them cultivated wheat for a few years, but the long distance to any place where it could be manufactured into flour, and the difficulties attending its cutting and thrashing, and their ill conveniences for preserving it, were such that it did not seem to justify a continuance.

The agency buildings are in good condition, with the exception of the saw-mill and commissary or store-room. I have had such temporary repairs done to the mill during the summer as were necessary to put it in condition for grinding what corn was needed for bread and to do a little sawing; but before it can be relied upon for regular business there will have to be extensive repairs made, as the boiler will have to be replaced by a new one, or have new flues. The machinery of the engine and saw also need considerable repairing. As suitable timber for sawing within convenient distance is scarce, it would seem hardly necessary to do this repairing, unless the mill was also provided with burrs and bolt for manufacturing flour, which will soon be a necessity, and the incentive for cultivating wheat increased.

The building used for storing supplies is insecure, both as a place of safety from theft and keeping goods from being damaged by inclement weather. It is very important that this building should be replaced by another, more substantial and secure, if the necessity for storing supplies is continued.

The Sac and Fox manual-labor school has been attended more regularly during the past summer than at any other time since I took charge of the agency, and commendable progress has been made by most of the children. The school-farm has been well cultivated, the



larger boys helping at all the farm-work. An abundant supply of sweet corn, potatoes, tomatoes, &c., for the use of the mission has been grown, beside the regular crop of corn wheat, and oats.

Sabbath-school has been kept up during the year, and is generally well attended. Three meetings for worship are held each week at the agency, one immediately following the Sabbath-school and one at evening; also one on fourth day (Wednesday) evening. These meetings are generally attended by the employés and a few Indians, beside those connected with the school. The Baptists also hold religious service twice a week at a member's house, about three miles from the agency. They have a membership of 26, and I believe have been instrumental in doing good by extending the knowledge of the love of Jesus and the story of the cross.

Quite a goodly number of the *Absentee Shawnees* are working Indians, doing all the kinds of labor required on an ordinary farm, with which most of them are provided, and the season has been so favorable that large crops of all their common products have been grown. The addition to the mission-building was completed in the latter part of June, but it was considered best not to admit other children at that time, as the warm weather was then coming on, and it seemed necessary to have a short vacation, to allow of the house being furnished and the school-room arranged by enlarging and supplying with new furniture, and the authorized help was not sufficient to admit more children at that time. The school opened again on the 20th instant, after a vacation of three weeks, with a favorable prospect for it to be filled to its full capacity soon. The crop on the school-farm this season is excellent, and they have sufficient supply of all common garden-vegetables.

The Sam Warrior band, numbering more than one-third of the tribe, is still west of the Kickapoos, on the north side of North Fork, and the members refuse to avail themselves of the privilege of selecting their land, as provided for in act of Congress approved May 23, 1872.

And in this connection I would also beg leave to call the attention of the honorable Commissioner to the necessity of Congress making an appropriation to pay for losses of property belonging to the Absentee Shawnee Indians destroyed during the late rebellion because of their loyalty, and while they were serving in the Union Army. Said claims having been audited, are now on file in the Department at Washington.

The *Mexican Kickapoos* have done remarkably well, considering their restless disposition. They have increased their cultivated land about one-half the past season, and their crops are good. They now have about one hundred and fifty head of cattle, and from eighty to one hundred head of hogs. They are putting up a much larger amount of hay than ever before, and every indication is that they will comply with the requirements of Government without much hesitancy when they fully understand that *business* is meant with them. They are also abandoning the custom of living in villages, and are scattering out, quite a number having selected their locations, and have been making some improvements on them the past summer in addition to the regular work of tending the home-crop. Some have made rails, broken up and fenced their farms, put up hay, and are getting out house-logs preparatory to building this fall. No houses have been built by them this season, as they have heretofore preferred living in their village "wickeups." Their stirring habits will insure their success and make them apt students of progress, if their superstitious notions and aversion to education could be supplanted by habits of Christianity and civilization.

The thirty-mile-square tract of land upon which the *Citizen Pottawatomies* are located, lies directly south of and adjacent to the Sac and Fox and Mexican Kickapoo reserves. They have made their selections south of Little River, (the Absentee Shawnees north.) They are self-supporting, receiving no Government aid whatever. A school-house was built for them two years ago, but, owing to their limited pecuniary circumstances and scattered condition, they have been unable to hire teachers or to maintain a school, and whatever may have been their former condition, they are now objects of charity, and should have some aid for school purposes, as many of them are far advanced in the scale of civilization, and are anxious to have their children educated.

The Sacs and Foxs, and also the Mexican Kickapoos, still keep up the practice of making annual visits to the tribes around with whom they are friendly, for the purpose of exchanging or "smoking" ponies, a practice demoralizing, expensive, and useless, as it inclines to stimulate their nomadic disposition and foster their indifference in regard to the value of property and goods, which are ostensibly gifts, but in reality doubly paid for. This practice, with the absolute authority conferred upon the chiefs, and their great aversion to manual labor, from an idea of its degradation, are among the chief obstacles to civilization with these Indians. But still the increase in their crops, the large amount of hay put up, compared with former years, and a desire to have more land broken, to enlarge their farms, indicate an advance in the right direction; and just in the proportion that civilization, education, and general intelligence increase the influence and absolute control of the chief decrease.

I herewith inclose statistical report.

Very respectfully,

LEVI WOODARD,  
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.  
(Through Superintendent Nicholson.)

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
UNITED STATES UNION INDIAN AGENCY,  
Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 11, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting this my second annual report as to the affairs pertaining to this agency, which embraces the following-named tribes: *Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole.*

It would be very improper for me to speak of this as a report of "my Indians," because of the manifest fact that during the year just closed more of the time and labor of this office have been given to the adjustment of difficulties and to other business of various kinds in which white men to much the greatest extent have been connected. There is also a large amount of Anglo-Saxon and African blood mixed with that of the Indians.

My work has not been to protect these tribes from cold and hunger by furnishing them with clothing and food—these are not supplied by the United States Government—as much as it has been to protect them in their treaty rights against the impositions and craftiness of dishonest white men. I would not intimate by this remark that there are no real good and honest white men among these tribes. There are very many, but those who are unscrupulous, selfish, unprincipled, and indolent far outnumber them. And while the good and honest white people living here are slow to speak and act against the sins of the country, the latter are bold and reckless in their deeds of corruption; in fact, they control, to a large extent, the political and financial interests of the tribes; and the crimes charged upon the Indians in too many cases may be traced either directly or indirectly to the influence or acts of corrupt, designing white men. These reflections naturally lead me, in this report, to speak of

THE NECESSITY OF GOOD AND WHOLESOME LAWS,

by which to regulate the relations and obligations of the United States citizen and Indian, one with the other. It is a settled fact that the two classes are found here mingled together in all the varied relations of life, and that the proportion of the former to the latter is immeasurably greater than most people living outside of the Territory would suppose. Indeed, they are so equally divided as to numbers, that there exists an absolute necessity for the exercise of such laws as are equally binding upon both.

The Indians in each of the five tribes of this agency have laws of their own by which to govern themselves. By these laws the innocent are protected and the guilty punished; but being made and executed by themselves exclusively, they do not attach to United States citizens. If a white man sees fit, in his depravity, to infringe upon the rights of an Indian, or to violate his pledge or contract with him, he has no redress whatever, as there is no tribunal to which he can appeal for justice. And so also, on the other hand, an Indian may trespass on the granted rights and privileges of a white man by a failure to meet his contract, by public slander, by forcible possession of his property, and in a variety of other respects, and there is no court to which he can appeal for satisfaction. The injured party, whether United States citizen or Indian, may make his complaint to this office, and after a careful investigation I may find the accused party verily guilty and so adjudge him, but here ends the matter, and the guilty party is only encouraged to go on in his evil ways and sin with a bolder hand, simply because he knows there is no law invested with power to punish him for his wrong-doing, or compel him to make compensation for the injury done to others. Such is the dilemma in which Indians and United States citizens are here placed at the present time.

This office is often called upon to know if there is any law by which an Indian can collect a debt of a United States citizen, or a United States citizen collect a debt of an Indian, either by attachment or otherwise. Having never been able to find such a law myself, I decided some months ago to make an example of one case by referring it first to the Indian authorities, and if I failed there, then to refer it to the United States court. It was a case of debt where dishonesty was supposed to be intended. Mr. S. Schable, a Cherokee by marriage, had obtained credit of Mr. John Glunz, of Fort Scott, Kansas, for eighty-one dollars and fifty-three cents' worth of goods. The account was about two years' standing, and Mr. Glunz had failed to elicit any response to the letters he had frequently written to Mr. Schable in regard to his claim. He finally made a request of me to collect his account; and, knowing as I did that Mr. Schable was a man of considerable wealth and engaged in a profitable business, I sent him the account by mail, requesting his early attention to the settlement of the same. An immediate answer by mail was received, acknowledging the justness of the claim, saying, however, "I regret exceedingly that Mr. Glunz deemed it necessary to present his bill for settlement through your office." About a month afterward Mr. Glunz called my attention to the account, and I again wrote Mr. Schable, informing him that if he did not settle the claim before a certain time I should call the attention of the Cherokee authorities to the matter. In answer to this note he said:

I claim to be a man of lawful age, neither insane nor in my dotage, and fully competent to manage my own affairs without the supervision or guardianship of any Indian agent. That I am a citizen of this Indian tribe certainly gives no official authority to interfere with or direct my private business. As to the implied threat of reference of the claim of Mr. Glunz to the proper Indian authorities for collection, I have to say that I am quite well informed as to how far such authority extends.

Having received this caustic answer, implying that the Indian laws could afford no aid in the collection of the debt, I transmitted the account, with the correspondence, to Judge I. C. Parker, of the United States court for the western district of Arkansas, with the request that he inform me if the account was collectible by any process of law; to which he answered, "I have called the attention of the district attorney to the case, and there are no steps he can take to aid in the recovery of the property."

From the foregoing it may readily be seen how needful it is that some new laws (approved alike by the United States and the several tribes of this agency) be enacted for the better regulation of the relations and obligations that exist here between citizen and non-citizen. But if such laws cannot be created and enforced without the infringement of treaty stipulations and in perfect accord with the wishes of the Indian authorities, I submit the question, as the next best solution of the difficult problem, Would not the establishment of

#### A UNITED STATES COURT IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY

be practicable? The benefits of such a court to the Indians, located in their midst, would be of incalculable value, in that it would secure more speedily and more certainly the arrest and punishment of the guilty, and probably lessen the expense to the United States Government of prosecuting crime in the Indian Territory. As it now is, with the United States court at Fort Smith, Arkansas, a distance of from one to three hundred miles from the places where crimes are committed, and with no facilities for public travel, and over a rough and sparsely-settled region of country, it is with the greatest reluctance that cases of crime are reported and the testimony of witnesses secured. Very many guilty ones go unpunished for no other reason than that the injured party and the witnesses to the committal of the crime are unwilling to subject themselves to the tediousness of a trip to Fort Smith, and the still more dreaded tediousness of waiting there in suspense, it may be for weeks, till their case should come before the court in its regular turn.

There was a clear case of larceny committed by a United States citizen, an old offender, presented at this office last week by an Indian, which illustrates the necessity of a court nearer at hand. The Indian and myself, after much trouble, succeeded in finding out where the thief had disposed of the stolen property. The testimony was abundant and reliable, and yet the Indian himself and the witnesses expressed an unwillingness to have the case go up to Fort Smith, because of the tediousness of the journey and the uncertainty of the time of the trial. It is, I believe, the general opinion on the part of the more intelligent Indians, as well as many others in this agency, that more effectual laws regulating the mutual relations and obligations of citizen and non-citizen, and the establishment of a United States court in the Indian Territory, are imperative necessities to the promotion of peace and safety among the 55,000 people, whites, mixed bloods, and full bloods that reside here.

The five civilized tribes in Union agency, as is well known, occupy the eastern portion of the Indian Territory, embracing an area of country about two hundred miles square, of which the climate is unsurpassed for its mildness, and possessing a soil of great fertility, adapted to the production of all the cereals of the temperate zone and many of the tropical fruits.

As I remarked in my last report, "Each tribe or nation has a constitutional government, with legislative, judicial, and executive departments, and conducted on the same plan as our State governments, the entire expenses of which are paid out of their own funds, which are derived from interest on various stocks and bonds, the invested proceeds of the sale of their lands, and held in trust by the Government of the United States, which interest is paid the treasurers of the different nations semi-annually, and by them disbursed on national warrants issued by the principal chief and secretary, and registered by the auditors." Except among the Seminoles, none of the money thus paid is used *per capita*, but is devoted exclusively to carrying on the government and the support of schools. The amounts thus received and disbursed are—Cherokees, \$160,000; Creeks, \$75,000; Choctaws, \$60,000; and Chickasaws, \$60,000.

The population of each tribe, according to the last census taken, is as follows:

Cherokees .....	18, 672
Creeks .....	14, 000
Choctaws .....	16, 000
Chickasaws .....	5, 600
Seminoles .....	2, 443
Total .....	56, 715

#### CHEROKEES

The Cherokees are well advanced in civilization, and are an intelligent, temperate, and industrious people, who live by the honest fruits of their labor, and seem ambitious to advance both as to the development of their lands and the conveniences of their homes. In their council may be found men of learning and ability; and it is doubtful if their rapid progress from a state of wild barbarism to that of civilization and enlightenment has any



parallel in the history of the world. What required 500 years for the Britons to accomplish in this direction they have accomplished in 100 years.

#### *Schools.*

They have ample provisions for the education of all their children to a degree of advancement equal to that furnished by an ordinary college in the States. They have 75 common day-schools, kept open ten months in the year, in the different settlements of the nation. Then for the higher education of their young men and women they have two commodious and well-furnished seminaries, one for each sex, and, in addition to those already mentioned, they have a manual-labor school and an orphan asylum. All these buildings used for school purposes are of the best style of architecture, and are equipped with furniture and fixtures of the latest and best manufacture. The cost of maintaining these schools the past year was, as reported by the superintendent of public instruction, \$73,441.65, of which \$41,475 was paid as salary to teachers and \$31,666.65 for other purposes.

The estimated amount of personal property owned by them, aside from their improvements on their land, is as follows :

#### *Public buildings.*

Capital buildings .....	\$22, 000
Male seminary .....	75, 000
Female seminary.....	75, 000
Orphan asylum .....	70, 000
Blind, insane, deaf and dumb asylum.....	7, 000
Printing-house.....	5, 000
Jail.....	7, 000
Total .....	261, 000

#### *Personal property.*

Horses .....	\$12, 000
Mules .....	2, 000
Cattle .....	45, 000
Swine.....	35, 000
Sheep.....	10, 000

They have 24 stores, 22 mills, and 65 smith-shops, owned and conducted by their own citizens.

Their constitution and laws are published in book-form, and from their printing-house goes forth among the people, in their own language, and also in English, the Cherokee Advocate, a weekly paper, which is edited with taste and ability by native Cherokees.

The *Delawares*, now numbering 733, are incorporated with the Cherokee Nation, and are located mostly in the northwest part of the Cherokee domain, next to the southern line of Kansas. Many of them have made valuable improvements since they came from Kansas in 1872, but are somewhat restless in their present relations with the Cherokees, and would prefer, if possible, to reorganize as a tribe and be moved to some other place where they could have a reservation of their own. They still have an invested fund which yields them as interest a *per capita* payment semi-annually of about \$28 to every man, woman, and child.

#### CREEKS.

The Creeks, during the past year, have made commendable progress in the ways and customs of civilized life. Their farms have, in many cases, been enlarged and better cultivated, and an abundant harvest, more than enough for home consumption, awaits the hand of the husbandman. Besides the cultivated crops they derive in a seasonable year a profitable income from the pecan harvest. It is estimated that more than \$30,000 were realized from this source the past year, and present prospects are equally good this year.

#### *Schools.*

They have 28 public schools, with 28 teachers, to whom they pay in the aggregate for their services \$11 200, and for other purposes \$1,800, inclusive of the salary of the superintendent of public instruction, making a total of \$13,000 expended for school purposes. Aside from the public schools they have two manual-labor schools, the Tallahassee Mission, situated between the Arkansas and Verdigris Rivers, and about five miles from this agency, with conveniences for about 80 boarding pupils of both sexes, and the other, Asbury Mission, situated near Eufaula, with conveniences for about the same number of pupils, males exclusively. These schools are under the care of the Presbyterian and Methodist denominations.



The Muskogee Female Institute is a Baptist mission school of considerable note, with Rev. Joseph Perryman, a native Creek, as principal. Appropriations have been made by the council for two other mission schools, which will soon probably be opened. One of them is for the freedmen citizens of the nation, who share equally in all the rights and privileges of the tribe.

Provisions were made at the last council for the support of eighteen young men while obtaining an education in the States. They are now pursuing their studies at different institutions.

#### *Political.*

This people has always been divided into two political parties, but strange to say the division at present is not based upon any former antagonism of party leaders or principles. New issues seem to have arisen, so that the line is drawn between those who are the friends respectively of the first and second chiefs, both of whom were elected to office by the old anti-Chicota party. It is difficult to tell what constitutes the platform of the two parties other than what has grown out of the late act of the council in impeaching the first chief and in promoting the second chief to his place. No serious difficulty is anticipated from the change.

#### CHOCTAWS.

This tribe occupies a large domain just south of the Cherokees and Creeks. In point of natural resources it is wealthy. Its pine forests, coal, silver, and lead mines are inexhaustible. The people, as a whole, are making commendable progress socially, intellectually, and religiously, but they seem to have lost sight, in some degree, of the importance of keeping their most intelligent and wisest men to the front, so indispensable to their progress and enjoyment of civilized life.

#### *Schools.*

They furnish ample provisions for the education of their children, having fifty-four day-schools, one boarding and one manual-labor school, at which there are about twelve hundred pupils in attendance. These schools the past year have cost the tribe \$29,022.50, of which \$12,000 was paid to the teachers, while the balance was expended for other purposes. Aside from these national schools, there are several private institutions supported by the tuition of the pupils at various points in the nation, particularly along the line of the railroad.

Of the amount expended for educational purposes, \$1,522.50 was derived from royalty for coal taken out of their mines at McAlester and other places.

New Hope Seminary, a female boarding-school, located near Scullyville, close to the eastern boundary of their reserve, has about 50 pupils, for whose board and other expenses the council annually appropriates \$5,000, while the Methodist Board of Missions pays the salary of the teachers and such other expenses as the amount appropriated by the council fails to meet.

#### CHICKASAWS.

The Chickasaw tribe is located directly west of the Choctaw domain, and is separated from Texas on the south by the Red River. They speak the same language as the Choctaws, and it is supposed, with a good degree of probability, that at some time in the past, more or less remote, they constituted one and the same tribe. This tribe possesses more wealth in proportion to their numbers than any other, which may be attributed, so far as their improvements are concerned, to the fact that they have in years past employed white labor. With a soil unsurpassed in richness, adapted to the growth of cotton and all sorts of grain, large and small, they have until the present year increased their herds and permanent improvements very rapidly, but this year, owing to the heavy tax of \$25 imposed upon each white laborer, so many have been forced to leave the country it is doubtful if the people will be able any more than to raise enough grain for home consumption.

#### *Schools.*

They have expended for schools the past year \$43,000, which is the amount available each year, being the interest on their invested funds set apart for school purposes. Their school-buildings with their fixtures are valued at \$50,000. They have of late decided, and perhaps wisely, to educate their children at home, and to this end they have organized a complete system of public instruction within the reach of all the families. In addition to their common schools scattered judiciously over the country, they have established an academy or high-school in each of the four counties of the nation, where students pursue their studies beyond the primary branches.

It would seem from article 11 of the treaty of October 20, 1832, (Laws U. S., vol. 8, p. 1162,) that the school-fund should be equally participated in by all the people, whether they

reside in the Chickasaw country or elsewhere. But I am informed that not less than 2,000 of the Chickasaws reside in Tobocksey County, Choctaw Nation, whose children have no school privileges, being deprived of their share of the school-fund of their tribes. There are likewise many of the Choctaws who live in the Chickasaw Nation, whose children are excluded from the Chickasaw schools. With the ample funds possessed by these two tribes for school purposes, it would seem that none of their children should be deprived of the privileges of an education.

The report of the superintendent of public instruction for the past year shows that they have 13 district schools, with 1,133 pupils enrolled. The four academies or high-schools are let out by contract for a term of five years, the contractors furnishing the teachers. In three of them they furnish everything to the pupils except clothing at the rate of \$175 per year, while in the other clothing and all is furnished for \$200 per year.

#### FREEDMEN.

The freedmen of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations are deprived of all participation in the school-funds of the Indians, and consequently have no advantages of an education except what is furnished to them by the Government of the United States. There are at present five schools sustained for their benefit, which are, however, accessible only to a small portion, comparatively, of the colored population of these two tribes. The condition of these people is somewhat peculiar, since they have none of the rights and privileges of the Indians and are without the protection of the United States laws except in criminal cases.

#### SEMINOLES.

The Seminoles occupy a tract of 200,000 acres lying directly west of the Creek reserve. They are making rapid progress in the accumulation of property, and their buildings and farms are being enlarged and improved each year. Being located on so small a territory, their habitations are comparatively near each other and a stimulus is thereby exerted upon each one to appear as far advanced as his neighbor, and their leaders being men of Christian character, the people follow as near as may be in the line marked out, and are consequently reaping benefits in improved farms, increase of stock, and children growing up in intelligence. They have five schools and one academy or boarding-school under the supervision of the Presbyterian board. They expend annually \$2,500 for the support of their schools. The Seminoles receive an annual annuity of \$25,000, which is divided among them *per capita*.

#### *Personal property.*

Horses .....	3,000
Mules .....	150
Cattle .....	16,000
Swine .....	25,000
Sheep .....	500

and of farm-products there have been raised the present year 400 bushels of wheat, 250,000 bushels of corn, 1,000 bushels of oats, and 2,000 bushels of potatoes. Their reserve is divided about as follows: 133,000 acres of tillable ground, 150,000 acres of wooded ground, 50,000 acres of grazing-ground, and 67,000 acres of valueless ground. They have in cultivation about 13,000 acres.

#### RELIGIOUS.

There are about two hundred church organizations among the Indians of this agency, representing the Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian denominations of Christians, with an aggregate membership of over ten thousand, the fruits of the faithful labors of white missionaries supplemented by that of the native preachers. The meeting-houses of the Indians are built usually of logs and similar in character to their neighborhood school-houses. During the past year the religious work of the different denominations has, by the grace of God, been prospered.

S. W. MARSTON,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE WICHITA AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,  
Eighthmonth 20, 1877.

In accordance with Department requirement, I submit herewith my second annual report of the condition of this agency.

A recent enumeration of the different tribes shows that there are 1,295 Indians attached to this agency, divided into bands as follows:

Caddoes, including Delawares and Ionies.....	643
Wichitas .....	210
Towaconies.....	154
Wacoos .....	45
Keechies .....	90
Comanches .....	153
Total .....	1,295

of which there are 398 men, 479 women, 232 boys, and 186 girls.

These people are all peaceable and well disposed, and are actively engaged in agricultural pursuits, and to a limited extent in stock-raising.

The advancement made during the past year by the wilder portion of these Indians in the arts of peace has been very marked and exceedingly encouraging. While there are a few of the men who still follow the former mode of life, the great majority have taken hold of the new road in earnest, and the results are equal to the highest expectations.

The *Keechies* are probably the least advanced as a tribe, although improvement is visible. While all the other tribes have been building houses extensively, they have been unable to make permanent houses, owing more to their poverty in horses than from disinclination to build.

The *Comanches* residing on this reservation, a band of the *Pennetethkas*, have shown a decided advancement, having built seven houses at their own expense, and beside made a large number of fence-rails, sufficient to fence 48 acres, and have cultivated the land thus inclosed.

The *Wichitas*, *Wacoos*, and *Towaconies* are virtually one people, speaking the same language, the names of *Wacoos* and *Towaconies* being given to the descendants of two bands of the *Wichitas*, who about one hundred years ago left the main tribe on the *Neosho River*, in *Kansas*, one taking up a residence on the *Arkansas River*, near the present town of *Wichita*, and the other pushing on to *Texas*. These Indians have increased in number the past year, the census showing an increase of twenty-two.

These people have built 17 houses and fenced 75 acres of land, which they are cultivating, besides about 275 acres previously fenced, and their progress has been very gratifying.

The *Caddoes* show an increase in numbers of 63, due in part to absentees (principally *Ionies*) returning from the *Shawnee* and other adjacent nations, and in part to actual increase by births.

Together with the *Ionies* and *Delawares*, they cultivate 1,400 acres of land, having added 80 acres the past year. They have added 25 new houses, and but a very few families are now living in the old grass houses. One hundred and twenty-five acres of land have been broken by the Government the past year. The total amount broken is 1,950 acres, 100 acres of which, being worthless, is not cultivated on that ground, and about 50 acres more which might be cultivated to advantage has not been worked the past season. This land was assigned to a portion of the *Delawares*, who were unable, on account of loss of stock by horse-thieves, to cultivate as much as was intended. I estimate 1,800 acres of land in cultivation, 1,700 of which is planted in corn. The yield will probably average 20 bushels to the acre, giving as the gross result 34,000 bushels of corn. Of other produce, such as melons, beans, pumpkins, potatoes, and garden-vegetables generally, the yield has been very satisfactory, and has been of great good in supplementing an insufficient issue of rations.

A small beginning has been made at stock-raising, and great expectations can doubtless be realized. The interest displayed by all is evidence of the feasibility of the idea of making stock-raisers of these people, and their past success with horses and ponies justifies the belief that they are particularly adapted to the business.

The school continued in session ten months, closing on Sixthmonth 30. Throughout the term the interest of the Indians was manifested by frequent visits and prompt attendance of the children, and there can be no doubt of the beneficial influence it is exerting, through the scholars, over their parents, visible in many ways.

Religious meetings have been held regularly each first-day, and frequently through the week, generally well attended by whites, both employés and residents, and Indians, frequently trying the capacity of the room to its utmost extent. A great interest has been manifested by many of the *Wichitas*, *Caddoes*, and *Delawares* in spiritual matters, fourteen having joined one denomination of Christians, and while it is not claimed they fully comprehend the full significance of the matter, they do understand the great fundamenal truths which are requisite to a profession.

During the year about 5,000 buffalo-robbers have been dressed and sold to the traders. These robes, with peltries, buckskins, &c., have produced about \$30,000.

Depredations by horse-thieves have been frequent and grievous. Many have lost their entire stock. A small detail of soldiers, placed here by the commanding officer of Fort Sils has had the effect to check this stealing to a great extent, and for over a month no theft have occurred. The continuance of the detail here temporarily is recommended.

While the crops will not be as large as the previous years, the season has on the whole been favorable, and the high waters of May and early June were not so damaging as last year to growing crops.

The supplies furnished the past year were, with but one or two exceptions, uniformly good, and the delivery of them by the contractor was prompt and satisfactory.

The saw-mill has rendered good service in sawing lumber and grinding corn, having sawed more than 100,000 feet of logs and ground over 2,000 bushels of corn. Lumber has been furnished for fifty-one houses erected during the year, besides the repairs to houses previously built. Other material has also been furnished, such as sash, window and door frames, nails, &c., which has kept all employes fully occupied.

Intemperance among the Indians has been very rare, not a single case of whisky-peddling having been reported to this office. This is due to the stand taken by prominent chiefs to arrest all peddlers.

The agency farm of forty acres has been planted mostly to corn, and will probably produce sufficient to forage the public animals during the coming winter.

During the past year 220 rods of board fence and 144 rods of rail fence have been made about the Government field and pastures. In addition to this, 175 rods of rail fence have been made for Indians who suffered a loss of the fences by accidental fires.

A log-way has been added to the saw-mill, with a view to having logs floated down to the mill. Experience has proven that this way has materially reduced the cost of logs to the Government, and has already fully paid for itself.

The most prominent need at present is a proper building for storage of provisions and annuity-goods. Attention was called to this matter in previous report, but no change for the better has occurred.

Much uneasiness is felt by the Indians on account of the reservation they now occupy not being assigned to them by treaty, and it is certainly desirable that this matter be soon settled definitely.

Some dissatisfaction has existed among some of the Indians, due to the inability of the Government to satisfy the desires of each individual; but it is confidently asserted that the condition of these Indians is far better than ever before.

For more minute information attention is respectfully invited to accompanying statistics, which have been made as carefully as circumstances would admit, considerable reluctance being found on the part of the Indians to give correct information in regard to their stock.

In conclusion, I desire to return my thanks to the Department for its promptness and liberality in meeting requisitions and wishes, and to the employes generally, who have in all matters exhibited a commendable spirit of energy and desire to further the objects aimed at. Nor should I forget to return thanks to that higher Ruler above, without whose favor all our efforts must have been in vain.

Respectfully submitted.

A. C. WILLIAMS,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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AGENCY OF THE SAC AND FOX INDIANS IN IOWA,  
*Toledo, August 21, 1877.*

SIR: In accordance with the instructions received from Indian Bureau, I have the honor to submit a report of the condition of the *Sac and Fox* Indians in Iowa for the year ending August 31, 1877.

The reservation of this tribe is located in Central Iowa, on the Iowa River, in Tama County, and embraces 692 acres of land, they having purchased since last report 273 acres adjoining, from their annuity.

The lands are more adapted to grazing than to agricultural pursuits. They are held in trust for the use and benefit of the tribe. They have about 130 acres of land under plow and 60 acres of land in tame grass, the balance being wild and wooded. Nearly all of the land is under fence. They plant most of their land to corn, but raise potatoes, beans, onions, squashes, and some tobacco. They will realize a good crop of everything planted this year.

The tribe numbers 341, there being 162 males and 179 females. There have been six births during the year and six deaths; a majority of the deaths being among the old people. The progress of this tribe has been slow in many respects; their lands are not adapted to farming, and they cannot find permanent employment at home for all and have to take their chances as unskilled laborers for work; hence they raise a great many ponies, now having



by estimate 650 on the reservation, from which they sell at all times, while the men depend on temporary employment, hunting, trapping, and the annuity received from the Government.

Their lands being held in common, under tribal relations, works to their decided disadvantage in the way of agriculture, as but small tracts are allowed to each head of a family. This should be done away with, and some means adopted to give each head of a family all the land necessary for the support of the family, and make them depend primarily upon this, and every other source of income secondary. Without habits of industry followed by suitable reward they cannot advance successfully, and this must with them be found in the soil. They have made some advancement in disposition to labor, besides their farming, having cut and properly cared for upward of 80 tons of timothy hay; and every male Indian not employed at home has gone out in the harvest-fields and earned what he could; many of them are skillful binders, and secure good wages.

Their personal property is estimated at \$15,000, consisting chiefly of ponies. The recent purchase of more land has proved very beneficial, the land being superior to that already owned by them; and now that their lands are nearly all fenced, but little trespassing has occurred.

They have a good school-house, but their prejudice against going to school is so strong that I have not been able to overcome it sufficiently to warrant the employment of a teacher in good faith with the Government, yet at times have improved opportunities and secured an irregular attendance through the farmer employed, and some of the young have learned to read and write. This prejudice exists largely with the old men of the tribe, and they govern the balance accordingly. I would recommend compulsory means to enforce attendance, as persuasion is of no effect, and they will not yield so long as they think they are not obliged to do so.

The farmer employed devotes his entire time to instructing them in agricultural pursuits, and labors with them, and manifests great care for the old and helpless, especially during winter.

Several of the Indians have bought lands away from the tribe, are conforming to the habits and customs of the whites, and doing well. The tribal relations of these Indians should be broken up, personal reliance for support of families enforced, and they would soon assume the proper relations of citizenship in a large degree. They are only held now by their modes of worship, the distribution of annuity, and their strong local attachments of place. Several have teams, and remain distant from the reservation at work, but return to participate in their annual feasts, or trapping expeditions; the same with a large number of young men.

They are beginning to understand thoroughly their obligations under the law and are peaceful, and have not been guilty of any misdemeanors, and have quietly submitted in numerous instances to petty impositions without redress. As a class they are honest, and are trusted by the merchants to the extent of their ability to pay. They deserve the sympathy and friendship of the whites around them, and taking into consideration their close proximity to several towns, the frequent visiting of their reservation by the low whites and the tramps of the country, they have sustained themselves well. They desire seclusion, and look upon any advancement in the way of education or division of the tribe as an encroachment, and zealously protest against it through their "headman." The young men are fast learning to speak the English language and are adopting civilized dress.

Situated as they are, on very poor land for farming, driven by necessity to resort to the modes most acceptable to them for support, their population beyond the returns of their lands, they have maintained an existence, and made considerable progress.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

THOMAS S. FREE,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY,  
Lawrence, Kans., September, 1877.

I submit herewith my second annual report, with those of the agents who report through this office.

The limits of this superintendency at the present time embrace eleven agencies, as follows:

Title of agency.	Tribes.	Agents.	Population.
1. Indians in Kansas.	Pottawatomies .....	} M. H. Newlin .....	990
	Kickapoos .....		
	Chippewas and Munsees .....		
2. Quapaw .....	Quapaws .....	} H. W. Jones .....	1, 269
	Peorias, Miamis, &c. ....		
	Ottawas .....		
	Wyandotts .....		
	Eastern Shawnees .....		
3. Union .....	Senecas .....	} S. W. Marston .....	54, 000
	Modocs .....		
	Cherokees .....		
	Creeks .....		
	Choctaws .....		
4. Osage .....	Chickasaws .....	} C. Beede .....	2, 691
5. Kaw .....	Seminole .....		
6. Pawnee .....	Great and Little Osages .....		
7. Sac and Fox .....	Kaws .....	C. Beede .....	424
	Pawnees .....	C. H. Searing .....	1, 521
8. Cheyenne and Arapahoe.	Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi .....	} L. Woodard .....	1, 383
	Absentee Shawnees .....		
	Mexican Kickapoos .....		
	Southern Cheyennes .....	} J. D. Miles .....	5, 002
	Southern Arapahoes .....		
9. Wichita .....	Apaches .....		
	Northern Cheyennes .....	} A. C. Williams .....	1, 295
	Wichitas .....		
10. Kiowa and Comanche.	Caddoes and affiliated bands .....		
	Kiowas .....	} J. M. Haworth .....	2, 978
	Comanches .....		
	Apaches .....		
11. Ponca .....	Poncas .....	E. A. Howard .....	681
Total .....	.....	.....	72, 234

The jurisdiction of the superintendency over the Union agency does not, however, extend to any affairs except such as may be specially assigned by the Department, or may be required by terms of treaties, so that practically the number of Indians under its oversight is about 18,000. A reference to the reports of the various agents will indicate that these Indians are in very different stages of progress toward civilization, according to the varying influences that have been brought to bear upon them. These reports are so full as to the condition of the several agencies that a reference to them *seriatim* seems unnecessary. They contain unmistakable evidences of advancement in the proper direction on the part of the Indians, as well as a more accurate perception on the part of the agents themselves of the most practical methods of effecting the improvement of those under their charge.

IT IS ESPECIALLY NOTICEABLE

that the boarding-schools are gradually taking on the condition of institutions for industrial training, and issues to the adult Indians of stock-cattle are well calculated to encourage them in a mode of subsisting themselves to which both they and their country seem well adapted. The experiments in this last direction have been on a small scale. The means at our command for the purpose have been small, and had it been otherwise it would not have been prudent to do more than to encourage and stimulate those Indians who would take good care of the stock which they received. I am sure, however, that very many of this class will succeed so well that others will be anxious to follow their example, and that a prudent persistence in this policy will prove ultimately economical to the Government by developing a desire for individual ownership of property, and a determination of each man to depend upon his own efforts instead of looking through his tribal organization to the Government for support. Moreover, so soon as an Indian takes an interest in raising his own cattle he begins to lose his inclination for hunting buffalo, and when he ceases to roam over the plains as a hunter he also dispenses with the larger part of that ruthlessness characterizing the roaming, raiding savage.

In several of the agencies there has been a decided progress in improvements of a per-

manent character, such as erection of houses, enlargement of farms, &c., and a favoring season has resulted in encouraging returns for almost all crops. Most of the new Indian houses have been built by themselves, with the exception of doors, windows, nails, and in some instances shingles, with the aid of agency employés for the finishing part of the work.

#### THE SCHOOLS

have been well sustained and the buildings in several agencies have been enlarged, and some new ones will soon be erected in others. It is believed that the arrangements are now such at most of the agencies, that the school-work of the coming year may be prosecuted with still greater success, provided the necessary funds are available.

The removal of the

#### PONCA INDIANS

from their reservation in Dakota to the northeastern part of the Indian Territory constitutes the most important epoch in the history of that tribe. So far as possible, the efforts of the Government should be directed to their early settlement upon individual allotments with inalienable possession. To this end the Quapaws should be compensated for their reservation and their title equitably extinguished.

The climate of the Indian Territory is so different from that of Dakota that it is not surprising there is a great deal of severe sickness among the Poncas. They were exposed on their march southward to a constant succession of wet, stormy weather, and reached their present location in midsummer, and have since been camped around the commissary in a malarial climate under very unfavorable hygienic conditions. I have great hope, however, that, with the care of Agent Howard and the agency physician, no unexpected fatality will occur, provided they are supplied with a sufficient amount of proper medicines, of the need of which due notice has been forwarded. As the removal of Indians is a very serious business in its effects upon them, I would suggest in future that ample preparation be made for their settlement and protection, as well as for their transit. A novel application of

#### INDIAN LABOR,

originating in the earnest recommendation of Agent Miles in his annual report of last year, has thus far succeeded very well, and with all the cost to the Government of the transportation for his agency is not likely to exceed the usual rates. It is very important that the employment of Indian labor in this way should again be sanctioned by Congress, and it is to be hoped that another year will find other agents following the example of Agent Miles. It was proposed for them to do so the present season, but their estimates of the cost in every case exceeded the usual rates.

#### THE QUALITY OF THE SUPPLIES

purchased for the Indians the past year has been in most cases unusually good. The article of beef in the winter and spring has been quite as poor as usual. The heavy snow, which fell late in December and covered the surface for weeks in some parts of the Territory, made the winter unusually hard upon cattle. In some cases, at the solicitation of the Indians, bacon was substituted for beef for a few months. Taking the year throughout, I think there has been less complaint than I ever knew for the same length of time of shortness of supplies at the several agencies.

In order, however, to prevent an exhaustion of the amounts allowed for the year, it was actually necessary that many of the Indians should go upon the hunt. This of course was undesirable in many respects, and against the general policy of the Government. Due care was taken, however, to apply to the military for a detail of troops, in charge of a proper officer, to accompany each hunting party. Through the courtesy of General Pope and the officers commanding at Forts Sill and Reno, these applications have always been responded to with readiness, and it is my belief that the precaution thus taken has been of very great service. The Indians have felt themselves to be under authorized supervision, even when upon the chase, and have doubtless been favorably affected thereby; while they have also to a considerable extent, though not entirely, been protected from the depredations of horse-thieves and the demoralization of the whisky traffic.

A simple calculation will show that the annual appropriations for subsistence are insufficient for the maintenance of the Indians in the southwestern part of the Territory. It is not probable, however, that Congress will increase the amount, and I am not sure that it would be wise to do so. If the Indians were kept at their agencies in close quarters and fed to the full, they would die at a rapid rate. The change of habits would be too sudden for safety. They will not all at once engage in industrial pursuits, and there is probably no

better plan than to use every available method of encouraging the industries of settled life, especially stock-raising, and in the mean time allow them, under proper safeguards, to eke out the Government appropriations by occasional hunts within the limits of their reservations. Beyond a provision, however, for their actual necessities, I think that hunting should be entirely discouraged.

#### NO GENERAL COUNCIL

of the Indians of the Territory has been held during the past year, as there was not a sufficient appropriation for the purpose.

In several of the agencies there are grievous complaints of demoralization by the

#### LIQUOR TRAFFIC,

and unless the former stringency of the law is restored, it is difficult to find a remedy.

#### THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

should also punish Indians for crimes against Indians.

#### NO INSTANCE

has occurred in this superintendency for a year past in which an Indian has killed a white person, or committed any depredations upon the property of white people; at least I have not been able to learn of any instance of the kind. Upon this point, however, I have no report or statistics from the five tribes composing the Union agency.

The labors of this office have been greatly increased in the past six months by the duty of making most of the

#### PURCHASES FOR THE SEVERAL AGENCIES,

as well as in several instances for agencies outside of the superintendency. I allude, of course, to such purchases as have heretofore been made by the agents themselves. I have made most of these upon certified vouchers, so that the purchase was immediately reported for examination and final audit before payment was made. It is very creditable to the Government that the payments in almost every case have been prompt and satisfactory to the parties furnishing the supplies. With the present arrangement for the prompt settlement of this class of vouchers, it seems to me a better way than to send money beforehand to be disbursed by the purchasing officer. In the first place, the Government has the matter in its complete control until the account is ascertained to be correct and just. If prices are unreasonable, or there is any other just ground for withholding payment, this can be done, and then, when the account is found correct and paid by a Treasury draft, that is the end of it. In the long run a great deal of labor is saved and the Government is as well protected as is possible.

As to whether the purchases shall be made by the agents or by the superintendent, it may be said properly that an agent usually knows better than any one else the precise kind and quality of articles needed for his agency, and it is difficult for him to define accurately in his estimates every article so that any one else can purchase it satisfactorily. I incline to the opinion, therefore, that it would be quite as well, if not better, for the agents to make their own purchases. With proper forethought, each agent might submit his estimate of supplies necessary for the fiscal year, and, after proper advertisement, contracts and purchases be made and so arranged that perishable articles should be furnished in such quantities and at such times as might be ordered by him. This would obviate the purchase at one delivery of such articles as need to be fresh, and agents would not need to come into the States more than once a year for purchases. Minor articles which could not be known to be necessary when the estimate was prepared could be purchased as heretofore, through the superintendent's office, under proper authority. The proper point for

#### THE LOCATION OF THIS OFFICE

has often been a matter of careful consideration. So long as the superintendent is a purchasing officer he should be near a good market, and in this respect the present location, with the active competition of Kansas City and Leavenworth, is a very eligible one, and, except Kansas City, there is scarcely a point in this general section of country from which the various agencies can be so quickly reached or supplied. In this respect it is preferable to any point within the Territory itself, there being no telegraphic communication in the Territory except on the line of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, which passes through the eastern part of the Territory, and not in the vicinity of any of the agencies except the Union, whose agent reports directly to Washington.

It is now pretty definitely settled that railroad communication with the northern bound-



ary of the Territory will soon be made not far from its intersection with the Arkansas River, and, in that event, such terminus presents to me very many favorable advantages as a location for the superintendent's office.

I am, very respectfully,

WM. NICHOLSON,  
*Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE OF AGENCY OF INDIANS IN KANSAS,  
*Rossville, September 1, 1877.*

SIR: In accordance with instructions from the Indian Office, under date of July 10, 1877, I herewith forward my fifth annual report of the condition of the Indian tribes in this agency.

The jurisdiction of the agency embraces the Indians located in the State of Kansas named and numbering on their reserves as follows, viz: *Prairie band of Pottawatomies*, 450; *Kickapoos*, 255, and *Chippewa and Christian Indians*, 61 persons. A number of the Pottawatomies, included in the enrollment of those Indians, made by Edward Wolcott, April 18, 1865, are residing in Wisconsin, and about 24 are associated with the Mexican Kickapoos, in the Indian Territory; very few members of the remaining tribes are absent from their reserves.

The reserve belonging to the Pottawatomies is located in Jackson County, Kansas, and contains 77,357.57 acres; that occupied by the Kickapoos lies in Brown County, Kansas, and contains 20,237.53 acres. Experienced agriculturists have estimated that about three-tenths of the area of these reserves is suitable for cultivation, and the remainder affords superior advantages for grazing purposes. The entire territory comprising these reserves is watered by numerous streams of living water; on the banks of these streams there is sufficient growing timber to furnish fire-wood for many years, and fencing, until the occupants of the soil have secured sufficient means to procure other material for that purpose.

The Pottawatomies have placed to their credit on the books of the Interior Department about \$600,000, yielding an interest of 5 per cent. per annum: a portion of this interest is paid to the Indians as an annuity; the remainder is expended for support of school, maintenance of shops, purchase of agricultural implements, and general improvements on their reserve. The Kickapoos have placed to their credit about \$225,000, producing a five per cent. interest, which is expended for purposes similar to those named in connection with the Pottawatomies. The Chippewa and Christian Indians are located near Ottawa, Kans., and hold their lands by certificate-title; they have about \$43,000 invested in bonds and securities, the interest of which is paid to them in money. These Indians have adopted the language and customs of the white race; they reside in comfortable dwellings, have finely-cultivated farms and orchards, and by their industry and business capacity obtain all the necessities and many of the luxuries of life. They desire to become citizens of the United States.

The Pottawatomies have been making valuable improvements on their reserve for several years; since my last annual report they have broken and inclosed about 240 acres of prairie. This breaking has generally been for the purpose of enlarging fields, and a portion of the additional fencing necessary to inclose them has been made of boards. The Indians obtained the boards by cutting saw-logs and hauling them to mill; several paid for their sawing.

Last April I issued to them a thousand fruit-trees. With some assistance and directions from my employés they planted them, and a recent examination of the trees proved them, with slight exceptions, to be thriving splendidly; I do not think that 40 have died.

They are improving their stock of horses and ponies, and their ambition to own and raise cattle is a proof that their former prejudices against them are nearly if not quite extinguished. Their hogs have been greatly increased in number and the stock very much improved.

Notwithstanding their advancement in these respects, and the development of a disposition to acquire property, until within the last year a class among them continued to cherish prejudices against certain civilized customs that in a great measure defeated the beneficial results arising from their more industrious habits. I refer particularly to their dislike to physicians, and their belief that to occupy a house such as white persons reside in would be a cause for continual sickness. These ideas have been fostered by men claiming a mysterious knowledge of Indian traditions, and by Indian doctors, who make their peculiar practice a source of honor and revenue. They are the class whose misrepresentation of the white race, for selfish purposes, has created the prejudice that exists in the Indian mind against civilization. Through the successful services of physicians in cases of severe illness, the Indian's pretended fear of their medicine and treatment has been superseded by applications from them for prescriptions and medical attendance.

I have continually urged upon this class, in council and in private conversation, that unless they built better houses they would decrease in number and fail to realize the real comforts and blessings which their labor under other circumstances would confer upon them,

without any apparent effect. In the spring I induced two Indians, who had hewed logs for houses, to haul and erect them, and furnished sufficient lumber to complete the houses. Since that time an entire change of opinion has transpired in reference to this subject. Fourteen similar houses have been finished, and several log-pens, partially finished, have been transformed into comfortable dwellings. I now have numerous applications for lumber, to build and repair houses, that I cannot furnish, having exhausted all the money at my command applicable for the purpose. It will be understood that previous to building and repairing these houses they occupied dwellings made of bark and some lumber, but generally with an open space in the top for smoke to escape, and really unfit for occupancy. They have now undoubtedly abandoned all desire or intention to occupy such places in the future.

The relinquishment of their prejudices on these and other subjects, and their cheerful confession of the superiority of knowledge and experience over crude ideas and routine plans, are vital points gained toward their thorough civilization. Their fields, with the exception of a few very wet ones, were planted early in the planting season. The crops have generally been well cultivated, and at this time give promise of a plentiful yield. They have paid more attention to raising potatoes and cultivating garden vegetables than usual, and seem to appreciate the advantages of having a variety of vegetable food. They have been engaged cutting and stacking hay for the past two weeks.

The increased amount of wagon and blacksmith work necessary to be done for these Indians has necessitated the building of a larger and more convenient shop for those purposes. The one now in course of erection is 20 by 40 feet in size, with a 12-foot room, solidly built of good lumber. It will be conveniently arranged, and will be sufficiently large for the requirements of the tribe for many years to come.

The Pottawatomies have \$93,924.72 temporarily invested for their benefit, which they desire to have permanently arranged for the support of a wagon-shop and purchase of agricultural implements and lumber. A number of communications have been forwarded to the Indian Office in relation to this subject without any effect. It is greatly to be hoped that legislation may be secured, during the coming session of Congress, that will authorize the employment of the annual interest thereon, with interest already accrued, for the promotion of the purposes I have mentioned.

The Kickapoos have comparatively large fields and moderately good log-houses. About one-half of these Indians are thrifty farmers and keep their farms, houses, and stock in good condition. The remainder are careless in these respects, and are disposed to continue in the old tracks of a previous generation. They have broken but little prairie and made but few improvements. A few are taking some interest in raising hogs and cattle, and all of them are endeavoring to improve and increase their stock of horses and ponies. They hold to property with tenacity, make expenditures carefully, and are economical in the use of the produce of their fields.

A portion of these Indians belong to the class to whom lands were allotted in severalty in accordance with the provisions of the treaty with the Kickapoos proclaimed May 28, 1863; they now reside on those allotments, but have not drawn their *pro rata* shares of the cash credits of the tribe. This treaty established a division of interest between the allottees and those who hold in common, that in their present relations is prejudicial to both parties. While the allottees have developed more individuality than those holding in common, and perhaps acquired more property in proportion to their number, I have not deemed them qualified for citizenship and have refused to recommend them for the exercise of the prerogatives of that position. Several of this class have lately made application to be received back on the reserve in common, and others seem to have abandoned the desire to receive head-money and become citizens. I think if an amicable arrangement to this effect could be made between the two parties at interest it would, perhaps, be wise to place parties making the request back into the tribe and have the lands allotted to them appraised and sold and the proceeds applied for the benefit of the tribe in common.

There are also 640 acres of land, reserved by the provisions of the aforesaid treaty of 1863, for a mill-site. This land is located outside of the limits of the reserve in common, and is of no practical benefit to the tribe. I believe that this land should be appraised and sold, and the proceeds applied for the promotion of the educational and agricultural interests of the tribe.

During the last two years considerable ill-feeling has existed between factions in this tribe in reference to the question of moving south. The larger and more industrious portion desire to remain, the restless and idle portion are anxious to remove, and urge as a reason therefor "their inability to cope with the white man." The opposing party retort by saying, "They never will be, if they move among wild Indians." Had it not been for this unfortunate controversy, and the ill-feeling engendered by it, I am satisfied that the tribe would have been in a far more prosperous condition than it is. Many practical and progressive Indians have been discouraged and deterred from making improvements, upon which they had determined, through fear that they would not be allowed to enjoy the benefit of them. The southern party, during the last three months, seem to have abandoned the discussion, and the members of the tribe are now getting along more pleasantly.

They suffered from the effects on the soil of an unusually heavy rain-fall during the planting season, and while they should have been cultivating their crops. The corn, potatoes,

and garden vegetables growing on a majority of their farms promise a fair yield, though some few fields, from the cause I have mentioned, are nearly barren of crop.

Until the close of the last fiscal year the Kickapoos had their wagon and blacksmith work done at a shop off of their reserve. Traveling to and from the shop consumed their time and brought them in contact with evil associations. To remedy these evils and economize expenses for such work, I have built, at a suitable location on their reserve, a shop sufficiently commodious for the requirements of the Indians, and employed a mechanic, who, in addition to the work to be done in the shop, is expected to assist the Indians in repairing their houses.

Since my last annual report the average attendance at the Pottawatomie industrial boarding-school has increased considerably. Several of the new scholars enrolled belong to families that have bitterly opposed education, and denounced those Indians who encouraged it as traitors to their race and the principles that should control it. The advantages of the school, however, have become so apparent, to even the most blind, that any public expression or demonstration against it is not likely ever to occur again. There is a farm of 63 acres belonging to this school, planted in corn, potatoes, and a great variety of garden vegetables. All of these are looking excellent, and promise nearly as great a yield as the soil is capable of producing. The farm is stocked with the necessary work-horses, 45 head of cattle, 50 hogs, and 300 fowls. All of these, with the exception of the work-horses and 5 head of cows, have been raised on the farm. The property belonging to this school and mission has been purchased with the annual interest of the Pottawatomie school-fund; the current expenses of the school are derived from the same source.

The attendance at the Kickapoo industrial boarding-school has been good during the year. There is a farm, containing 35 acres, attached to this school, planted in corn, potatoes, and vegetables. These crops are maturing finely, and will produce quite up to the average of the surrounding country. The farm is stocked with 3 mules, 16 head of cattle, and 25 hogs. A part of this stock and all other property connected with the mission and school has been purchased with the annual interest of a fund established by treaty with the Kickapoos for the support of school and encouragement of agricultural pursuits. The school is subsidized by funds derived from the same source. Considerable improvements in the way of stock-yards and additions to buildings have been made at both the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo missions during the past year.

The moral and religious cultivation of the pupils at these schools is sought to be accomplished by unremitting and conscientious teaching of these principles and by practical Christian example. Their studies in school are conducted on the same principles as white children are taught in the better class of district schools in the State of Kansas. They are generally diligent in their studies, and when they have learned to speak English I think learn as rapidly as white children do. The boys are taught to feed stock and work on the farm. They perform the work assigned to them cheerfully and well; indeed, some of them did quite as good work on the farm during the past season as could have been expected from adults. The girls are taught to cook, wash, sew, and to cut and make garments for themselves and male scholars. Many of the older pupils now realize the duties incumbent upon them in life, and are exerting a useful influence toward elevating their parents and friends.

The system of thorough farming by the use of improved farming implements on these school-farms has had a highly beneficial effect throughout the entire Pottawatomie and Kickapoo tribes. The success of those in charge of the farms in raising good crops has induced the Indians to follow their example and plow deeper and better, to plant earlier, to cultivate more thoroughly, and has entirely disabused their minds of prejudices against horse corn-planters and other improved agricultural implements. The adult Indians who visit the schools are circumspect in their behavior and as careful not to violate the rules and regulations established for their government as cultivated white persons could be.

The tribal government of these two tribes has been greatly weakened since my last report. But few general councils are held, and personal applications for assistance and advice have been substituted for demands made by the authorities of the tribe.

The religious and educational interests of the Chippewa and Christian Indians are under the supervision of the Moravian Church North. This church annually contributes about \$500 for the propagation of these principles. The resident missionary is a conscientious and faithful worker for the true interests of those under his spiritual charge.

Had it not been for the greater industry and improved moral principles of the Indians in this agency an increase of drunkenness might have been expected during the past year, as there is no law to punish persons for selling whisky to them. As I have before stated to the Department, I do not know of any greater good to be accomplished for the Indian race, here and everywhere in the United States, than the enactment of a law at the next session of Congress making it a criminal offense to sell intoxicating liquors to an Indian, the law to be applicable to an Indian guilty of the offense equally with a white man.

The timber on the reserves of these Indians, and other personal property, have been protected without resort to law, other than proving property and determining the amount due on horses and animals posted by whites in magistrates' courts. The Indians are now exercising a much stricter supervision over their stock than formerly, and considering that their



reserves are entirely surrounded by white settlers, difficulties in regard to strayed stock are of less frequent occurrence than might be expected.

I have been convinced by personal observation for some time that the system of holding land in common is very unfavorable for educating an Indian to personal independence. Though he may build and improve for a time, he must to some extent be subordinate to his tribal government, and this will operate against continued personal efforts in building, enlarging fields, planting orchards, or acquiring other property of an immovable nature, the permanent possession of which is uncertain, and may be disposed of contrary to the wishes of the owner without personal remuneration for the value thereof. The very fact of his enjoying some home comforts will render him suspicious of the uncertain tenure by which they are held, and make him irresolute in regard to prosecuting further improvements. As timber becomes scarce, and pastures contiguous to their improvements become worthless, contentions will originate that will mar the pleasant relations that existed between them when a wigwam and a patch sufficed for their wants. I believe that to obviate these difficulties, to break down the traditional rule of Indian government, and to aid the Indian in achieving mental independence, each Indian should receive an allotment of a subdivision of land, and should hold the same by certificate-title. They can then feel secure in the possession of their homes, can protect the timber belonging to their claims from either white or Indian depredators, and will be invested with a feeling of pride and contentment that will incite them to greater energy in cultivating the soil and raising cattle. I respectfully invite an earnest consideration of this subject by the Department.

I consider the religious condition of the Indians in this agency greatly improved. There are evidences that the principles of Christianity that have been taught have found a lodgment in the hearts of some, and effected at least a modification of their traditional views on the subject of religion. There is another class, upon whom example, argument, or entreaty has no effect, so firmly are they wedded to the belief of their fathers; and yet another class, who have accepted the consolations of revealed religion, who look upon the promises of our Redeemer as a pillar of strength in this world and a source of eternal joy in the life hereafter.

Herewith forwarded find statistical reports for the tribes in this agency.

Respectfully,

M. H. NEWLIN,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MACKINAW AGENCY,  
*Ypsilanti, Mich., August 23, 1877.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report. The statistics given with it will give a view of the general condition of the people in this agency.

No important change has occurred since my last report to disturb the peaceful relations of the Indians of this agency toward the Government or its people; and I am free to assert that, so far as peaceful citizenship is concerned, there are no people of whatever nationality among our citizens who are more peaceful and law-abiding than the Indians of this agency. But for the intermeddling interference of bad white men and their infernal whisky, we might reasonably hope for them a peaceful if not a happy future.

I cannot but regard the opening of their reservations to occupation and settlement by white men, and permitting them to sell their lands, as a serious mistake, for reasons which I shall give hereafter. While they have adopted the dress and mode of living of that practiced by their civilized neighbors, yet they, like people of all nationalities, have a strong love of social intercourse with their own people; and it is only under such circumstances that they seem to act without restraint and enjoy themselves. Being naturally of a proud and haughty disposition, and fully aware they cannot speak our language with correctness or propriety, they almost invariably decline to speak it at all, lest they may become subject of ridicule for their blunders. The taking of lands in severalty would have been well for them if an inflexible rule had been insisted upon that they should not alienate them except in cases of inability to make them available, on account of sickness or other permanent disability to cultivate, and then only by permission of the agent in charge, and approval of his recommendation by the Department; and, if so sold, the avails to be used only for the benefit of the patentee, or his or her rightful heirs or representatives.

The Indians do not naturally take to the cultivation of the soil for a livelihood: their early life and training was in an entirely different occupation; and while accustomed to endure great hardships and fatigue incident to the life of a hunter or fisherman, they were not accustomed to apply themselves to that daily toil necessary in clearing and cultivating their lands, from which they would not realize immediate results: and while many of them are good men to work for others, they do not seem to have the energy or inclination to work for themselves; therefore their farm improvements are small and slow. The principal part of their settlements are in the immediate vicinity of the lakes, which abound in fish, from which they derive a very large proportion of their subsistence.

Notwithstanding all these drawbacks and obstacles, I am enabled to report a decided



improvement the past year; especially among those to whom agricultural implements and seeds were distributed, to assist them in their endeavors to become self-supporting and independent.

The Indians designated as the *Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River*, whose principal reservation was in Isabella County, with the exception of only about 600, have left and gone back to the neighborhood of their original homes and hunting-grounds, where they can live near the "Great Waters" and fish. Having sold the land given them by the Government, each band has purchased, near the homes of their fathers, (as their limited means would warrant,) a small tract, where a small garden produces the vegetables in their season, and they can stroll away and pick berries, make baskets or sugar, in its season, and fish, thus eking out an existence which, if they could not have disposed of their lands, might in time have afforded a comfortable home and support. Since the treaty of 1855, money enough has been paid out for these people, if expended as it should and might have been, to have assured and secured their independence and comfort; and while so many have frittered away the lands that were given them, there are many who are working manfully to live, and successfully, upon their farms. The estimated productions upon this reservation this year are: 3,500 bushels of wheat, 5,400 bushels of corn, 2,500 bushels of oats, 3,000 bushels of potatoes, 150 bushels of beans, 60 bushels of onions, 150 bushels of melons, 300 bushels of turnips, 200 tons of hay.

The *Ottawas and Chippewas* are by far the most numerous, and, I think, are the most civilized, from the fact that for more than two hundred years they have had intimate relations with the French, who were the discoverers and early settlers of their country. They have married and intermarried to such an extent that it is really difficult to tell, when you meet an Indian in appearance, whether he is an Ottawa, Chippewa, or a Frenchman; their language is neither the one nor the other, but a mixture of all these. Their religion, too, partakes largely of that planted by the Jesuits Marquette and Cadillac. There are churches of this faith at Mackinaw, Point Saint Ignace, Sault Sainte Marie, La Crosse, Little Traverse, Middle Village, and Old Mission on Traverse Bay. They are a quiet people and would remain so, but adhere to the habit against which Cadillac remonstrated with the French commandant, of teaching them to drink brandy. He told them there was "only one alternative, French brandy and the true faith, or West India rum and English heresy." Cadillac's scruples seem to have been overcome, and "the true faith" and whisky are to-day the most prominent object of devotion with these people. At one or two points the Methodist Episcopal Church have maintained successful missions, but a large proportion are Roman Catholics. They now number, as near as I can ascertain, something over 6,000. They are scattered along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan and Traverse Bay, from Grand River, and on the islands in the lake; at Point Saint Ignace, Mackinaw, along the straits, on the north shore of Lake Huron, and all the length of the Sault Sainte Marie River, and the southeastern shore of Lake Superior to White Fish Point, embracing the most important fisheries of all the great lakes, a line of nearly 300 miles of coast, and from this industry they derive a large proportion of their support, and by their labor a large proportion of the catch of white-fish and trout (for which this region is celebrated) is secured. Besides, they furnish no inconsiderable amount of the large shipments of wood and hemlock bark shipped from the ports within the distance above named.

This tribe had, by a treaty in 1855, several reservations set apart for them in the counties of Oceana, Mason, Antrim, Charlevoix, Emmett, Mackinaw, Chippewa, and on some of the islands in Lake Michigan, upon which they were allowed to make selections of 80 acres, or all who had arrived at their majority, which nearly all did who were of sufficient age; and many went to work in good faith to make farms and homes. In 1872, Congress, in my opinion, committed a great error, so far as the peace and well-being of these people were concerned, by opening the remaining unoccupied lands of these reservations for homestead selection to all persons, giving, however, the Indians six months' privilege to make, if they chose, selections under the law in like manner as the whites. This was, however, attended with a payment of \$14 for office-fees, and generally as much more to defray expenses of a journey to and from the land-office, and many did not possess the requisite sum in cash, and could not therefore obtain any land, while others, who had the means, obtained certificates; but as neither a white man nor Indian can sit down in a forest and live the first year, neither are very apt to comply strictly with the letter if they do with the meaning of the law. The Indians in particular knew no way but to fish for a livelihood; indeed, the very existence of their families as well as themselves required they should do so or starve. Their absence on this account from their homesteads was made the occasion to advertise their homesteads as abandoned. Generally this has been done by persons who want it as a matter of speculation, and the complainants are given the preference by the officers at the land-offices, either to locate themselves, or for such persons to do so as they designate. These annoyances have been encouraged and tolerated to such an extent that the Indians become discouraged and think their labor will all be lost, their improvements and land taken from them, as they have been in numerous cases. They do not work with that energy they otherwise would. I have by this explanation endeavored to show wherein I regarded the congressional enactment as of a character detrimental to the best interests of the Indians, and a serious obstacle to their becoming agriculturists or self-supporting by this means. They are a race entirely dissimilar

to our own, and must be treated with reference to an improved condition of their race rather than by absorption in the general body-politic, which is but another name for annihilation.

The Ottawa and Chippewa Indians are naturally honest, and scrupulously conscientious in keeping their word, and expect the same scrupulous exactness in the fulfillment of all engagements made to them, especially by the Government. The cause of education among these tribes has since the discontinuance of the schools very much declined, and very few of the children are receiving any instruction; and, as a consequence, are growing up in ignorance, and consequently in vice. A majority of the parents never having known the advantages of an education themselves, do not feel the importance of an education for their children, and could not, if they would, confer this blessing upon them, for the reason that they have not the means. If the money appropriated for this object by the last treaty had been invested properly, and the interest used as a permanent annuity for the support of schools for them, an inestimable boon might have thereby been conferred upon them.

The *Chippewas of Lake Superior* are about 1,200 in number; perhaps, in all, may reach 1,500, mostly living on either side of Keweenaw Bay, and known as the L'Anse and Vieux de Sert bands. A portion live in the vicinity of Ontonagon, others on the Menomonee River and other points in what is known as the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Like the other tribes before named, these have fully adopted the dress and mode of living of the white population, most of them having comfortable log or block houses. Yet they live mostly by fishing, hunting, and trapping, from which they realize the principal support for themselves and families. With the exception of the gardens around their houses, they have not generally made much improvement upon their farms. The land in this vicinity is not well adapted to the growth of cereals, although potatoes of excellent quality are grown, as are also, grass, pease, and oats.

The educational interests of these people are in as good condition as any other portion of the agency, perhaps better. The people are nearly equally divided between the Roman Catholic and Methodist Churches, known respectively as the Baraga (Catholic) and L'Anse (Methodist Episcopal) Missions; the latter under charge, without pay, of Peter Marksman, an educated Indian; the former under charge of a Belgian Catholic priest, who has been here many years, and I think, from what opportunities I have had for observation, the Indians are better for his labors. But I cannot forbear remarking the contrast between the two communities of the same tribe, separated only by the bay three or four miles wide. The latter are generally seen idling about much of the time, often drunk when they can get whisky, and generally slovenly in their dress and appearance; on the other hand, those under the teaching of Mr. Marksman appear tidily dressed; rarely one of them indulges in intoxicating drinks; most of them are industrious, and in their houses are many articles of comfort, such as cooking-stoves, chairs, and bedsteads; some of them parlor-organs, and sewing-machines, pictures, and other evidences of taste and refinement. Their productions consist mostly in the following articles—this, of course, besides the amount consumed—as I obtained from the most authentic sources:

	Estimated value.	Quantity.
Maple sugar.....	8 cents.	10,000 pounds.
Wood cut and sold.....	\$2	2,500 cords.
Berries sold.....	\$2	500 bushels.
White fish and trout.....	\$4	1,500 half-barrels.
Value of furs sold.....		2,500 dollars.
Potatoes.....	75 cents.	2,500 bushels.

Also a variety of other vegetables and many tons of hay.

The *Pottawatomics of Huron* are the remnant of the once great and powerful tribe who wielded a century ago no mean influence in the councils of the nations who then held sway in the Northwest. They are the possessors of 120 acres of perhaps the least valuable land to be found in Calhoun County, consisting of marshes and sand-knolls, through which the Nottawasipe River wends its way. Upon this are living this little band, consisting at last pay-day of fifty-four persons, old and young, who eke out an existence by fishing and trapping along the river and its marshy banks, making baskets, and an occasional day's labor for the farmers in the neighborhood. They are wretchedly poor. The annuity of \$400 from the Government which they receive helps to bridge over the chasm between the seasons, as it is usually paid about the time that winter reminds them most keenly of their needy condition, when it is most likely to afford them the greatest benefit. They have neither school nor church; their school-house was burned some years since, and they are too poor to build another. They wish me to present their case to the Great Father at Washington, hoping that they may receive from his munificent hand some help, as they insist the Government still owes them a large amount on account of lands purchased by what they call Governor Porter's treaty. They seem to be fast dwindling away; a few years, at the farthest, and history alone will tell of their part in the councils and wars of the Indians of Michigan.

In conclusion, I would say the Indians of this agency are in as prosperous a condition as the circumstances surrounding their several situations will admit of. The rules of the land-offices in their case need revision; great leniency should be shown them, and no inducement be held out by any recognized claim to be established by any complainant as to their non-

compliance with the rules of the Department in regard to homesteads. As they are in capacity only to be regarded as children, the Government should exercise a proper parental guardianship, protecting their rights when unjustly infringed upon, making laws to punish the selling or giving them alcoholic drinks by the severest penalties of both fine and imprisonment, and fostering education among them; and I think the day is not distant when we might hope to see them an intelligent and industrious, as they are now a peaceful, portion of the people of this great commonwealth.

In my last report I suggested that the practice which had been heretofore adopted of giving each Indian \$5 per acre who cleared and raised a crop upon five acres of new land be continued. I have had several applications for payment of these bounties, but of course I could not pay them, as I had no funds at my command which, without express instructions, I could use for such purposes. This is one case where the Indians feel the promise of the agent has not been made good; of course it was not my promise, yet they regard all agents as speaking for the Great Father. There are other matters which might be of interest here, but I have already spun this out longer than I intended. I will reserve them for special reports, so that they may receive such attention as whatever of importance they may have may demand.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. LEE,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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UNITED STATES CHIPPEWA AGENCY,  
*Leech Lake, Minn., August 30, 1877.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my second annual report of the general condition of this agency.

By census of last year the *Pillager Indians* number about 1,500, of whom 750 are on the Leech Lake reservation, 500 on that at Winnebagoishish, and 250 on that at Cass Lake. The former is situated about 25 miles northeast and the latter 25 miles northwest of Leech Lake. It should be observed that these are all Pillagers. The term "Pillager and Lake Winnebagoishish funds," continually used at Washington, implies a misunderstanding of the facts.

Reports in years past speak of the Pillagers as "restive, turbulent, and difficult to manage." This is doubtless true of a portion of them, while it is also true that the largest portion are quiet and loyal, never disposed to make trouble. On this point the testimony of our teacher, Rev. S. G. Wright, who for almost thirty years has labored in this country as a missionary, is, that while it is true that troubles have often occurred among this people, he scarce ever knew a case which could not be traced to the influence of some unprincipled half-breed, or some wicked white man on the frontier who planned to create a disturbance to secure some selfish end. If the law providing that all white men and mixed bloods living on a reservation, who exert an immoral influence, may be ejected from it, should be enforced, and also the law prohibiting all private parleying and business transactions by white men with Indians be rigidly enforced, then troubles and disturbances would cease. He states that no year since his acquaintance with this people has passed during which reports have not been put in circulation by these characters directly tending to arouse a spirit of revolt, and war on the agent and the Government. For the past year quiet has prevailed beyond any previous year since 1855. During the past few weeks a turbulent-toned Indian of this place returned from a visit to a neighboring reservation with his head full of false, mischievous statements, which he industriously circulated among the people. But his effort to create a disturbance was put down by the Indians themselves.

We are sure that the great majority of the people who come under the influence of the agency are beginning to understand and appreciate a Christian agency, and are learning to respect it as such. A much larger number of the men have taken hold of the hoe and assisted their women in cultivating the ground than at any time past. Many are asking for coats and pants instead of blankets and leggings.

Most of the good-land crops are promising; the rain-fall has, however, been surprisingly distributed. At Cass Lake it has been so excessive as to be damaging to crops, while gardens at Winnebagoishish and portions about Leech Lake have suffered from drought. Grass-hoppers have never been troublesome here. The estimate of potatoes raised by Indians this year is 3,000 bushels, and of corn 2,500 bushels. The yield of both would have been larger had the rains been more timely.

The material prosperity is not as good as last year in several respects. The season for sugar-making was very unpropitious, last year's product by them having been 50,000 pounds, while this year it is scarcely more than 10,000 pounds. The bountiful supply of blueberries gathered last year, by sale, brought them \$1,000 of valuable supplies. This year, extended wood-fires destroyed nearly all of this wholesome and valuable fruit. Lastly,



their harvest of wild rice is very meager in most localities; probably on the whole not half a crop will be gathered. In the largest rice-growing sections, high water has either drawn the roots of the plant quite out of their bed, or the head of the plant is so little above the water that, by their method of harvesting, the crop cannot be gathered, but must fall into the water and be lost. A falling off of 15,000 or 20,000 pounds in their wild rice is a serious loss, in addition to the items above named. These are acts of Providence, and in no case the result of present shiftlessness of the Indians.

One fact in the history of the year may be mentioned here. All annuity payments must have been distressingly late, owing to such tardy action by Congress. Our payment did not occur till December 2, and then the goods payment was only about two-thirds the usual amount. Here was a chance to test the loyalty of these Indians, whose reputation in all the years gone by has been so bad. I confess that I entered upon the work with no little misgiving. We had determined to make the payment without the presence of the military; a thing done but twice before in all the history of the Pillagers. No more need be said to make it evident, if the people bore themselves patiently under such circumstances, that it would be greatly to their credit. To their praise be it said that they did behave admirably, "accepting the situation" not only, but at our suggestion a sort of Indian jury was called. The chiefs selected six of their most candid men, of true moral courage. Questions of claims and disputes between Indians were, by the agent, referred to them for adjudication. It did one good to see the fairness and promptness with which they did their work. All witnessing it were impressed that it was a valuable step in the direction of self-government.

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

Last spring our saw-mill was finished, and to it was attached a portable grist-mill for corn. About 9,000 feet of lumber have been sawed. With this the agency buildings have been repaired in part, a new blacksmith-shop built, and also a large addition to our barn. Besides this, 160 rods of valuable permanent fence have been built, and more than this amount of fence of a less substantial character. The balance of the lumber is being rapidly used up by the Indians in erecting small dwellings, the work of which they perform almost entirely themselves. Fifteen such houses will be built this year. The quantity of corn brought for grinding, even as late as June, no less surprised than gratified me. Their happy faces abundantly showed their appreciation of these greatly-needed improvements. Had not our steamboat utterly failed, we intended to have carried the grist-mill around to different localities, as the most effective stimulus to corn-planting.

#### EDUCATION.

The boarding and industrial school has been maintained during the year with good success, having been in session over ten months. The average attendance has been 25, of which 16 have been regular members of the school-family, boarded and clothed entirely, while others have been assisted more or less. With the reduced fund for educational purposes only a limited number can be entirely provided for, but great pains are taken with those who are in the school-family to train them to good habits in all regards. Just upon the expiration of the treaty providing a blacksmith, a carpenter, and a physician, for Congress to have taken from us \$500 of our regular treaty school-fund is to us almost unaccountable. It weakens our power for good in a most vital point. Christian educational work is surely worth maintaining, if anything can be. I make a most strenuous plea for our treaty rights.

Our steady purpose is to raise up substantial Christian citizens. The success of this effort, with the faithful preaching of the Gospel by the teacher, in the language of the people, is seen in the marked change in the moral and religious tone of those gathered about the agency. During the past year a Union church has been organized, which numbers 20 natives, the agent and wife and all employes having also joined it. Drunkenness has nearly disappeared from the reservation.

The Indians on the two reservations nearest the agency have done far more for their own improvement without Government assistance than those at Leech Lake. They are a quiet people, strongly desirous of having schools established for their children. There are probably few more promising unoccupied fields among Indians anywhere. They are on good land.

#### WHITE OAK POINT MISSISSIPPI CHIPPEWAS.

Of these bands, numbering last year 750, little can be said. Their annuity in goods expired last year. Their reservation, 20 miles up the Mississippi from Pokegoma Falls, is small and of little value to them, under the circumstances, except for hay-making. They have only a single working-team, and, scattered, as they are, from Grand Rapids down to the Northern Pacific Railroad, this can be worth very little to them in farming. It will be remembered that these sixteen bands are the remnant of the Mississippis, formerly located at Sandy Lake and Pokegoma, who did not consent to be removed to White Earth, or, becoming dissatisfied there, have straggled back to their old quarters. Manifestly, if the Govern-



ment is to appropriate money for the removal of any Indians to White Earth, or near there, these Mississippi should receive first attention of all under my charge. Whisky and the contaminating influence of vicious whites are doing fearful work among them.

#### SANITARY.

Of the Pillagers, under this head it should be said, while we have no regular physician, we need and should have one.\* Repeatedly during the past year the lives of employés have been in great peril. For the Indians, Teacher Wright has kindly taken on him the burden of acting physician, dispensing such medicines as a non-professional employé can. For this service and their medical supplies the Indians show more gratitude than for almost anything else. It is worthy of remark that their "medicine men," with their "pow-wows" and "juggleries," are fast losing their hold upon the people. Their old men complain that no young men are in training to perpetuate this form of superstitious heathenism—for such it really is. Outsiders little realize the bondage in which the masses have been held through this feature of their religion.

The general health of the people has been better than last year. Small-pox, to which we were exposed, we have been mercifully saved from. The vaccine virus is all that the Government has been taxed for. The labor and trouble of its use has been done within ourselves, either by the acting physician or the Government interpreter.

#### THE STEAMBOAT

has been a standing item in agency reports for several years past. Our poor old craft has finally given out entirely. Our hay is, in consequence, to-day stacked, some of it, 25 miles away from the agency. To at all meet our wants a steamboat should be built this very fall. When the lake is open we can only reach the houses of the Indians with our teams to plow, or take lumber to assist them in building, by the use of the boat. We must have it, or not do half what we might and ought to do for them.

In conclusion I may be allowed to say, it is the dictate of sound sense to effect the removal of the Pillagers and settle them on good farming-lands as soon as this can wisely be done. But the experiments hitherto made seem to prove that a wholesale transfer of so numerous a people, where they are still within easy reach of their favorite haunts, is practically not a success. An honest effort to prepare their minds for such a removal has been my constant aim. The destruction of crops on these better lands by grasshoppers for two years past has quite disinclined them toward such a removal, since at this agency they have not been troubled in this way.

The attention of the Government has heretofore been urged to the just claim of the Pillagers to have some good lands cleared and broken for them here. By treaty of 1855 the Government stipulated that 200 acres of new land should be thus made ready for them. It is a well-known fact that a gross fraud was practiced on them. Not more than half of what was stipulated was cleared and broken. To make up the 200 acres, old, worn-out lands were measured in. Now, if Congress would make an appropriation such as in equity is due them for unfulfilled stipulation of treaty of 1855, say \$2,000, this would open up for cultivation new rich land. They could then abandon their worn-out gardens and hopefully set about farming in earnest. This should by all means be done. It would not interfere with nor essentially delay their ultimate removal and settlement on the lands adjoining White Earth reservation on the north, selected by my predecessor, and which some time ago, with this in view, I requested might be withdrawn from market.

Inasmuch as I am credibly informed that one of our visionary Indians, with the evident intent to make himself a great man, gravely told some prominent public men at White Earth recently that there were 50 families here ready and desirous to be removed to that reservation, it is my duty to say that a more foolish and baseless story could hardly have been told. I really do not know a single family thus disposed. But with generous appropriations and an earnest effort some could be induced to go, and their success would be a strong incentive to others. I will not say half that might and perhaps ought to be said, lest I should be suspected of not being, after all, in sympathy with the scheme of removal.

#### RECAPITULATION.

On the score of debt, we ask of Congress \$2,000 for clearing and breaking land and for "general agricultural purposes." We ask \$1,000 for an agency physician; we ask \$700 for a new steamboat, using old machinery; we ask \$300 to get logs to stock our saw-mill; and lastly, in the name of all that is good, we ask the restoration of the \$500 taken out of our fund for educational purposes; and that all may be available for current fiscal year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY J. KING,  
*United States Special Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

\* Dr. A. Barnard, of valuable experience and service among this people, was with us a little while last year, but funds would not allow his continuance.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,  
*Red Lake, Minn., August 25, 1877.*

SIR: I herewith submit my fifth annual report of the affairs at this agency.

LOCATION AND POPULATION.

This reservation is about 95 miles wide by 115 long, having for its northern boundary Rainy Lake River and Lake of the Woods; its only shipping-point being Detroit on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 100 miles south.

The population at last enrollment was 1,191, besides about 18 whites belonging to the families of the employés.

AGRICULTURE.

This reservation contains about 3,200,000 acres, of which 1,000,000 are tillable, the remaining portion being grazing, wooded, and worthless. The timber is pine with considerable bodies of hard wood. From this hard wood the Indians obtain their sugar; the soil likewise is of a superior quality wherever the hard wood grows.

The crops which were reported one year ago were of decided utility, not only here but to several other and distant points and agencies, especially at White Earth, where, owing to loss of crop, our hardy and really excellent quality of corn was of the greatest benefit, both for food and for seed. In that respect this agency is peculiarly favored; a failure of crops was never known here. The crops raised by the Indians are about as follows: Corn, owing to an extremely unfavorable season, only 5,000 bushels; wheat, 175 bushels; potatoes, 2,500 bushels; other vegetables, 450 bushels; hay, 250 tons; maple-sugar, 40,000 pounds; berries, 300 bushels. They have caught 650 barrels of fish, \$6,600 worth of furs, and woven 750 yards of rush matting.

EDUCATION.

I am happy to be able to report so good a degree of progress in this important field of work. Owing to the enlightened and philanthropic views entertained by the Indian Department, and the assistance rendered by it, I was enabled to keep in operation for six months in the last year a *boarding-school*, at least in part. Some ten girls were taken into the boarding-house, where they were quickly changed from dirty, ragged little savages, uncouth, wild, and verminous, to clean, neatly-clad young misses, free from vermin, attending diligently to their studies and recitations in the school-room, and just as diligently and neatly doing housework, and knitting or sewing. The change was indeed wonderful. Unable to board and keep the boys, as yet, they were given a dinner each day they attended school.

I deem myself fortunate in having secured the services of Miss Mary C. Warren as teacher. She has had several years' experience in such schools, and is master of both languages, which gives her very decided advantages for the position she fills. The results have been very gratifying under the circumstances, and when the new boarding-house is opened—of which more particular mention will be made under the head of "progress"—all the signs indicate a full and successful school.

MORALITY.

There is little to say under this head, no great change being perceptible during the year. While the Indians are far from perfection; are addicted to polygamy, licentiousness, gambling, loafing, and some pilfering, yet they are superior to many white settlements in this—here there is no burglary, highway-robbery, murder, riots, or strikes. They are much more peaceable, having very little quarreling, being very kind to the sick, and fond of their children.

MISSIONARY WORK.

This continued as last year, under the care of Rev. F. Spees, until last January, when by mutual agreement between the American Missionary Association and the Protestant Episcopal Mission, the former society withdrew, relinquishing the field to the latter; whereupon Mr. Spees left, and his place was taken by two young Indian clergymen, Revs. F. Smith and Samuel Madison, who continue to labor here, although the latter is quite low with pulmonary disease, which has confined him to the house for two months past. The work consists in a combined Chippewa and English service, and Sabbath-school, besides one or more evening services during the week. Also a general visitation and instruction in religious matters at their homes. Since the change mentioned above there have been of Indians baptized 13, and 8 confirmed. Others are expecting to receive baptism soon. That tried friend of the Indian, Bishop Whipple, visited this agency recently, and expects to build here next season a church and parsonage. The Mission have already expended here this year about \$1,000, in the way of clothing, seed, hoes, and salaries of missionaries. With few exceptions the Indians desire the missionary work to go forward.

CIVILIZATION AND PROGRESS.

Among evidences of progress here may be mentioned the increasing willingness on the part of the chiefs, braves, and others to engage in manual labor, which is traditionally

degrading to a man. Nearly all seem anxious to get employment, and will work well for prompt pay, but, living "from hand to mouth," they dare not do much for themselves in the way of clearing up and cultivating new land and wait for their wages till a crop is raised. This is one of the most serious obstacles to rapid progress. About three-fourths of them wear citizens' dress, and all would if they had the means. They desire stock and are getting a moderate amount. They now have about 150 ponies, 22 swine, and 20 head of cattle. They have cleared up considerable land, about 50 acres of new land having been broken for them by Government teams this season.

During the winter the miller, with his help, cut and skidded over 100,000 feet of logs near our former lumber-camp, when, owing to a total lack of snow suitable for moving logs, he went some ten miles up Mud Creek—large enough to drive logs down—and cut 150,000 feet of logs, expecting to drive them down to the lake as soon as the ice left, but owing to said lack of snow there was a resultant lack of water, and it was not until heavy rains in May and June that the logs could be driven to the lake and boomed at our dock. Even then a furious storm broke the boom and scattered the logs. All these unlooked-for and unusual events made our lumber much more expensive than in former years.

But persistent, well-directed efforts will ultimately win; so, after meeting all these difficulties, I am happy to report the completion in good condition of a boarding-house to accommodate the pupils of our school. It is 28 by 38 feet, two stories high, the upper floor designed for a dormitory for the boys; a wing, 24 by 32 feet, one story high, with a good drying-room for clothes on upper floor; a good cellar. The house is well plastered and has one coat of paint. This building is capable of accommodating 20 pupils—10 of each sex—quite comfortably, and 30 if deemed advisable. In this school the boys will be taught not only how to read, write, and cipher, but to labor at the different kinds of farm and shop work; where the girls will be taught culinary and household work in addition to their books, thus earning a portion of their living. In this way we shall be achieving a grand beginning in the way of civilizing and raising to the plane of self-support this interesting people. We may not hope to wholly civilize the elder portion, who will soon pass off the stage of action, but we may do much toward reclaiming the young, who will in a few years constitute the ruling element. I apprehend that this is one of the most progressive and important achievements gained since the treaty was made.

A neat, small frame house has been nearly completed for the farmer, and a similar one for the carpenter. The Indians have built about 640 rods of fairly good fence to protect their crops, thus indirectly fostering their individuality in relation to their homes. Several new houses are in process of building by the Indians.

During the year there have been sawed 117,000 feet of lumber, 53,000 shingles, 36,000 feet boards planed, and 8,000 feet jointed. There have been ground 2,400 bushels of corn and 34 bushels of wheat. The mill is now in active operation, cutting out lumber for the use of the Indians.

There have been plowed 400 acres of old ground, and 50 acres of new ground broken for the Indians.

#### AGENCY BUILDINGS.

There are the following good, comfortable, substantial frame buildings: five dwelling-houses, two schools, one school-house, one boarding-house; one water-power saw and grist mill, supplied with planer, matcher, edger, and circular-saws; one warehouse, one office, one blacksmith's shop and one carpenter's shop, one horse-barn, one common barn, one granary, and one wagon-shed.

#### SANITARY.

From the report of Dr. C. P. Allen I glean the following items: Number of cases treated during the year 1,397, with 8 deaths. This does not include putting up such medicines as may be called for. Superstition and clamors of the old medicine-men, whose incomes are threatened, constitute a serious obstacle to the universal use of white man's medication. The physician encounters another almost insurmountable obstacle to the success to which he aspires in the way of interference with his treatment by some old person who opposes his plan, preferring at the least a slight admixture of Indian remedies with his. The diseases are largely scrofulous, syphilitic, cutaneous, rheumatic, and pulmonary. Their habits tend to propagate such diseases. Much of the time their diet is unfit to sustain health. All patients desiring or needing it are visited at their homes. The physician is called in all emergencies, and in severe cases of sickness to at least give an opinion as to the gravity of the disease even where they do not use his medicine. A hospital, in which serious and chronic cases could be under the eye of the physician, where suitable diet and sanitary conditions could be had, would be of great benefit to this people.

#### SUGGESTIONS.

Much of the land here will produce good wheat in fair quantities, as has been fully demonstrated, and one of the fondest hopes the Indian cherishes is for flour to eat; and what we now most urgently need, after getting into successful operation the boarding-school, is a



flouring-mill, in connection with our present mill, to convert the Indians' wheat into good white flour. Such a mill could be procured at comparatively little expense, and would be a powerful incentive to work. The Indian knows he can raise wheat here; now, if he could carry a sack of that wheat to mill and get it made into nice flour he would feel quite willing to work to clear up more land to have more good healthy food. At present much of the time his food is of too poor a quality to impart much strength, hence a natural distaste for labor on account of weakness. More teams are also needed to enable them to work their little farms. While at several agencies large appropriations have been made for purchase of teams, to place them on a good footing for carrying on farm-work, not a dollar has been appropriated to this people for such purpose outside of the amount of treaty stipulations. I would respectfully solicit attention to this matter.

I would again urge the establishment of some competent legal authority to take cognizance of and punish the perpetration of crime on the reservation. The Indian needs to be made amenable to law like other people. White people without law would not be such quiet people as these Indians are. I believe the best and most influential Indians would gladly welcome and support a proper legal authority.

## CONCLUSION.

I am happy to be able to report a growing love for civilized ways, including labor for sustenance, increased area cultivated, gradual improvement in manner of living, with a good degree of order and quiet, and I would respectfully ask for them a patient hearing if a committee of them visit Washington for the purpose of effecting an extension of the treaty so soon to expire by limitation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. M. PRATT,

*United States Special Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHIPPEWA AGENCY, MINNESOTA,

*White Earth, August 28, 1877.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit my fourth annual report of the condition of the Indians under my charge.

White Earth Indian reservation is located in Northern Minnesota, in latitude  $47^{\circ} 30'$ , longitude  $95^{\circ} 30'$ , the nearest point to the Northern Pacific Railroad being 10 miles. In area it contains 36 townships. The 12 townships on the west side are a beautiful rolling prairie of deep rich loam, with clay subsoil, very productive. The 12 townships through the center north and south are timber and prairie, nicely distributed for agricultural purposes. The 12 townships on the east side are sandy; some parts are covered with jack-pines and others well timbered with a good quality of hard and soft pines, sufficient for all future use of the reserve. The reservation is well watered both with lakes and running streams, and has abundant mill powers.

## CONDITION.

The Indians under my charge are the *Mississippi*, *Otter Tail Pillager*, and *Pembina Chippewas*. About 850 of the Mississippi band live on the reserve; and about 450 Otter Tail Pillager and 200 Pembina Indians make it their home here, and farm some. The remainder of the 2,894 Indians under my charge live at Mille Lac Lake, Snake River, and at or near Pembina. A few roam the country about Gull Lake and Otter Tail Lake. Those living off the reservation subsist by hunting, fishing, begging, &c. A few have adopted the customs of the white man, and work in the lumber and woods in winter, as laborers; but the most of them are making no progress toward civilization. All of these ought to be removed to this reservation.

The circumstances of those living on the reservation are *very* good, considering their condition when removed here and the ravages of the locust for the past two years. The Otter Tail Pillager Indians, who settled at the Wild Rice River two years ago this fall, have done *very* well. They have had no assistance since the first year, and have made me less trouble than any other Indians on the reservation.

The Pembina Indians, who were settled at the same time on Wild Rice River, six miles below the Otter Tail Pillagers, have done comparatively nothing. They have traveled to Pembina and back each season, have disposed of over one-half of the cattle given them by the Government either by selling or killing them, and have traded off nearly all their new wagons for old ones. It is very hard to do anything with them. They should be made not only to settle on the reservation, but also to remain on the reservation or receive no annuity.

The Mississippi Indians have done well. About 200 families are living in good and com



fortable houses, and are farming more or less. I think I can safely say that if the grasshoppers had kept away from the reserve, one-half or more of the Indians on this reservation would to-day have been self-supporting by agriculture alone. A large percentage of them have furniture and things to make them comfortable in their houses, the same as white persons, and keep their houses neat and clean.

#### HABITS AND DISPOSITION.

Their habits are good. They are as industrious as any people who have had no better opportunity to learn, and cultivate a pride to excel in industry and civilized arts. They are inclined to live peaceably with all mankind, and would have no trouble and make none, if it were not for a few designing and mischief-making people living among them.

#### PROGRESS.

Their progress during the past year has been very marked, considering all things they have had to contend with. Last year their crop was cut off by grasshoppers, but this did not discourage them. They broke more land, plowed and sowed, got out fencing, and enlarged their fields. This year their crop was partially and in some instances wholly destroyed by the hoppers; still they are not discouraged, but have broken more land and fenced it for next year, and, if they can get seed, will plant more next year than ever before. They have learned how to do nearly all kinds of farm labor, do their own breaking, and do it well; do their own plowing and seeding. Many can cradle grain as well as a white man. As a general rule the Indian has no idea of economy. Many, however, are learning "to lay by for a rainy day."

This year they are more backward with their haying than usual. On July 17, about the time they generally begin haying, a "grand council" was convened here, which perfectly demoralized nearly 150 of the Indians, and kept them from their hay-making and other work. Councils of all kinds have a decidedly bad effect on the Indians, and are poor instruments of civilization. All their old habits and customs are revived to a certain extent. They become uneasy and discontented in their hope and anxiety for something better, and it is three or four weeks before the effect wears off and they get settled again at their work.

#### CIVILIZATION AND SUGGESTIONS.

*Vide* report of last year.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

I had, during the past year, eight months' school; employed most of the time four teachers, one male and three female. The largest attendance during any one month was 113, and the largest average attendance was 98 for each of two months. This year I had only the one boarding and day school, while last year I had the boarding and day school and another day-school in addition. I had an average of 75 boarding scholars for each of the eight months. These were not only boarded, but clothed also. The total expense of running the school was \$4,666.67, which amount is a treaty appropriation. The school was in session eight months, or thirty-four and a half weeks. From this it is clearly seen that the entire expense, per week, for board, clothes, tuition, &c., for each scholar, is covered by the sum of \$1.80, or a trifle over \$1.80. The teachers' salaries and every expense incident to such a school are included in the above. During the time school was in session 148 children participated in the school, of which 78 were boys and the remaining 70 girls. The daily attendance for each month was 65. Twenty scholars did not leave the school from the time it began until it closed, not missing a single day of school, and full as many as 45 did not miss one week of school. The average monthly attendance was about 90.

For further information regarding school, daily routine, &c., *vide* school superintendent's report for May, 1877.

#### RELIGIOUS.

The mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church is under the charge of the Rev. J. A. Gilfillan. He does the missionary work in general, while the Rev. Em-me-gah-bowh is rector of the church Saint Columba, where he officiates in Chippewa, and has a good congregation twice each Lord's day. The number of church-members is 230 males and 275 females.

The Episcopal Church has donated during the year as follows: For educating four young men for the ministry, \$970: for pay of blacksmith and carpenter for doing Indians' work, \$198.94; for support of hospital and other purpose, \$5,306.54.

The Roman Catholic Church have had one missionary here. I called to get the statistics of his church, but was unable to get any; was referred to Bishop Seidenbush for the numerical strength of the church here, and to General Ewing, Roman Catholic commissioner at Washington, D. C., for the amount of money, &c., sent here by the Roman Catholic Church for missionary purposes; and for the want of time have not been able to obtain the statistics.

## WORK OF PAST YEAR.

During the past year the Government has cultivated 60 acres; the Indians 1,402 acres. There are under fence 4,103 acres; broken this year by Indians, 106 acres; rods of fence built by Indians, 4,755. The Indians have cut and hauled to the river and run to the mill about 800,000 feet of dead pine, which was going to waste. This will be sawed into lumber for fencing and house-building. I visited nearly every farmer myself and estimated his growing crop, and also took an invoice of the number of acres each person had under cultivation, and the amount of stock, and the present condition of each one. (See statistical report.)

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS STOWE,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONT., *August 1, 1877.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report of the Indians under my supervision:

Early in November last the agency was removed from the Teton River to the buildings that had during the summer been preparing on Badger Creek, within the new boundary of the reservation. Every exertion was made to complete and make habitable the buildings before the winter closed on us, but only with partial success. The valley in which they are situated is of limited extent, not more than one thousand acres, about one-fourth of which only is capable of cultivation, and for cattle-raising it is unsuited, the hilly surroundings making herding difficult; indeed, why the site was chosen when so many much better were all around, I am unable to say.

During the winter, preparations were made for fencing, by cutting and bringing down poles from the mountains, cutting off the brush, and clearing the ground for plowing; in the latter work the Indians, men and women, engaged with commendable industry. It being the first labor of any kind they had ever done for the agency, I gave them every encouragement, had meals prepared for them, and did not make their tasks heavy. In making the irrigating-ditch they also gave efficient assistance.

The interest the Indians took in the planting and sowing of the agency-farm was great. They had never seen anything of the sort before. Some of the chiefs requested to be allowed, with their own hands, to put some of the seeds in the ground that they might watch their progress with more interest. Nearly one hundred acres have been fenced and cleared, and twenty put under crop, potatoes, turnips, pease, carrots, &c., all at this date presenting a healthy growth and giving promise of an abundant yield.

Preparations are nearly completed to make such additions to the buildings as are necessary for comfort and convenience during the winter. Timber has been cut in the mountains, and the river utilized for its conveyance down. Before winter, it is expected the value of the buildings for agency purposes will be doubled, by the labor of the employés and Indian assistants, without any special aid from the Department beyond a small amount for the necessary hardware.

I am gratified in reporting the efficiency and success of the school. An uninterrupted session was held from the end of November until the end of June. A short vacation was then given. Now the new session has opened with an additional teacher and increased interest and attendance. The progress was as steady and marked as could have been looked for from the same number of white children; their aptitude was equal, their docility greater; perhaps the application not so good; their parents, as a rule, appreciate the advantages of the school and aid in the steady attendance of the children.

There is a reluctance in both children and adults to speak the English words they know, arising, I think, from their fear of mispronunciation and being laughed at. They laugh immoderately at our mistakes in Piegan. It is hoped this difficulty will disappear under the influence of encouragement and kindness.

A Sabbath-school was organized in December, and has been in steady operation since. The interest in the exercises is manifest; the hymns are very popular. The attendance is not confined to children only. From the opening adults were invited. I have often been delighted by hearing the squaws, when in the brush cutting fire-wood, enliven their toil by singing our Sabbath-school tunes; and special care has been taken to give suitable religious instructions. The Decalogue and the sweet teachings of the "Galilean King," with an occasional brief notice of some scripture hero, have been subjects. A Sabbath forenoon service has also been kept up with much regularity, and has been well attended, by both employés and Indians.

These tribes do not appear wedded to any superstitious heathen practices; are losing faith in their "medicine-men" and their teachings, and present a favorable opening for the Prot-

estant missionary. It is much to be desired and prayed for that some of our large missionary societies, who do so much for China and India, would send some laborers into this most promising field.

The orderly and peaceable conduct of these tribes, as formerly reported, continues. The winter hunt of the buffalo was not so productive as the one before, only about one-third the number of robes being taken. They are now absent on the summer hunt, and the word is sent here that buffalo is plenty, and they are making abundance of dried meat.

There has been during the year very little crime, only two cases of violent death, both squaws, one shot by her husband in a quarrel, the other by the accidental discharge of a rifle in the lodge. Both cases were properly investigated and judicially passed on. Lesser offenses are very few; no drunkenness, and, owing to the constant vigilance of our native police, (or soldier band,) the whisky-dealer has disappeared.

I find it difficult to prevail even on the more sensible and reflecting portion to give up their nomadic life and settle down to farm or raise cattle. They admit the time approaches fast when the buffalo will disappear, but until then the excitement of the chase and the notion that labor is only for women will prevent the change to a more certain and civilized life. Some of the headmen have, however, taken steps looking to a change, and are trading their ponies for horned cattle, and talking of selecting locations and asking help to build cabins, which of course at the proper time will be gladly afforded.

I have requested the chiefs to select me three youths, who must willingly come, not be coerced, to stay a year at the agency, one to be taught by the farmer, one by the carpenter, and the third by the blacksmith, a proper portion of their time to be given to the school. I have received the reply that the proposal was good, but the boys have not as yet been sent.

The sanitary condition has been good beyond common, no diseases but of ordinary type, and easily controlled. In spring there was an alarm raised about small-pox. Adults and children came in crowds for vaccination, and were properly attended to. Happily, not a single case of the disease occurred.

The ancient burial practice was to put the bodies of men in robes, sewed up, and fastened high up in trees; the bodies of squaws and children were left in the brush, where they were speedily devoured by wolves and other animals. This barbarous practice I exerted my influence to break up. There is a neatly-fenced burial-lot near the agency, and all who died anywhere near I required to be interred there, always furnishing a coffin, and with the children of the school and the employes forming a procession, and at the grave having a brief service of singing and prayer. I tried to impress on them the superiority of this method as compared with theirs, with, I hope, some success. It was sad to hear the request sometimes for me not to bury them so deep, as it would be difficult for them to get out, yet it was an avowal of their full faith in a resurrection. A girl twelve years old, who had attended our school a short time and witnessed our mode of burial, died at camp, five days' journey off. Her last request of her father was that her body might be taken to her white father for interment after our mode in the burial-lot. The Indian faithfully complied with her request, and she was interred with our usual service, as she wished.

In reviewing the progress made by these Indians since my arrival, I have every reason to feel much gratified, and believe that with proper management they can soon be made self-supporting.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN YOUNG,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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CROW AGENCY, MONT., *August 17, 1877.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I herewith submit my first annual report of affairs at this agency. Having assumed charge on the 13th of last month, and been necessarily absent on public business a considerable portion of the intervening time, it will be impossible for me to make either a full or a satisfactory report. The records of the office are very meager, and in many instances, I regret to say, wholly unreliable, at least so far as relates to statistics. The census shows about 3,300 Indians of the Mountain and River Crows that properly belong to this agency.

The agency is located on Rosebud Creek, about 15 miles from the Yellowstone, in a southerly direction, and, in my opinion, it could scarcely, all things considered, have been located in a more unfavorable position. Just as good water could have been found, much better soil, and more arable pasture and hay land could have been secured in many parts of the reservation. In winter the snow covers the ground, feed is scarce for the animals belonging to the agency, and for the ponies of the Indians, while in many parts of the large reservation but little snow remains on the ground during winter. To reach the agency, either the Yellowstone must be crossed, or the Stillwater, Boulder, or Bridger, three rapid mountain-torrents, very dangerous when swollen with melting snows or filled with floating ice; and

not only dangerous to life and property, but making transportation very expensive for all supplies and for all employes. The present site has not one advantage over the old agency, and it has a great many disadvantages that were not found there.

#### THE BUILDINGS,

though not well planned, nor properly constructed nor completed, are comfortable, and perhaps the best that could be provided with the means at disposal and the experience of those who constructed them. Half the amount expended at the old agency would have made more comfort, more profit, and would in every respect have been better for the Indians and the Government.

#### THE CONDITION

of these Indians differs but little from all the wild tribes of the mountains, who know nothing of the restraints of civilization, except that they have for many years been friendly to the whites. They boast in all their talks and speeches that they have never "shed a drop of white men's blood," and those who know them best believe them entitled to the honor they claim, except, perhaps, some renegade Indian who may have attached himself to their enemies. Of course they are savages untamed, and wild as their mountains, ravines, and streams. They seem to copy and keep all the vices of the white men and but few of their virtues. Perhaps the worst feature of the Crow tribes is the almost perfect disregard of marital rights. Polygamy is common, a man taking all the wives that he can support, and, in their language, "throwing them away" at pleasure. But this is not, unfortunately, the worst phase of this crime against nature that exists among them. They consider adultery no crime, and of course for its commission there is no punishment except what nature inflicts, and this is meted out to them in the most fearful bodily disease of which the mind can conceive, and which threatens to destroy the whole tribe, and requires more medical treatment than all other ailments combined. This disease has been engendered by contact with the whites, and in almost all cases by the soldiers that have been in the field with them, or who have been quartered in the vicinity of their camps.

#### GAME AND HUNTING-GROUNDS.

The Indian subsists principally, when left to his own resources, on wild game, the buffalo, deer, elk, antelope, &c., but his hunting-grounds are becoming more circumscribed every year, and the more thoughtful, and the principal men of the tribes, begin to comprehend that they must look to some other source for supplies. But little has been done to teach them to till the soil, or provide herds for their sustenance, but the present seems to be a very propitious time to make a beginning in this direction. A very few of them are willing to work, and as soon as they commence they become quite industrious and ambitious to learn. They are very fond of vegetables of all kinds, and a few of them profess to be willing to cultivate them.

#### FARMING.

But little work has been done at the new agency by way of farming, but enough to show that the finest wheat and oats can be raised; and corn for "roasting ears" could be raised in great perfection, and some years, like the present one, it would come to maturity; and most kinds of vegetables grow with wonderful rapidity and to a very large size. The land has of course to be irrigated, but the rapid fall of mountain-streams renders this comparatively easy, and very certain in its results. About 80 acres have been fenced, equally divided between pasturage and tillage land, and about 15 acres have been plowed. Late planting and sowing, with grasshoppers, rendered this almost valueless, but results showed that with ordinary care good crops could be raised. Water for irrigation should be brought in from the Rosebud at the foot of the bluff about two miles above the agency, and with this ditch some four or five hundred acres could be irrigated. A portion of this should be divided up into small lots of five and ten acres, or less, as much as any Indian will cultivate, and with instructions from the farmer, and occasional assistance, a good crop might be raised; and this fact once established, in my opinion would induce the older Indians and their squaws to cultivate the soil instead of going on the summer hunt. There will be many failures, and there must be "line upon line and precept upon precept;" but patient, energetic persistence will bring many to leave their wandering life.

#### THE DISPOSITION OF THE CROWS.

If an Indian's word can be taken for anything, or if he can be judged by his acts, I believe that the disposition of the Crows is of the most friendly and loyal character. They have gone out as scouts with different Army officers in large numbers, and have been very efficient in fighting the Sioux and the Nez Percés. Although friendly with the latter tribe, they



said: "We are the friends of the white man and of the Nez Percés, but we fight all of the white man's enemies; and if the Nez Percés fight the white man, then they are no longer our friends, and we will fight them." This steady, uniform friendship, when deprived by fraud of their annuities for one year, is worthy of the highest commendation.

#### SCHOOLS.

The school has not accomplished all that it was hoped it would during the past year. The compensation is so small that but few teachers of ability and who are adapted to the work can be secured. It requires peculiar tact, patience, and energy of character to be successful; and when the fact is known that the cost of living is double what it is in the States, the pay is small indeed. The number now attending is large and constantly increasing, and an assistant teacher will soon be required to meet the demands of the school.

#### THE HOME.

This institution is for the care and civilization of orphans belonging to the tribe. It is presided over by the matron, and habits of order and cleanliness are taught the children. They are required to live in the house, to dress like the whites, and, besides, are taught to do domestic work, and the girls are taught to make their own dresses. The building in which the home is located is entirely too small and very inconvenient. A building should be erected suitable for the requirements of such an institution.

#### CIVILIZATION.

From my long general acquaintance with the Indians and from what I gather here in the brief period I have been among them at this agency, I am confident that whatever is done for the Indians will be in a great measure accomplished through the agency of the squaws. The Indian likes his ease and comfort as well as the white man. He has the taste to admire and appreciate a clean lodge and well-cooked food. The squaws who have been educated at the different agencies, at homes or similar institutions, are far superior in their domestic habits to those who have been brought up in camps, and they are more sought for by the males, and have a greater influence than their wild, untamed sisters. The home, if properly conducted, would develop and utilize their good influences, and almost unconsciously raise the standard of civilization among them.

#### CHRISTIAN INFLUENCE.

But little in this direction has been accomplished as yet for the Crows. The Methodist denomination nominally has the religious control of the tribe. But it amounts to little more than the nomination of an agent, although none but men and women of good moral character are employed, and if possible religious people, and, other things being equal, those belonging to the denomination represented. But after a good moral character, adaptation is the next great requisite. Membership in any Christian church does not qualify a man for the position of farmer or butcher, or herder or blacksmith. A man may have every requisite for church-membership, and not one for the peculiar, perplexing, and unsatisfactory work that is required of all employes at an Indian agency.

The responsibility involved in the constant care of almost four thousand men, women, and children, especially in the present troublesome and unsettled condition of affairs at this place, is not small; and to assure success in a religious point of view, each denomination interested should do something by way of missionary work to help these wild, untutored sons of the mountains to a better life.

GEO. W. FROST,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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OFFICE OF FLATHEAD AGENCY,  
*Montana Territory, August 13, 1877.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in a letter from your office, dated July 10, 1877, I have the honor of submitting this, my first annual report, and in doing so, it gives me great pleasure to state that notwithstanding the fears and predictions of the people generally of the Territory of Montana, the Indians of this reservation have remained faithful and friendly to the whites, although their relatives and allies, the Nez Percés, have been on the war-path and marched in triumph through the Territory within a few miles of this

agency, when they sent their runners and scouts to try to seduce the reservation Indians to join their cause. But, thanks to the activity of the chiefs, to the religious and moral influence of the fathers in charge of Saint Ignatius and Saint Mary's missions, and to the good sense of the Indians themselves, they not only refrained from joining their ancient allies, the Nez Percés, but they gave them warning that if an outrage was committed, either to the person or property of any settler of the Bitter Root Valley, in their retreat before General Howard's advancing troops, they would immediately make war upon them; and to this worthy action of Charlos, the non-treaty Flathead chief, and the chiefs and headmen of this reservation, do the white settlers of the Bitter Root Valley owe their preservation of life and property during those trying days. The Indians belonging to this reservation are the confederated tribes of Flatheads, Upper Pend d'Oreilles, and Kootenais.

#### THE FLATHEADS,

as a tribe, are not surpassed by any Indians I know of in intelligence, civilization, and disposition of kindness and good-will toward the whites. Under the Garfield agreement of August 27, 1872, a few families (not over twenty) were induced to remove from the Bitter Root Valley and settle in close proximity to this agency, under the chieftainship of Arlee, second chief of the tribe, who signed the agreement, and it was confidently expected that the balance of the tribe would soon follow; but Charlos, the son of Victor, and hereditary chief of the tribe, chose not to sign the agreement, and still resides in the Bitter Root Valley, where he cultivates the soil and refuses to leave the home of his fathers. The whole Flathead tribe, consisting of nearly four hundred souls, with the exception of the few families who removed to this agency, adhere to Charlos and follow his fortunes, choosing rather to eke out a livelihood by their own exertions in the neighborhood of their venerated chief than to accept the bounty of the Government and leave their homes. The Flathead families who reside at the agency are in comfortable circumstances, as the \$5,000 annually appropriated to the tribe, under the conditions of the Garfield agreement, is paid wholly to them, and is generally expended in improvements, and in purchasing stock.

#### THE KOOTENAIS.

It is a pleasant duty for me to inform you of the advance of the Kootenais, consisting of about 315 souls, settled on the Jocko reservation, a tribe hitherto reported as a lazy, thriftless set. This year six families of that tribe have entered upon civilizing pursuits, and have excellent crops of wheat, oats, potatoes, onions, turnips, &c. The tribe also owns 100 head of horned stock and 300 head of horses. These poor people, above all others on this reservation, need encouragement and assistance, as they are furnished with hardly any implements of labor worth speaking of. A few weeks ago Eneas, the Kootenai chief, who, by the way, is better respected and has more influence among his people than any other chief on the reservation, purchased for the use of his tribe a mowing and reaping machine and a set of blacksmith's tools, pledging in payment the money coming to him from Government for the next two quarters as chief of the tribe. Eneas is a good man, kind and generous, and spends all the money he receives from Government in relieving the wants of his poor and struggling people.

The Kootenais live near the Flathead Lake, nearly 100 miles from the agency, and have no means of hauling lumber from the agency mill, and therefore have no houses to live in. If means are given these people to continue their efforts and encourage their civilizing pursuits, under the chieftainship of Eneas, whom the whole tribe respect and venerate, a very short time will elapse before they become a happy and prosperous people, as their land is productive and their grazing facilities unsurpassed. I would therefore recommend that the case of the Kootenais be carefully considered and prompt action be taken in furnishing them with implements of labor.

#### THE PEND D'ORIELLES,

numbering about 847, reside near Saint Ignatius Mission, some twenty miles from the agency, where they are generally engaged in the cultivation of the soil as far as the limited facilities will allow. Michelle, their chief, although a good-meaning man, has lost caste among his people, and a great deal of dissatisfaction exists among the tribe. I went to some pains to obtain the bottom facts, so that I might in some way try to conciliate and bring about a better understanding. It seems that the tribe are dissatisfied because Michelle lives near the agency some 20 miles from his people, who are located near Saint Ignatius Mission, and when business is to be settled, and decisions to be made by the chief, the Indians must come a long distance to consult him; therefore, André, second chief, who lives with the tribe, takes the responsibility upon himself and decides a great many of their cases. Sometimes, when the adverse party is dissatisfied, an appeal to Michelle is taken, who generally reverses André's decisions, to the vexation of all concerned. The influence of the chiefs on this reservation consists mainly in oratory, and Michelle, being crippled and away from his tribe, has in a great measure lost control, a fact which he is well aware of himself, as he came to consult

in regard to removing from the agency and going back among his people, with a view of regaining his lost influence. I held my decision in this case for further information and advice.

#### THE LOCATION OF THE AGENCY.

It seems to me that a great error was committed in locating this agency upon its present site, in an out-of-the-way corner of the reservation, if it was the intention to gather the Indians around the vicinity of the agency, where plenty of good agricultural land could be procured for the Indians to settle upon. The Joeko valley is very limited in agricultural land, being rocky, gravelly, and poor, but cannot be surpassed for grazing and timber; while further on toward the lakes, and more in the center of the reservation, where the Pend d'Orielles reside, the agricultural land is excellent, and an unlimited number of farms can be opened up with timber, meadow, pasture, and water-power that cannot be excelled. Of course it would cost quite a sum of money to remove the agency more to the center of the reservation, but in the end it would be economy, as it would tend to bring the Indians together and harmonise existing quarrels, especially among the Pend d'Orielles, which may terminate in the severance of the tribe in case they may undertake to depose Michelle. Outside of these matters the best of

#### GOOD FEELING PREVAILS,

and no case of outrage or drunkenness has been reported to me since taking charge. The Indians seem to be contented and happy, and are pursuing their avocations with patience and good humor. The harvest is upon us, and all are engaged in gathering in their crops, which are very good this season, as a kind Providence has so far averted storms and drought, and an abundant yield is sure to bless their toil.

#### GAMBLING AND HORSE-RACING

in the vicinity of the agency, since I have taken charge, is entirely discountenanced, and with the aid of the chiefs and mission Indian police, I have succeeded in prohibiting it almost entirely, and if indulged in at all, is carried on in the most secret manner. On Saturday afternoons, when the young men wish to try the speed of their horses, they ask permission with a pledge that no betting will be indulged in.

#### INDIAN POLICE.

Under the supervision of André, second chief of the Pend d'Orielles, a very efficient force of Indian police is organized, who have their headquarters at the mission, where a jail has been erected. Upon information being lodged with André that any outrage against whites, or infraction of Indian law has been committed, the culprit is arrested and punished by imprisonment or labor, according to the nature of the crime. This force of police is composed of the very best men of the tribes, who perform any duty required of them by their chief without any payment. Their service is also at the disposal of the agent, and to their activity and efficiency I owe in a great measure the healthy moral state of affairs at this agency; and I would suggest that some recognition of their organization be made, and that the agent be empowered to at least furnish them with arms and necessary clothing for each year, as a reward for their sterling service. I will here cite an instance: Upon the approach of Joseph's band of hostile Nez Percés, and while the people of this county were trembling for their safety, and fearful that the reservation Indians would join the hostiles, the mission police placed themselves at the agent's service and received orders from their chiefs to immediately arrest and incarcerate in the Indian jail any disaffected reservation Indian who might attempt to join the hostiles. This prompt action had a salutary effect upon the malcontents, and we had no occasion to arrest any one.

#### THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE INDIANS

is excellent, and at this time but few cases of sickness are reported on the reservation. The medical service is in charge of an able and efficient physician, who has the full confidence of the Indians. Such thing as Indian "Medicine Men" have no existence, to my knowledge, on this reservation. I am in receipt of a fine supply of medical stores from the Department, which is one of the principal causes of the excellent health which prevails on the reservation.

#### THE SCHOOL

is under the supervision of the missionaries, and the boarding-school is taught by the Sisters of Charity, and owing to their untiring devotion the progress made by the children is highly gratifying. Besides the ordinary branches of education, the girls are taught sewing, knitting, to cut and make their own clothes, and house-keeping, cooking, &c. The boarding-

school subsists through the salary granted to the teachers by Government treaty, alms, and labor of the Sisters of Charity. The day school for boys is not a success, as it is impossible to induce them to confine themselves to the school-house. An industrial school, where attendance can be compelled, is the only practicable institution for boys. Industry is the great civilizer, and it is only by leading the rising generation into habits of industry, as well as education, that they will be brought to the understanding of the advantage and elevation of labor and agricultural pursuits.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER RONAN,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT PECK INDIAN AGENCY,  
*Fort Peck, Mont., August 15, 1877.*

SIR: In accordance with instructions conveyed to me in a circular-letter issued from the Indian Department, dated July 10, 1877, I have the honor to offer to you the following annual report. My short residence at this agency will, I trust, be sufficient excuse for any deficiency in details:

An unfortunate delay on my way resulted in my failure to get here in time to meet General Forsythe, according to your instructions, for the purpose of uniting with him in the selection of a site for new agency-buildings; but I am glad to assure you that, whether from much investigation or accident, the best location in the reservation has been decided upon as the future site of the agency. After quite extensive personal examination of the different parts of the reservation, I am now fully confirmed in my first impression that the clear, pure and abundant water of Poplar River, as we now see it, when all other streams are dry, gives it a value for the purpose selected that no other can compare with. I arrived here early in June, but from various causes beyond my control, did not relieve my predecessor until the 23d of June.

#### LOCATION OF THE AGENCY.

It is a difficult to conceive of a location more unsuited to the purposes of an Indian agency than that of Fort Peck. The buildings are erected on a narrow strip of land with a precipitous bluff in the rear of perhaps 150 feet, this narrow belt of land rapidly caving in by the action of the water of the Missouri River, and all subject to overflow, as was proven in March last, when the buildings were 6 or 8 feet under water for near a day. With all this, and no land within 10 miles available for farming purposes, there was nothing left for the agent but to issue the rations and annuity-goods to the Indians, and then let them run at their own sweet will. The process of civilization under these circumstances must necessarily be slow.

Under the circumstances of danger from the rapid giving away of the river-bank in front of the agency buildings, and total unfitness of the old buildings for any purposes of habitation or protection and safety of the stores, I procured an order from the honorable Commissioner to stop all supplies coming up the river, and get ready to remove those at Fort Peck to Wolf Point, 45 miles by land farther down the river, and we are now awaiting the boat to remove us.

#### NUMBER OF INDIANS.

The Indians included in this agency are *Assinaboines*, *Yanktonnais*, and *Gros Ventres*. None of the latter, I learn, have ever come to this agency from Belknap to receive any supplies, but the two former have regularly received their supplies and annuity-goods, the first at Wolf Point and the second at Fort Peck, for over two years past; previous to that time all were supplied at Fort Peck. Their number, as near as I have been able to ascertain since I came, is 1,719 *Assinaboines*, 4,395 *Yanktonnais*, and 600 *Gros Ventres*—in all, 6,714 Indians.

#### INDIAN RESERVATION.

This Indian reservation generally is a high rolling, and more or less broken country, extending north of the Missouri River to the British line, and from Fort Buford to Fort Benton, covered with the nutritious bunch grass of this region, where buffalo have roamed for ages, and still live and are found in considerable numbers. Within this limit is found some very valuable land for farming purposes. There exists a plateau or bench on the north side of the Missouri River, from the mouth of Milk River to below Poplar River, a distance of perhaps 75 miles. This plateau varies in width from 1 to 3 miles, will average nearly 2 miles, and is not interrupted in this extent by any unproductive land, but is all above the first bottom (which at times overflows) some 10 or 12 feet, placing it above all possible danger of overflow by the river. It is intersected by Milk River, Porcupine, and Wolf Creeks, and Poplar River, at varying distances apart of 10 or 20 miles. At Wolf Point this farm land spreads



out to the greatest width, and we here find a body of really magnificent land, where thousands of acres of beautiful land can be seen at a glance, and here all the farming of the agency has been done.

#### FARM-LAND AND FARMING.

The whole extent of this plateau is as good farm-land as can be found above Yankton; and, if the seasons continue as favorable as this and the last were, crops can be grown and matured as well here as in Illinois.

An effort at farming has been made at Wolf Point, and so far with very satisfactory results. This season rains have been frequent, and crops are growing and maturing in a very satisfactory manner. The opinion has prevailed that crops could only be grown in this region by the help of irrigation; but the experience of this and the past season has proven that rains can be depended on for growing any crops common to the Mississippi Valley—spring-wheat and oats; corn may, perhaps, be cut short by early frost, but potatoes here find the soil and circumstances to produce them in the highest perfection; and if we had had the seed to plant even the 65 or 70 acres broken up here this season, we could have supplied all our Indians with potatoes for the year, and still have a surplus. The only drawback at Wolf Point, or any other location on the reservation, excepting only at Poplar River, is a supply of good running water for domestic use. In this particular the location at Poplar River has precedence over every other; the land for farming purposes is only excelled by that at Wolf Point, and has the advantage of near proximity to Poplar River, a beautiful little stream of never-failing running water, and of sufficient volume to turn an ordinary flouring-mill even now, when waters generally are low, thus affording the agency there a constant and reliable supply of good, pure water for men and animals; thus giving it precedence over every other location, and can only be properly appreciated where we are entirely dependent on the water of the Missouri River to be hauled daily in wagons for more than half the year. I propose putting into cultivation at Wolf Point and Poplar River from 300 to 500 acres at each place as rapidly as possible, for the double purpose of the crops to be obtained, and also to furnish labor for the Indians, where they can be supplied with employment, and at the same time learn by actual experience what they most need to know about the practical details of farm-work.

#### INDIAN FARMING AND CIVILIZATION.

The farm work has heretofore been done almost entirely by white labor. Little, however, has been done, for I find only about 65 or 70 acres broken, while some 200 acres have been inclosed by a fence. This spring, for want of seed it is said, less than 30 acres was planted, which is particularly unfortunate, for if all the land had been planted the favorable season would have secured a very abundant crop, and produced potatoes enough to have supplied the agency for the winter. As it is, we can only hope to secure seed, to have it here ready for planting in the spring before it could be obtained from below.

#### INDIAN LABOR.

I am very much gratified with our success in procuring Indian labor on the farm at Wolf Point among the Assinaboines. No opportunity appears ever to have been offered or provided for the Yanktonnais at Fort Peck, as there is no land there susceptible of cultivation, and therefore no attempt has been made at farming, and the Yanktons have lost all the civilizing influence of the farm-labor for the seven years they have been at the agency.

I am more and more convinced that the plow and the reaper are the true civilizers among mankind in general, and to these instrumentalities we are to look as our strongest hope for these Indians.

The Yanktons here are apparently little, if any, changed since they became residents on the reservation, while the Assinaboines are yearly giving evidence of improvement, as they give more attention to the farm and other regular labor, and as a result we find them inclined to remain at home, giving constantly less time to roaming around in the chase and other unprofitable pursuits. During our haying season we had an opportunity to offer work to a considerable number, and we found no difficulty in getting all the help we could supply with implements and a place to work. We paid them regularly in subsistence stores and clothing, and it was amusing to see how readily they came to appreciate the white man's clothing when they undertook to pitch hay while wearing a blanket; but they soon learn by actual experience the comfort and convenience of shirt and pantaloons, instead of the breech-cloth and blanket, and accept with great glee the clothing offered for the work.

The Indians as a rule resist any innovations on their customs, as well as modes of dress, and I think the Yanktonnais at this agency will be inclined to resist any attempt of the agent to remove them anywhere where work will be required of them. The civilizing influence of the agency has, I think, been small in proportion as they have been left to follow their old habits of life, instead of providing some place and implements for their use, and then requiring of them some regular labor. If the buffalo were all beyond their reach they would, I verily believe, be the better for it, for they would then have less inducement to leave their

homes. The good available farm-land on this reservation is sufficient to give to every family of Indians at the agency a farm of 50 acres, with an unoccupied range of grazing-land practically unlimited in the rear toward the north. It appears clear that the best policy for the Indian Bureau would be to encourage the Indians to self-support, and in no way can this be done but to first provide the employment for them. With the land I propose to put under cultivation at Wolf Point and Poplar River this would be afforded, and then, with the necessary implements furnished them for the work, I would require a definite amount of labor, under competent direction, from every able-bodied male Indian for the rations and clothing issued to him. He would thus learn how to work, and be ready to take a house and piece of land to work for himself, and have a better appreciation of the value of the rations and clothing given him. This course, I am confident, must be adopted, or something in this direction, if the Government ever hopes to be relieved of their support by the yearly issue of rations and blankets.

#### INDIAN HOUSES AND FARMS.

As before indicated, it is not hoped that Indians will make any progress in farming if put on separate tracts of land for them to cultivate, unless they first learn by a course of apprenticeship, under proper tuition, at the agency-farm. An attempt has been made at this agency to erect houses for some of the Assinaboines at Wolf Point, but I regret to say the houses thus far erected for them are hardly an improvement on their tepees. There have probably been twenty erected of cottonwood logs, with earth roof and mostly without floors; they all leak badly, are low, damp, uncomfortable and unhealthy. I observe many have set up their tepees and resort to them in preference in mild weather. I would suggest that hereafter a certain amount of the appropriation be used in the erection of small but comfortable houses, with a shingle roof and board floor and glass windows, and otherwise make them comfortable but plain; this would give them a start and a home for the Indian and his family.

Their practical farming has also been of the rudest kind. I find at the agency now over 150 axes and ax-handles, while it has been difficult for us to gather together less than a dozen broken hay-forks to supply our Indians in helping us, or for themselves, to put up hay. Raising and herding cattle is what the Indians here must be directed and assisted in, as well as farming—not in wood-chopping. The wood needs saving and protection from the ravages of the river wood-choppers, or in a few years the little cottonwood now growing along the river in the reservation will have been used up for steamboat-wood, and the reservation be without wood.

#### INDIAN SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION.

The education of the Indian has occupied many of the best minds of our country since the organization of the Government, and yet there are and will be differences on the subject. That efforts should be made to promote education among their children is beyond dispute; but those efforts should conform to the subjects and surrounding circumstances. We have here parts of several tribes, to the number of 6,000 or 7,000, with not over twenty families, all told, living in any kind of houses, and most of them of the rudest possible description; the remainder all living in tepees, moving about the reservation, occupying one place in summer and another in winter. For several months in summer and autumn they gather up their effects and go out the distance of fifty or more miles among the buffalo and then fix their camp for a hunt. When this is over they strike their tents and return. I have not found more than twenty families of any more fixed habits than this. The only house in which to hold any school at present is small and inconvenient, and if a better one was provided it is doubtful if, under the circumstances, more than from fifteen to thirty scholars can be brought into even an irregular attendance at the school. Such has been the case in the past experience of the agency, and the results of teaching have not been hopeful or flattering, whatever they may prove on the reports in the bureau of civilization at the Indian Department at Washington.

Until the Indians are more fixed in their habitation, and some suitable place and appliances for teaching furnished, the money expended in payment of teachers could be put to much better use, if expended in building comfortable houses for the children and parents to live in, and in supplying them with the necessary implements, and instruction in use, by which they may be enabled to procure sustenance for their families.

If a boarding-school could be sustained, where the children could be taken by the teacher as a matron and there fed and clothed, as well as taught, good results might be hoped for. Teachers have been employed and paid for the past year, both at Peck and Wolf Point, the school at the first place closing on the 1st of June, and at the latter, the 1st of July. I have employed a teacher, and will have a school opened again at Wolf Point early in the fall, and at Poplar River as soon as any place can be provided for it, but under the circumstances I am not hopeful for the results.

## NEW AGENCY-BUILDINGS.

The buildings at Fort Peck being long unsafe and unfit for occupancy, there are only left the few buildings at Wolf Point; these consist of a storehouse, 90 feet long by 25 feet wide, and another building divided into four rooms, 20 feet square, with two or three other small log buildings, all covered with earth, which leak badly. We are now occupying these buildings, hoping to hear from the honorable Commissioner in regard to the new buildings proposed to be erected at Poplar River.

I received from the honorable Commissioner, on the 15th day of July, an order directing the agent to immediately prepare plans and specifications, with an estimate for the new agency-buildings at Poplar River, and at once went to Bismarck, where I procured the services of a practical builder, who with the items I gave as to the materials with which it was proposed to erect the buildings needed, made a plan and drew up specifications upon which to found bids for a contract. This plan was made chiefly from suggestions of my own, and which I believed were such buildings as the agency would need. After these plans, &c., were mailed, I, for the first time, learned by telegram from the honorable Commissioner that an advertisement was already made for bids to be received at Yankton, Dak., the contract to be let on the 1st of August. Of course my work was not needed further in this direction, which I need not say I very much regretted. I may say that the plans I furnished would, if followed out, have furnished the agency, both at Poplar River and Wolf Point, with such buildings as were imperatively needed, and were, I am sure, from my observation and experience here, well adapted for the necessities of the agency, and could be erected at a suitable time, when boats were running on the river, at a cost of less than \$15,000. With these buildings the agency would be supplied for a long time to come, which I fear cannot be said of those advertised for letting at Yankton. I ardently hope, however, that some buildings will be erected this fall, and as soon as practicable such additional buildings as are absolutely necessary be erected, both at Poplar River and Wolf Point, for it cannot be concealed that it will be necessary for the agency to occupy both locations if the Yanktons and Assinaboines are retained in one agency.

## SANITARY.

No report has been left me by the retiring physician, Dr. Southworth, of the diseases treated during the year, or of the sanitary condition before my arrival; I am, therefore, left to my own observation, since I came to the agency, from which to make any report as to the diseases prevalent, or other facts connected with this subject. Dr. Skinner, the present agency physician, will hereafter make regular sanitary reports.

The general health of the Indians at the agency has been good. No epidemic has prevailed during the year, and I have not observed a case of acute or inflammatory disease since my arrival. Ophthalmia of a mild character is rather common, with an occasional case of more severity. The chronic diseases I have noticed are, besides ophthalmia, rheumatism, scrofula, with frequent complaints of gastric difficulty, resulting, as I suppose, from drinking the alkaline water in the small streams. Pulmonary complaints are somewhat common, and yet I do not find as many dying from tuberculous pneumonia or consumption as I was led to expect. Upon the whole, I find as fair a condition of general good health among these Indians as among the same number of white people in civilized communities.

It is nearly impossible to follow any definite course of treatment in these cases without hospital conveniences. Unless a single dose or two cures, they abandon the treatment and try something else, or resort to their own medicine-man.

## MISSIONARY.

No missionary has been sent by the missionary board of the Methodist Episcopal Church who have assumed the nomination of agents for this agency. I ardently hope the board will recognize their responsibility in this matter at an early day. There is a ripe field for missionary labor here, which I think should not be disregarded.

Mr. P. O. Matthews, an educated Indian, and a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been a resident of this agency for two or three years, and has labored faithfully for the good of the people, and is entitled to much commendation for his consistency, faithfulness, and disinterested efforts in keeping up a semblance of Sabbath observance. He should be sustained by the church and re-enforced with help, if the church fulfill their whole duty to this agency, of which they have assumed the spiritual direction and control.

Respectfully submitted.

W. BIRD.

*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.



GREAT NEMAH Agency,  
Nohart, Nebr., August 20, 1877.

In accordance with instructions, per circular-letter of July 10, herewith is submitted the annual report of the *Iowa* and *Sac and Fox* of the *Missouri* tribes of Indians, for year ending 31st instant.

These are two small tribes residing upon adjoining reservations, situated in Southeastern Nebraska and Northeastern Kansas.

IOWAS.

These are a laboring people, who raise upon their farms sufficient, in addition to their cash annuity of about \$35 per capita, to more than supply them with the necessities of life, no supplies being issued to them by the Government. They live in frame and log houses, many of which have kitchen and sitting room upon the first floor, the former being furnished with cook-stove, tables, chairs, and other necessary articles usually found in the culinary department. In the latter they have heating-stove, beds, &c., in winter, while in summer the comfortable room which many have upon the second floor is used as a sleeping apartment. It is no exaggeration to state that many of these Indian houses are furnished and cared for in a manner that bears a favorable comparison with many of the Anglo-Saxon settlers who reside near. In fact, observation and experience have proven to the observer that some of the Indian houses surpass in neatness and taste the homes of those of whom much more might be expected. Two Indian women have their sitting-rooms carpeted with carpet, the material composing which was prepared by their own hands. Two others are now preparing rags for the same purpose. Four sewing-machines are owned and operated by Iowa women, one having been purchased within the past year.

Nearly all the families have fields of from ten to fifty acres each, one half-breed having one-quarter section inclosed with post and rail fence, sixty acres of which is under cultivation. Many farms have been increased in size from year to year by the thrifty members of the tribe; but each year shows its delinquents. The progress the present season has been indicated more fully by the improvement in the manner of cultivating crops than in the increase in the amount of land under cultivation. Any unbiased observer would at once recognize the fact that the corn fields of the Iowas are as free from noxious weeds as those of the white man, and that some of them the fields of the Indians are cultivated much better.

Four houses have been erected during the year, two frame and two log. The logs were prepared and the body of the house built by the Indians themselves. The material for finishing and carpenter-work was paid for from funds of the tribe. The material for the frame houses was almost wholly paid for by the individual. It was the proposition of the agent to furnish material, and employ a carpenter to finish houses for those who would prepare logs and erect the log part of the house for themselves.

During last fall a number of the Iowas sowed fall wheat, and many more were preparing to do so, but what had already been sown was destroyed by grasshoppers, which deterred others from carrying out their prospects. Three hundred and twenty-five apple trees; seventy-five peach trees, and seventy-five grape-vines were planted last spring, having been donated by Friends. The trees were well planted, and have been properly cared for.

It is a fact to be deplored that the reservation of this tribe has not been surveyed, except the outer boundaries, and each year this is deferred the difficulties attending it are increased, as new farms are being opened, and it is impossible to prevent their boundaries, in some instances, from conflicting with a public survey when made. There is no possible question but that these people must, before many years, assume duties and responsibilities which they do not now have, for some of them are already capable of becoming useful citizens, and rather than remove from their present home would avail themselves of this privilege if extended to them. Considerable excitement has at times arisen relative to sending a delegation to the Indian Territory, with a view of selecting a location; but recently a unanimous decision was made that they would not take such a step so long as it must be done at their own expense.

Dissipation among the Iowas had increased during the winter, partly owing to the fact that the Indian police, which had been in existence for seven years, had been disbanded under the urgent request of the tribe, and the promise that the members should deport themselves in such a manner that their services would not be needed, which they failed to do; consequently, some decided measures were required, and, with a view to better discipline and closer attention to business, a pledge was required of the chiefs and headmen, in accordance with a former act of Congress, to refrain from the use of intoxicating drinks, and use all proper means to prevent their introduction into the tribe. They also made an agreement to reorganize the police force, which was accordingly done. The well-tilled corn fields and general absence of disorder since the readoption of these precautionary measures are sufficient witness to their success.

This tribe has ample funds for conducting all necessary improvements if judiciously applied under the authority granted by their various treaties, in conformity with which permission has been obtained from the Department for the use of as much of the amount usually paid as cash annuity for general beneficial purposes as may be necessary. While there



is some hostility on the part of the tribe to any reduction in the cash annuity, there has been no refusal to accept assistance, when offered at the expense of this fund. But it is thought advisable to make this reduction very gradually, so that the deficit in that way may be made up by increased labor.

#### IOWA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This institution has been well supported, the largest number on the roll for any month being 42, with an average attendance of 36, and an average of 25 boarders. The girls are regularly taught the different branches necessary to make a good housekeeper, and are much more apt at acquiring the requisite knowledge of the customs taught at the school than they are in adopting them for their own daily habits when removed from the immediate care and influence of their preceptors; though a steady but slow progress is apparent.

Those who have the most influence upon the character of Indians are those for whom they have the most affection, and having a very strong natural attachment for their children, willing to gratify almost every desire that is within their power, their actions are much modified by contact with their children, and it is but the legitimate conclusion of logical reasoning that as the child is convinced by continual intercourse that the ways of the whites are the most agreeable and best, the parent, by the force of association and natural affection, will gradually fall in with many of these ideas of reform and progress. It is much easier to affect an Indian through the medium of his heart than through his brain; the former being very susceptible to rewards of merit, while the latter becomes easily muddled by the consideration of intricate problems, without arriving at any satisfactory conclusion; hence it is much better to persuade than to coerce.

Boys are taught industrial arts, so far as is consistent with their size and strength. Being mostly small, their work is confined chiefly to chores, such as cutting fire-wood, carrying water, and assisting in the care of the kitchen-garden.

It is the united testimony of all the teachers who have been associated with these Indian children in educational matters that they are equally as quick to acquire a knowledge of the rudiments of learning as are white children; but complex mathematical problems are not so readily comprehended, though a few of the larger girls and boys have advanced through vulgar fractions in all their forms, with a fair understanding of what they have gone over.

There is a farm in connection with this school consisting of 80 acres. Last fall 50 acres were prepared for fall wheat, and 30 acres sown, but it all was destroyed by grasshoppers, which made their appearance September 14, 1876. The same ground was planted with corn the present spring, which is the most promising crop yet grown on this farm. A reasonable estimate of the crop will be 2,500 bushels. Thirty acres are now being prepared for fall wheat. Twenty-five hundred pounds of pork were butchered during the year. Fifty stock hogs and 11 head of cattle are now on the farm.

#### SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSOURI.

Many of the encouraging signs reported in connection with this tribe last year have vanished. While it was then evident that they had decided to improve their present reservation as a permanent home, and seemed to have gone to work with that object in view, they have again become more unsettled than before, and seem to have come to a fixed determination to remove to the Indian Territory. Dissipation has increased among them, and every effort on the part of the agent to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors to them has proven of but little consequence. The body of the tribe, residing eight or ten miles from the agency, is an obstacle in the way of complete control, and their ever-restless spirit, pending the settlement of the question of location, prompts them to seek excitement in the use of intoxicating drinks, rather than to occupy their time in useful employment.

The law requiring the performance of labor to an amount equal in value to the annuity paid them has always been enforced, but does not accomplish as much good as might be desired. While the labor is obligatory, the product of it is not a necessity, owing to their large cash annuity; hence it is apparent that unless the legitimate product of this labor is required to sustain life it will not be entered into from the necessity of obtaining what is produced, but from the compulsory nature of the law. No remedy for this evil is yet apparent, as they are well supplied with necessary farm implements, wagons, &c., but they see no necessity for their proper use, wealth being no less a misfortune to these people than it is to those who should know how to make better use of it.

A few of the members have worked with commendable energy, and as a reward have fine fields of growing corn. Two have furnished material at their own expense for the construction of comfortable houses, each containing four rooms. One is log and the other frame. These houses were erected by a carpenter paid from tribal funds. One has also furnished material for painting his house.

The school has maintained its standard of nine pupils during the entire school year. There are sixteen children in this tribe of school-going ages. Seven of them have not attended regularly, and five not all.

Ten sections of land on the west side of their reservation has, by act of Congress, been authorized to be sold. It has already been appraised and, it is supposed, will soon be offered for sale. It is hoped that the affairs of this tribe will soon be settled upon a permanent basis; either removed to the Indian Territory and consolidated with their kindred, the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, which project they now have in contemplation, and expect soon to send a delegation to that tribe for that purpose; or have them instructed that they must settle down and go to work where they are. Strenuous if not severe measures, with their prompt and determined execution, will be required to accomplish either object, for when left to their own free choice, without a definite course being marked out for them, they become undecided and wavering.

## CONCLUSION.

It appears appropriate to repeat the suggestions made in last year's report in reference, first, to tribal visiting, which still has its demoralizing effect, perpetuating injurious traditions which should be buried in complete oblivion. The tribe preparing for a visit collects together all available means, sometimes leaving children and aged women in a suffering condition, to prepare a feast for the party visited, that it may be liberal in its donations, thinking that they will be benefited by an accumulation of worthless animals with which they sometimes return, and which continue a burden to them so long as they are retained. This practice will not have a tendency to make these people useful citizens, and where Indians have made a reasonable degree of progress it should be prohibited by law.

Second. As the authority of chiefs in the government of a tribe is practically annulled as the tribe advances in civilization, it is patent that some provision of law should be made to fill this deficiency, and protect Indians in their individual rights in regard to person and property. The condition in which Indians are placed would certainly be suicidal if introduced into a community of whites.

Third. A law for the summary punishment of the low class of whites which infests Indian reservations, when they return after once being removed, is most urgently demanded. The statute imposing a pecuniary penalty for this offense is entirely inoperative, as such persons have no means from which a fine could be collected.

The practice of general legislation in regard to Indian tribes is detrimental to the best interests of the semi-civilized. It would assist in our efforts at civilization if those in this condition could be excepted in the general laws and rulings.

It is believed that a law making it compulsory upon Indian parents to send all children to school who are of the proper ages would result in much good; or in cases where cash annuity is paid, the payment thereof might be only upon condition that the children were sent to school. Application has been made to the Department for authority to enforce this latter proposition at this agency.

Very respectfully,

M. B. KENT,

*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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OMAHA AGENCY, NEBRASKA, *Eighthmonth*, 1877.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In accordance with instructions of July 10, 1877, I submit my first annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency.

I assumed the management of the *Omahas* on the 21st of Ninthmonth last, under unfavorable circumstances. For want of funds, as I understood, all of the employés had been discharged during the spring and summer, and the agent had been absent near three months, and the Indians left to manage their affairs themselves, except that three white men were employed to superintend their harvesting and keep their machines in working order. They appeared to realize the want of an agent and the regular employés to direct, instruct, and assist them, and generally manifested a disposition to work for pay and means of subsistence, when not employed for themselves.

The agent had many applications for employment, but very little to give for want of funds to employ irregular labor, although a considerable amount of such labor would have been an advantage to the service, and a material relief to the Indians, who, for want of more favorable crops and better economy, were very short of needful supplies of food. Some more liberality in the expenditure of funds for actual necessary employment of irregular help would essentially promote the advancement of the Indians in habits of industry, and aid them in the direction of self-support. Whatever feasible incentives tending to encourage industry and foster a desire to increase the comforts of living can be offered them, will serve as instrumentalities to their civilization and moral and mental elevation, and will stimulate them to increased interest in laboring for themselves.

When I took charge of the agency the Indians complained of being very poor, and many of them destitute of necessary and wholesome subsistence. The grasshoppers had seriously damaged their corn, and destroyed most of their vegetables, with the exception of potatoes and pumpkins, which afforded them an apparently reasonable excuse for a hunting expedition during the winter, in which half the tribe participated, in order to supply themselves with provisions and robes. Their hunt proved unsuccessful, and somewhat disastrous, and after five months' absence they returned poorer than when they left, and, I believe, generally convinced of the impolicy of relying on hunting as a means of supplying their wants.

But notwithstanding their ill-success and disappointment, and the impoverished condition of their work-ponies, they went to work with courage and earnestness to put in their spring crops that might well commend their example to more enlightened communities. With the help of nineteen yoke of oxen furnished from the agency, they seeded about 600 acres to wheat, in better condition than ever before, and their largely increased production is the encouraging reward. I purchased them about 730 bushels of seed-wheat, adding materially to their crop, which is estimated at not less than 9,000 bushels, against 4,665 bushels last year, and of better quality. The grasshoppers damaged the present crop to the extent of about 60 acres, equal to 1,000 bushels probably, leaving the productive acreage near the same as last year. To encourage the Indians and facilitate their farming operations, I had a good lot of harrows made, of which they had very few, which enabled them to put in their crops in much better condition than usual. In consequence of the cold weather, the backwardness of the planting season, and the succeeding wet weather, they did not plant as much corn nor cultivate it as well as I believe they otherwise would have done. I think there is no increase in acreage over last year, but the prospect at present is favorable for a larger crop, even if the grasshoppers had not injured it last year. I estimate the crop at 27,000 bushels if not damaged hereafter. Oats, 600; potatoes, 5,000 bushels. This crop is large and quality good; other vegetables abundant. I estimate the number of acres cultivated by Omahas this year at near 1,800. There were breakings last year of about 175 acres, this year 250 acres. There has been comparatively little fencing built this year.

I purchased last spring 100 double shovel-plows, 5 reapers and mowers, a thrashing-machine, and other necessary farm implements and harness, which the Indians appeared to appreciate and use to good advantage. Most of them appear to work cheerfully and with interest when provided with suitable implements to work with. They have been more liberally supplied this season than heretofore, and the result in improvement, with the greater portion of them, is all that could reasonably be expected or asked, considering the disadvantages they have labored under for want of sufficient and suitable subsistence.

Their improvement is marked and encouraging, both to themselves and those who work for them. They are realizing the necessity, as well as the advantage, of changes in their habits and modes of living, and whatever facilities and encouragement can be extended to them at this juncture will, I believe, have a salutary influence in promoting their advancement and accelerating their civilization, while too rigid economy will retard their progress. The Omahas evince a generous loyalty to the wishes and requirements of the Indian Department, so far as they comprehend them, and I believe few communities are more peaceable. They are ardently attached to their reservation and their homes, and any intimation of change excites emotions of uneasiness and grief. Many of them express anxiety to build houses and improve their homes as fast as they can acquire the means, and try to live like the white people. And if judicious and encouraging measures are pursued toward them I believe a large portion of them will shortly be willing to become citizens; but they want a little time to prepare for the change.

The two schools were quite well attended during the nine months they were in operation since I took charge of the agency; the average attendance was good, considering the distance many of the scholars had to go to school, which, with other contingencies, occasioned considerable irregularity. There was not that progress in speaking the English language, however, that would have been desirable, and without which but little advancement can be made in learning, and what they learn is soon forgotten. More attention to the cultivation of the English language, and less, in proportion, to the blackboard, is necessary to success.

The Indians in council have frequently expressed their earnest wish for an industrial school, where their children could be better taught the English language and the customs of civilization. They are now so scattered on their allotments that probably more than half the children of school-age cannot attend.

There is one missionary at the Presbyterian Mission three miles from the agency, who, I believe, has religious services there every Sabbath. I hope the Sabbath-school at the agency will contribute to the improvement of the young Indians.

Some legislation is necessary to protect the Indians in their rights of property, and the reclamation of property stolen from them and conveyed beyond the reserve.

With the Omahas the chiefship is a source of more strife and disaffection than any other source of difference. There is a large party opposed to their present hereditary chiefs, and desirous of either electing the chiefs or of having none. They complain, and not without good cause, that they are arrogant and presumptuous, assuming authority in managing the affairs of the tribe inconsistent with justice and the rights of the members, while in industry and advancement in civilized habits they are not in advance of the average of the tribe. I



believe if the tribal relation could be abolished, and the chiefs dispensed with, it would conduce to the peace and interest of the tribe.

Very respectfully,

JACOB VORE,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OTOE AGENCY, NEBRASKA,  
*Eighthmonth 22, 1877.*

RESPECTED FRIEND: In compliance with instructions, and in conformity to regulations of the Department, I hereby present my fifth annual report of the condition of the Indian service at Otoe agency, Nebraska.

The Indians located at this agency are those comprising the confederated tribe of *Otoes and Missourias*, which now numbers about 460 living members. They were moved back from the Missouri River, their former home, in 1855, to the reservation which they now occupy, under the conditions of a treaty then enacted. Its provisions were liberal and highly favorable for the development of industrial institutions and the customs of civilized life; but, until within the last four years, they were paid their annuities in cash, and being allowed to spend a large part of their time in hunting they made but little advancement in agricultural pursuits or other home industries. The gradual disappearance of game and a periodical decrease in the amounts of their annuities reduced them to seeming poverty and the merest necessities of life, yet they remained true to the traditions and customs of their forefathers; and many of them still regard with jealousy any innovations that tend to supplant these with the more provident habits of white men. So long had these Indians been under treaty stipulations, and treated as petted wards of the Government, (the present generation having grown up under the influence thereof,) that when in the course of events, consequent upon the spread of white settlements, it became necessary for them to turn to their own industry for support, it was extremely difficult for them to realize the change that had taken place, and they resorted to many equivocations and expedencies before they were willing to accept the situation.

Under a steady policy, having for its object the development of productive industry, an important change has taken place since the spring of 1873, at which time I first took charge of the agency. Then no land was fenced, and none of any consequence under cultivation. Very few of the necessary appliances for cultivating the soil were found among the Indians, and none at the disposal of the agent. The agency buildings had gone to decay or been wholly destroyed, mechanical industries of all kinds were neglected, and but very little advance had been made in the line of school education. Now, over 700 acres are under successful cultivation, and a larger amount inclosed by fence, all of which has been done by Indian labor. Mechanical industries have been established, a saw and grist mill rebuilt, all the agency buildings and shops rebuilt or effectually repaired, and a number of new ones added, including a large industrial school-building, with the necessary out-buildings and improvements connected therewith.

The events of the past year have been mainly unimportant and without special significance, except that a system of continued improvement has been maintained, and it is believed that considerable advancement has been made. The acreage under cultivation is nearly the same as last year, but little new land having been broken; but the crops are considerably increased, especially wheat and oats, which are believed to be fully double that of any previous year; and under proper management the crops of the present season will furnish sufficient breadstuff for the tribe during the coming year.

The agency mill, rebuilt and repaired since my last report, is now sufficient to do all the grinding required, which is a great convenience, and being supplied with grain grown on the reservation will save much outlay of funds.

It is believed that the system of purchasing supplies for the subsistence of Indians from year to year is expensive, and not calculated to advance their best interests; in order to obviate a necessity, therefore, and to utilize the rich grasses that grow abundantly on the reservation, 360 head of cattle were purchased, during the summer of 1875, with a view of establishing a permanent agency herd, from which to draw supplies of meat as necessity required, and to furnish individuals with cows as they became prepared to take proper care of them. This enterprise has been successful, to a certain extent, and the Indians have been regularly supplied with meat during the winter season; but the herd being of insufficient size to allow a constant supply of meat from the natural increase, a difficulty was experienced during the summer, when beef was not issued, on account of the Indians secretly killing the calves and other young cattle; consequently the herd has decreased in number to about 200 head. It is believed that the herd should be sufficiently increased so that, with proper management, it would furnish a constant supply of meat and remove the difficulty



heretofore experienced; and with the agricultural produce, that can be indefinitely increased from year to year, would soon furnish all the means of support required for the tribe.

A large part of the agricultural operations have been under the immediate care of the agency, none of the Indians having the means for farming, except as implements and teams have been loaned them at the agency. Yet a few have made important progress toward opening farms, and could they now be furnished implements of their own it is believed they would take care of them, and their advancement be more rapid. Two full-blood Indians have raised fields of wheat that will yield nearly 20 bushels per acre; and a number have fields of "American corn," as they call the kind grown by white men.

One young man, a full Indian, by his own efforts, assisted by the agency carpenter, has built, on a farm he had previously opened, a good framehouse, containing four rooms; and others have since expressed themselves as being tired of fixing up dirt lodges, and desiring to build better houses. Only a small number of these Indians as yet live in houses. My experience with them has been that to attempt to force them into houses, however well they had been prepared, without effort on their part and before they had felt the need of them, has been attended with unsatisfactory results; but as their changing circumstances in life bring them to take an allotment of land, and to realize that a good house is better for them than earthen wigwams, and to make an effort to effect a change, then they should receive all encouragement and assistance practicable, and will be benefited by the improvement.

The subject of removal that has been agitating these Indians for a number of years has prevented to a very great extent active improvement among them, and although to remove was believed to be adverse to their interests, yet the settlement of the question seemed important, and with this view the subject was recently brought fairly before them under a proposition for their removal to the Kaw reservation, Indian Territory, which, after being fully considered and discussed in open council, they decided almost unanimously to reject, and now declare their intentions to move out of the village, select allotments of land, and try to improve them. To do this successfully they will require the aid of teams and implements, with which they should be supplied as far as practicable. The funds of the tribe have heretofore been too limited to admit of much expenditure in this direction, but the sale now pending of 120,000 acres of their land, it is believed, will supply a fund sufficiently large that the accruing interest will be ample to supply all necessary assistance.

An industrial school, that was first established in the fall of 1875, has been kept in constant operation since that time, except during the months of July and August of each year. The opening of the school was under very unfavorable circumstances, owing to strong prejudicial opinions that many of the Indians had received concerning the school, and their consequent opposition to its being started. It has nevertheless been steadily maintained, and, I am pleased to be able to state, has continued to improve, also to grow in favor among the Indians. In consequence of the opposition in the tribe, and no means to compel the children to come, the attendance has not been as large as it should have been, yet the advancement of those at the school during the last year has been very satisfactory in their studies as well as in their deportment and industry out of school. Thirty-eight have been enrolled and the attendance has been much more regular than the year previous. The number of children in the tribe between the ages of 6 and 18 years is about 60, all of whom could be accommodated in the institution could their attendance be secured. The building is large, conveniently arranged, and supplied with boarding and sleeping accommodations equal to the average of boarding-schools for white children, also sitting or play-rooms for the boys and girls separately, each communicating at opposite ends with a large school-room, furnished with improved school furniture. The children are boarded, instructed, and required to participate in all the domestic industries belonging to the institution, and taught daily in the school during regular school-hours.

The sanitary condition of the tribe for the most part has been good and the mortality light, considering their exposure consequent on living mostly in tents and earth-covered lodges. The deaths reported for the year are 16 and the births 26. No physician is employed at this agency, hence the Indians are compelled to rely much on their own doctors, though a supply of common remedies is kept at the agency and dispensed by the agent or others instructed to do so, and are in frequent request by the Indians, many of them preferring them to their own medicines. Could a physician be employed, it is believed he would be generally patronized. In a few complicated cases the services of a regular physician were obtained, which resulted in the recovery of the patients, while similar cases under the Indian treatment generally proved fatal.

Very respectfully,

JESSE W. GRIEST,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## SANTEE AGENCY, NEBRASKA,

Eighthmonth 25, 1877.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In accordance with instructions, I submit my report of affairs at this agency.

The *Santee Sioux* left Minnesota about fifteen years ago, and, after several removals, settled ten years ago on the ground now occupied by the agency buildings, which is situated on the southwestern bank of the Missouri River, in the State of Nebraska. The first settlement here was in a disconnected village, the houses of which were built of logs and ground, and roofed with sod—many of them living in tents. They lived here for several years, depending almost entirely on the Government for support.

About eight years ago they were induced, by the persuasions of their agent and the missionaries, to leave their village and build houses on the farms which had been allotted to them on this reservation; the men agreeing to break one acre of ground, Government furnishing the teams and paying them to do it. They now have from ten to twenty acres broken, and the work of civilization has been gradual but sure since that time. Three years ago there were only two houses that had shingle roofs, and but few that had board floors. At present, out of the one hundred and fifty-three houses occupied by the Indians, fifty have shingle roofs and the greater part of them have board floors, with an increasing desire on their part to improve whenever they can. They are not building many new houses at this time, but the ones they have are being greatly improved.

The men have adopted citizens' dress in full, the women partially. They still cling to their shawls, which they use for bonnet and shawl. I think there is great need for work among the women, for the men of this agency are making more progress than the women, and the men need to be supported by the women more than they are at this time in the proper performance of their household duties.

We need never expect the old men and women to become self-supporting; but I believe the time is not far distant when the young ones who have been under the civilizing influence will be able to support themselves, and the Government will only be required to care for the old in a manner similar to our county and city almshouses.

I feel that I would not be doing justice to the men of my tribe if I did not say something of the manner in which they worked to get their grain harvested. They had but three reapers, and, in order to get their grain off in good condition, they kept one of them going, part of the time, day and night, showing a willingness for work rarely displayed among white people. The grain-crop this season will be very good, yielding in the aggregate about 6,000 bushels of wheat, 2,000 of which has been thrashed.

One of the greatest troubles I find among the tribe is the contention between man and wife, arising generally from jealousy, causing quarreling and fighting.

There is one important subject that I think should claim the attention of the Department. A law should be prepared by the proper persons for the guidance of all agents in the governing of the Indians under their care with a degree of uniformity similar to that of a State law. If a religious influence could be brought to bear upon the minds of the Indians of an unselfish nature in itself, it would greatly aid in the work of civilization. There are many professors of religion and regular attenders of meeting among the Indians of this reservation, but, like many white professors, have not arrived at that degree of perfection that they should be to let their religion be seen by their actions toward their fellow-man; and there are Indians here from whom many white professors could obtain useful religious lessons.

One important point in civilizing the Indians is in the selecting of good, honest people, as far as possible, to deal with them, for they are quick to observe and will see very soon whether persons live up to the professions that they make. They never forget a promise, and often recall promises made by some of our Washington friends that never have been fulfilled.

We have good schools, one manual-labor school supported by the Government, performing a good part in the way of civilization. There are two missions on the agency, one supported by the Indian commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the other by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. They both have boarding-schools in which manual labor is taught. The American Board have just erected a new building, especially for the education of young men, separate from the girls' school. They both have day-schools established on remote parts of the reservation. These schools combined are greatly aiding in the work of civilization.

This agency is becoming an educational center for all the Sioux tribes, a number of scholars coming in every year to enjoy the advantage of the higher training they can receive here, and their number will be likely to increase. It is recommended that this increase in our population, which is not represented on the rolls of the tribe, should be remembered in the annual supplies. By order of the Department I am instructed to feed such scholars, but no special estimate has ever been put in to meet this issue.

From the manner in which these Indians have conducted themselves since I have been here I believe the time has arrived for them to be recognized as citizens, so far as having their lands deeded to them upon which they now reside. I do not believe they are in a condition to support themselves without a part of the care which is now being extended over them. It would not do at this time to withdraw it from them and throw the land of this

reservation open to white settlers, for the Indians would consider it an encroachment upon rights which they feel have been given to them, and it would be but the signal for another of the Indian wars which have been a disgrace to the history of our nation. Great care should be exercised in this particular point.

Wabashaw, the head chief of this tribe, of whom Bishop Whipple and others have frequently spoken in their letters and reports, died in Fourthmonth, 1876. Napoleon, his son, has recently been selected chief in his father's place, and I believe, as time passes, that wisdom will come, and Napoleon will follow the good steps of his father.

I am thy friend,

ISAIAH LIGHTNER,  
*Farmer in Charge.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD, SANTEE AGENCY, NEBRASKA,  
*August 28, 1877.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor of reporting to you the condition and progress of the mission of "The American Board" at this place. Everything, on the whole, is quite encouraging.

The Sabbath services of our Dakota church are generally very well attended. Pastor Shuamani has ministered faithfully during the year in the congregation at the agency. The services at our out-station chapel on Bazille Creek have been kept up by the elders and other lay preachers of the church.

Our schools have been full, beyond our capacity to accommodate. We have had 92 scholars during the school year. Of these, 49 were boarding scholars, 22 in the young men's hall and 27 in the Dakota Home, (a school for girls and young women.) Besides these, we have sustained 4 scholars in "the States." These are advanced scholars, sent away to perfect themselves in the use of the English language.

We shall now have better and larger accommodations for our scholars. We have this summer put up a new hall for young men at an expense of \$3,500. We have also made additions and improvements to the Dakota Home at a cost of \$500.

During the year I have had the help of three native teachers, two men and one young woman. They have all rendered good service.

We are working more and more into the fulfillment of our plan to make this a training-school for supplying native teachers to all this Dakota country. Last winter we had in our school seven young men from Cheyenne agency, Dakota, and six young men and seven young women and girls from Yankton agency, Dakota. We also had two scholars from Flandreau, Dakota.

In publications, we continue the monthly issue of our Dakota paper. We print 1,500 copies, and issue about one thousand copies to paying subscribers. The Indians contribute articles for it considerably. We have issued a new school reader in Dakota on the word-method. We have also published this year, through the American Bible Society, a new edition of the Dakota Bible, which is now nearly complete. This, however, is the work of Drs. Williamson and Riggs, the fathers of this mission, whose residence is elsewhere.

Allow me, in conclusion, to thank you for your promptness in dealing with cases of immorality in the tribe. It does much to tone up the public sentiment when the chief authority uses both his influence and his power distinctly in favor of chastity and righteousness.

Respectfully submitted.

ALFRED L. RIGGS,  
*Missionary of the American Board.*

ISAIAH LIGHTNER,  
*Farmer in Charge, Santee Agency.*

WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBRASKA,  
*Ninthmonth 3, 1877.*

RESPECTED FRIEND: In compliance with instructions, I submit this my seventh annual report of the condition of the Indians under my care.

By treaty proclaimed June 16, 1838, the *Winnebagoes* ceded to the United States all their land east of the Mississippi River, in consideration of which they were to receive \$1,100,000; the balance of this, after making certain payments, was to be invested for their benefit, on which the United States guaranteed to pay them an annual interest of not less than 5 per cent. At the same time "the said Indians agree to remove within eight months from the ratification of this treaty" to a certain tract of land west of the Mississippi.

The Winnebagoes receive no support from the Government, other than from the interest



appropriated annually on what remains of these funds. This, in 1870, amounted to over \$50,000. Since then the half-breeds, numbering 160 persons, members of the tribe remaining in Minnesota at the time of the removal of the Indians from that State in 1833, have, in accordance with the provisions of the act making appropriations for the Indian service, approved March 3, 1871, been paid their proportion of the principal of all Winnebago funds, as shown on the books of the Treasury at that time, including the proportion of \$35,000, on which but five more installments of interest were to be paid, per 4th article treaty October 13, 1846. In computing this proportion, the whole number of the tribe, considered as being entitled to participate in the benefits of the tribal funds, was 1,531, which number included only those located on the Winnebago reservation in Nebraska at that time, in addition to the 160 already spoken of. By this act of Congress the Nebraska Winnebagoes, who comprise only that portion of the tribe which has complied with treaty stipulations and quietly acquiesced in the demands of the Government, were deprived of nearly one-eighth part of their accustomed support.

Other reductions were afterward made for the purchase of a reservation adjoining the old one in this State, and for removing to it the wandering bands of Winnebagoes in Wisconsin. These were supposed to have numbered in all nearly 1,000 persons. They had not been in the habit of receiving any attention or acknowledgment from the Government since they, as a tribal organization, had declined to treat with it. Nearly all of them objected to removing from Wisconsin to their new reservation in Nebraska, and as a natural consequence soon returned, after being compelled to do so. At the present time there are probably less than one hundred of the number remaining here. For the past three years the sum to which the Wisconsin Winnebagoes would have been entitled had they remained on their reservation, amounting in all to \$48,521.07, has been set apart awaiting such act of Congress as will give relief in the premises, thus reducing the total amount received per annum by that portion of the tribe living on the reservation to but little more than one-half of what it was seven years ago. It seems needless to say that they are very much dissatisfied at this, and that when they refer to the subject in council, as they frequently do, I have some difficulty in satisfying them as to the justice of the governmental policy in setting apart funds to be expended at some future time for the benefit of certain individuals who persist in absenting themselves from their reservation, while others who are absent but a few months are deprived of all advantages from issues of supplies or payments that may have been made during their absence. I am unable myself to see why, if the Wisconsin Winnebagoes are entitled to a share of the tribal funds, they were not taken into account in calculating the proportion of the principal due the Minnesota half-breeds.

The Winnebagoes have occupied at least six different reservations since their removal west of the Mississippi. These frequent changes, and the necessary abandonment of what improvements they had made on their lands, seemed to discourage them from making that individual effort so essential to advancement. This uncertainty as to where their permanent home would be was partially overcome, when in 1869 and 1870 a portion of their present reservation was allotted, and each head of a family received a patent for 80 acres of land. Since then they have gradually extended their farming operations until now they are able to subsist with little or no aid from the Government in the way of rations.

A flight of grasshoppers alighted in this region about one year ago, greatly damaging the crops, particularly the corn, and as it is to this that the Indians principally look for their winter's support, they were obliged to look for work among the white settlements. Many of them found employment in cutting and hauling wood, railroad-ties, &c., and I heard fewer complaints of depredations committed by them than during any previous winter since I have had them in charge.

- There are four buildings on this reservation intended for use in educating the children of the tribe, three of which are for day-schools; these are distant from each other about two miles, are conveniently located for the purpose for which they are intended, one about one-half mile west of the agency, from which the other two are nearly in a right line to the northeast. They are all built entirely of wood; two were poorly constructed, about ten years ago, and are now hardly suitable for use during the winter season. They should be replaced by substantial brick buildings. The third was erected four years ago, and is a good building, but unfortunately it is the one most remote from the agency, and the attendance there, when it was open, averaged much less than any of the others. The day-schools were the only ones in operation during the past year; the average attendance at these was about sixty; this small average was owing to the absence of a majority of the Indians from the reservation. Had the industrial boarding-school been open at that time many children would have been left in it who could not otherwise have been provided for in the absence of their parents. It became necessary, however, to close the latter-named institution on the 14th of Thirdmonth, 1876, owing to the restrictions of an act of Congress, fixing the total amount to be expended for pay of employés, at any one agency, at not more than \$10,000 per annum. As this is still the law, the school of necessity continues closed, although I have some prospect now of letting it out by contract to some person to board, clothe, and educate the children, at a fixed sum per week for each one in attendance. It has been a serious misfortune to the tribe to have a fine building, which cost nearly \$20,000 but four



years ago, remaining vacant so long, when it has done, and is capable of doing, so much good.

A census of the tribe was taken last week, by which it appears there were 1,396 Indians on the reservation at that time. Several who are residing in the State, but who have been absent from the reservation since last spring, were not enumerated; including these there are, as near as I can ascertain, 1,410 Winnebagoes in Nebraska at the present time. The number is continually changing as parties come from and return to Wisconsin.

HOWARD WHITE,

*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE NEVADA INDIAN AGENCY,  
PYRAMID-LAKE RESERVE,

*August 22, 1877.*

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Indian Bureau, and in obedience to your instructions, I have the honor to herewith hand you my third annual report as United States Indian agent.

The four reservations under the management of this agency are located as follows:

The Pyramid Lake reservation is situated in Washoe and Roop Counties, in the north-western part of the State, 16 miles north of Wadsworth, on the Central Pacific Railroad, and contains an area of 320,000 acres, including lake, mountain, and desert. Not to exceed 5,000 acres are of any value for reservation purposes. The fishing upon this reserve is one of the most important sources of supply to the Indians.

The Walker River reservation is situated in Esmeralda County, Southwestern Nevada, 80 miles from Pyramid Lake agency and 64 miles from Central Pacific Railroad, and contains an area of about the same number of acres, but this, like the other, is liable to mislead the person who takes his notes from the survey-lines alone, as laid down upon the map, for there is not to exceed 4,000 acres upon this reservation any benefit for agricultural purposes.

The Moapa River reserve is located in the extreme southeastern part of the State, 600 miles from Pyramid Lake reserve, and 125 miles from Pioche, end of stage-route. This reservation contains 1,000 acres, all of which is easily irrigated from the river that flows through the middle of the reserve. It is easily cultivated. Two crops can be raised each year without detriment to the soil.

The Shoshone farms are located in Elko County, in the northeastern part of the State, 275 miles from Pyramid Lake and 25 miles north of Carlin, on the Central Pacific Railroad, and contain an area of nearly 600 acres. These farms were located about three years ago, and last fall were surveyed for the Northwestern band of Shoshone Indians, and have been set apart by executive order of the President for the use and benefit of said Indians. The soil is good and easily irrigated.

Good crops have been raised on all these reservations, especially so on the two latter, where they have such ample means of irrigating. The grain is all harvested, but not thrashed and sacked; therefore the number of bushels raised are necessarily estimated, concerning which I refer you to the statistical reports forwarded herewith to your office.

There is a perceptible improvement in the condition, habits, and disposition of these Indians. They are less roving and more content to stay upon reservations, and seem to be getting into the feeling more than ever before, that they have homes they can live at unmolested. They are tractable, obedient, and respectful in their deportment, truthful and prompt to meet their engagements as far as it is possible for them to do so.

In this connection I wish to speak of a matter that has and does still operate to the detriment of the service here. A large majority of the Indians of this State that have never lived upon reservations, and have stiffly and persistently refused every proposition that has been made to induce them to do so, have congregated along the line of the railroad from Ogden to Truckee, Winnemucca and Reno being their principal places of resort, but more or less at every little town and station. To say that these Indians are dissolute would be using a mild term as it relates to some of them. They ride upon the cars at will; never a train passes either way but that Indians can be seen piled up on the platforms of the cars, coming and going they scarcely know where. The railroad company has acted a noble and commendable part, and no blame can attach to them for this indiscriminate and unnecessary riding on their cars. Inspector Watkins took in the situation of things when he was here three months ago, as he passed over the road, and said he was not surprised that members of Congress, Senators, and others interested in behalf of the Nevada Indians, passing over the railroad here, should be unfavorably impressed, and ask the questions, Where is the agent? Why does he not keep these Indians on their reservations and put them to work? Not knowing, of course, but that they are reservation Indians. The plan, as inaugurated by Major Watkins, of all Indians obtaining a pass from the Indian agent before they will be allowed to ride on the cars, is, I am sure, a good one, and when it can be strictly enforced will tend to remedy the evil spoken of very much.

I made mention of the little tribe of Washoe Indians in my last annual report. They are living in and around Reno and Carson City, this State. They have refused all offers of assistance from the Government until recently. They say now they will work and try every way in their power to support themselves in an honest way if they can get a little assistance from the Government to make a beginning. I trust something will be done for this once honored and respected tribe, whose condition now is deplorable in the extreme—pitiful beggars, living in the most abject poverty. Any move for the amelioration of their condition will be heartily seconded and assisted by the citizens of Reno and Carson City.

No schools nor missionary work has been carried on among the Nevada Indians for the obvious reason that I have had no funds at my disposal for that purpose. I sincerely regret this, and feel aggrieved when, in my intercourse with them, I see they are so kindly disposed, and manifest such great eagerness and anxiety to learn everything that has the least tendency to make them self-supporting, and good citizens. I am candid in saying that a great mistake has been made with these Indians in this respect.

I do not say where the fault lies, but certainly the Government does not pay for doing missionary work. The agents and employés receiving a salary are paid to disburse supplies and teach the Indians, not only from books, in the schools, but to teach them to cultivate the soil; to teach them the mechanical arts and the rules of business, so that they may be self-supporting and able to maintain themselves in the varied relations of life when coming in contact with the whites. But the work of educating, civilizing, and Christianizing must go hand in hand. So it is that, while the agent is employed as the business representative of the Government alone, he is yet brought in close contact with the missionary, if perchance one is maintained by the denomination having the right to nominate the agent. But so far as my information goes, there are at least two-thirds of the agencies in the United States in which the religious societies are doing nothing in this direction. All missionary work that is done, is done by the agents and employés of the Government. It is a shame and disgrace to the boasted enlightenment of our age and people that so little money is expended and work done by the religious societies of the land to extend the blessings of the Christian religion among the Indian tribes. We send thousands of dollars annually to foreign shores for the missionary work, but we neglect the heathen at our own doors. Who so much entitled to our aid in this direction as the natives of the country that we now possess? Who should be the subjects of missionary labor, if not the heathen whom we, as a nation and a people, have so largely dispossessed of their birthrights? The limits of their hunting-grounds are now circumscribed; we are forcing them to seek other means of support and adopt new habits of life. It is civilization or extermination, one or the other; and it is left with the Christian people of the country to say which it shall be. The appropriations by the Government for their education and support are year by year growing less and less. Our Congress seems to pass these bills for the assistance of the Indians grudgingly, as if it was a disagreeable duty, and they would do just as little of it as possible, or as is compatible with any sort of compromise with conscience. This being the case, and education and Christianity being twin-brothers, of one common parent, to be taught side by side, might it not be well for the churches to seriously consider the subject of establishing and maintaining schools in connection with their missionary work as it is now performed? The agents of the Government would at all times and places furnish such assistance as is in their power, and, to a certain extent, would exercise authority over them, necessarily, when located on a reservation. If a work of this kind was commenced among the Nevada Indians, in connection with what will be done for them by the Government, and prosecuted with energy for two years, the question of their civilization and self-support would be a settled fact.

The sanitary condition of these Indians has not been so good this year as last; chills and fever is the prevailing disease. Measles have prevailed at Walker River reserve, from which some deaths occurred. As nearly as can be estimated, out of a population of 1,700 on the four reservations, 72 births and 41 deaths have occurred.

#### CONCLUSION.

Allow me to say that my labors here have not been all, by any means, I have desired; yet I feel confident much good has been done, and the Indians are making commendable progress in the arts of husbandry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. BARNES,

*United States Indian Agent, Nevada.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ELKO, ELKO COUNTY, NEVADA,

*August 24, 1877.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the year ending August 31, 1877.

The *Western Shoshone* Indians under my charge have improved in civilized habits during the past year. Some of them are engaged in farming for themselves, in different parts of

Eastern Nevada. Not as much farming has been done by them in the past year as in some former years, owing to the scarcity of land and water. The country is becoming more thickly settled by white people, and the patches of land, in many cases heretofore cultivated by the Indians, have been purchased from the Government by white men, and are now cultivated by them. In other cases the water heretofore used by the Indians for irrigating purposes has been taken from the streams above the Indian ranches, thus rendering them valueless, as nothing can be raised without irrigation. A good many ranches have, however, been cultivated by the Indians this year. The Western Shoshones generally have an inclination to be industrious. They are peaceable and well disposed toward the white people. Many of them have learned to work, and make very good farm-hands. Some of them can drive four and six horses. They can chop, mow, and, in fact, do all manner of farm-work. Some of the young Indians are learning to read and write, and are fast improving in civilization. On the other hand, there are many who are indolent and shiftless, and will not work as long as they can have something to eat.

In a letter from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date of January 25, 1877, I was authorized to purchase some farming-utensils and seed, at a cost not to exceed \$337.50 currency. With this money, as far as it went, I purchased such farming-utensils and seed as were absolutely necessary. This small appropriation greatly assisted some of the Indians who were engaged in farming. In some cases one plow was used for two or more ranches.

In May last I received a small supply of medicines, which has been a great help to the Indians in this vicinity. Drs. Meigs and Huntington, of this place, have prescribed for the sick Indians in many cases and prepared the medicines for them.

I have visited a large portion of the country inhabited by the Western Shoshone and *Gosh Ute* Indians during the past year, and have taken great pains to ascertain their true condition, also to learn their wishes in regard to the future. For several years past some of the most intelligent leading men of the Shoshones have been very anxious to have a tract of land situated in the northern part of the State, known as Duck Valley, set apart as a reservation for them. I have several times informed the Department of the wishes of the Indians, and asked to be authorized to visit the country in question and ascertain whether it was suitable for a reservation or not. No steps were taken in regard to the matter, that I am aware of, until in March last. The Indians during the winter urged upon me to go with them to Duck Valley as soon as spring opened and see what I thought of the country, and report the result to the Department at Washington. This I agreed to do as soon as we could get through the mountains. During this time Col. E. C. Watkins, United States Indian inspector, arrived here from Washington with instructions to examine into the condition of the Indians under my charge. He directed that some of the leading Indians should meet him here. I accordingly sent for Captain Sam, an intelligent Shoshone, and a number of others, who at once came. In an interview with Inspector Watkins the Indians laid this matter before him, interpreted by me. He authorized me to proceed to Duck Valley and make a careful examination of the country, and report the result to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In obedience to his instructions, I started on the 15th of March, in company with Captain Sam and his nephew. The Indians furnished four horses for the occasion, two of which we used to pack our provisions, blankets, &c. I arrived at Duck Valley, and remained there some days, and carefully examined the country, in order that I might be able to make a correct report. After a thorough examination I considered the place suitable for a reservation for the Shoshones, and, in fact, better than I had expected to find. I returned, and on the 28th of March reported the matter to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, giving as full and correct a description of the country as I could, and respectfully asked that the same be reserved for the use and occupancy of the Western Shoshones, this being the only tract of land unclaimed in Nevada suitable for a reservation for them. In the early part of April I went south among the Shoshone and *Gosh Ute* Indians in Nevada and Utah.

On the 6th of April I issued some clothing, blankets, &c., to 186 Shoshones and *Gosh Utes* at Cleveland's ranch, near the line between Nevada and Utah. I found these Indians destitute and with considerable sickness among them. While traveling through the country a distance of about 300 miles, I ascertained that a number of deaths had occurred during the past year. I learned that about 30 Indians with whom I was well acquainted were dead. I found that several Indians had become discouraged and demoralized, and had left their work and gone with the small roving band who are roaming about through nearly all parts of Eastern Nevada, and beg, gamble, and lead a miserable life. They hang about mining-towns, and live partly upon refuse thrown away from the restaurants and boarding-houses. In some places they eat meat that is actually rotten, and they are the most degraded beings I ever saw. They are very fond of whisky, and will do almost anything for it. The whisky sold to them by the white people and Chinese is almost rank poison. Many of the Indians, referring to so much sickness among them, stated that they believed it was caused by the evil spirit which the white people possessed, and that in a short time the Indians would all die off, stating that before the whites came among them no such diseases were known, and that some of their prophets had decided that this was the case, and that it was needless to try to avoid it. After listening some time to their foolish talk, I told them it was not the evil



pirit which the white people possessed that caused the sickness and death among them, but that it was the filthy manner in which they lived, and the rotten food they lived upon, and the poison whisky they drank. I explained to them the necessity of cultivating civilized habits, showing them the vast difference between their present condition and what they would be if they had wholesome food to eat and comfortable homes to live in. I told them what had been done toward establishing a reservation for them, and how important it was that an immediate change should take place, and how much better those of the Indians who were farming and engaging in civilized habits were getting along. When I left these Indians they promised to send one Indian representing each band to the proposed reservation when I sent for them, that they might return and report to their respective bands.

I received a communication from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date of April 25, 1877, inclosing a copy of an executive order, dated April 16, 1877, withdrawing a large tract of land in Duck Valley, being partly in Nevada and partly in Idaho, from the public domain, from which to select a suitable reservation for the Western Shoshones. Upon the receipt of these instructions, I sent for Indians representing different bands throughout the country, to go to Duck Valley with me for the purpose of examining the proposed reservation. Early in June I was informed that a large number of Indians were congregating in Duck Valley. Some of the white people became alarmed at the presence of so many Indians, and sent me word to that effect. I at once proceeded to that locality, and was pleased to find 368 Indians camped on the proposed new reservation. These Indians represented different bands throughout nearly every part of Eastern Nevada, and had gone there in obedience to my instructions. They were highly pleased with the country and their future prospects. As soon as I receive means I will go to Duck Valley and prepare for farming early in the spring.

It will take several years to congregate *all* the Western Shoshones on the reservation. A few of the old Indians throughout the eastern part of the State strongly oppose moving, stating that if they leave the home of their ancestors their spirits will be lost. These foolish ideas will, however, be overcome in time, but these Indians must for a while be handled carefully. Some of these old men and prophets have a great deal of influence over the Indians, and will oppose the move for a while. I think it would be best that the Indians who are farming in different parts of the State, and wish to remain on their ranches for another year, be allowed to do so. Some who have farms are anxious to leave them and go to the reservation where they can be assisted, and others prefer to remain where they are for the present. More Indians can be gathered in Duck Valley than can be cared for with the means now at the disposal of the Department for that purpose. The number can be greatly increased at any time.

In July last an excitement prevailed in the vicinity of Duck Valley, caused by a report being circulated that the Shoshones were about to join the Nez Percé Indians in Idaho, who were then at war with the white people. One white settler with his family left Duck Valley, and for a while considerable excitement prevailed. Arms and ammunition were sent for by the white people to protect them against the Indians. I went to Duck Valley immediately to prevent trouble from occurring, if possible. On my arrival at the place of the reported trouble, I found that the reports were untrue and without foundation; that it would be nearly impossible to induce or even force the Shoshones to take up arms against their white neighbors. From what I saw of the condition of affairs, I believe that some of the white men were more anxious for an Indian war than the Indians themselves. I submitted to the Department the full particulars of this affair in my report for July last.

The Western Shoshones are peaceable and generally inclined to be industrious. I believe that in a short time, with proper treatment, they can be made an industrious and self-supporting people. Many of them are anxious to have a school, in order that the young Indians may learn to read and write. Several of them speak English fluently.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI A. GHEEN,

*Farmer in charge of the Western Shoshone Indians.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ABIQUIU INDIAN AGENCY,

*Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico, August 15, 1877.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report upon the condition of this agency.

The situation of this agency and the Indians connected with it is such that there is but little of interest to report. The agency is located on a Mexican land-grant, about fifty miles east of the Ute reservation, and is surrounded by quite a large settlement of Mexicans. The Indians belonging to the agency have no fixed place of abode.

The number of Ute Indians belonging to the agency is estimated at 900. The *Capote Utes* are, during most of the year, within five to twenty miles of the agency; but a large majority of the *Utes* (the *Weeminuches*) are most of the time from fifty to one hundred and



fifty miles distant on their reservation. Owing to their great distance from the agency, and the irregularity with which many of them visit the agency, it has been impossible to make an enumeration of the Utes.

The *Apaches*, numbering by an actual enumeration 326, wander "whithersoever they will" for an equal distance east and southeast from the agency.

There has been but little trouble between the Indians belonging to this agency and the Mexicans or white settlers during the past year.

The day before the Indians were to receive their annuity-goods last November, they came in quite large numbers, both Utes and Apaches, and encamped near, but in different directions from, the agency. About dark quite a number of each tribe, who had been drinking, got into a fight, which, although it lasted but a moment, resulted in the death of one Ute and seriously wounding several of each party. The excitement became intense, and it required several hours of persistent effort to quiet and get them to their respective camps. The next morning, before permitting them to come into the agency-yard to receive their goods, I demanded of each party their arms, of every kind, and pledges that they would meet, shake hands, and be friends. This they consented to, and did. In the evening I returned them their arms, and they left without further trouble. As a precautionary measure, however, I have since given them their regular issue of supplies on different days, letting one day intervene.

The last Congress having made an appropriation for a new agency "upon the southern part of the Ute reservation," (where the Utes of this agency properly belong,) a location for the buildings has been selected by those appointed for that purpose. This location is on the Los Pinos River, while the Indians wanted it on the Navajo River, and they are very much dissatisfied. The Navajo is, however, some twenty miles east of the eastern line of their reservation. Less than five years ago the agency for these Indians was located fifty miles east of here, the present location is eighty-five miles west, and their dissatisfaction arises from a conviction that they are gradually being forced west and surrendering lands that heretofore belonged to them. They will soon become reconciled when convinced that their objections do not avail them. I sincerely trust that, when this new agency is fairly established, more may be undertaken and accomplished for the moral and spiritual welfare of these people than heretofore.

Of the Apache Indians belonging to this agency I hardly know what to say. So far as I can see, there is but little hope for them; I can simply repeat what I have already said in two annual reports: "The Jicarilla Apache Indian has no home; as a people they have no country that they can call their own. No incentive to improvement has ever been placed before them." "I have had frequent conversations with their leading men on the subject, and they have always expressed a strong desire to be placed where they could have some hope of permanency. They also express themselves as anxious to learn to farm and have their children learn to read and write." They will not, however, consent to go to the Fort Stanton reservation, as proposed to them. They say that they know the country well; that it is in every respect a poor country and unfit for farming purposes. Whether this is true or not I do not know. I again express the hope that some permanent disposition will soon be made of them.

Early in the spring the small-pox broke out in Santa Fé and some other places in this Territory. The Apaches hearing of it almost immediately left the vicinity of the agency, (telling me that they were going to do so,) and for near three months there has not been one of them here. I am told that they have gone to the plains on a buffalo-hunt. Recently this scourge—the small-pox—has made its appearance in the immediate vicinity of the agency, and the Utes absent themselves almost entirely. In compliance with my request to the Department, I have recently received vaccine virus, and will do all I can to prevent the disease from spreading.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. RUSSELL,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE MESCALERO APACHE AGENCY,  
*South Fork, Lincoln County, New Mexico, September 1, 1877.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the affairs at this agency, and would state that the delay in forwarding the same was occasioned by a raid made by a party of horse-thieves on the animals of the Indians, in which they succeeded in carrying off two of the Government mules. In consequence of the disorder occasioned by this robbery and the pursuit of the thieves, my report will not be as complete as would otherwise have been the case.

#### AGENCY AND RESERVATION.

I cannot but reiterate what I have stated, both in my last report and in several letters to the Department, that the present reservation, with the incumbrance of settlers whose right

has never been purchased, and whose presence thereon is undesirable in the extreme, is a source of annoyance and trouble to the agent, and must tend to retard the progress of the Indians toward a state of civilization.

In this connection I would state that I am unable to make the Indians understand that the farms of the settlers within the boundary-lines of the reserve do not belong to the tribe, but are the property of the parties who have settled thereon. They firmly believe that the land is theirs, and all persons occupying it are subject to my control. They do not object to the settlers, but claim the right of way through the farms. As fences are the *exception* in this country, not the rule, there is nothing to prevent them passing through the fields, which has several times led to complaints I am powerless to remedy. Two farms on the reservation are fenced, but very poorly, and that only along the side fronting the road, leaving the side facing the hills open. Now, as the Indians generally camp on the hill-side, their horses have strayed into the fields, doing some damage; but, on the other hand, the animals of settlers and passengers along the road have done the same to the Indian farms, and even more; they have in many cases broken down the fence to get into the fields. I have in one instance received a complaint from a farmer stating that the Indian horses had entered his fields and done some damage, and while riding to the spot in order to investigate the matter I found his stock feasting on the Indian's garden.

Another disadvantage is that, although I have the power to order obnoxious persons off the reservation, they can go to one of these ranches right under my nose and laugh at me with impunity. They can there carry on their trade with the Indians, and although in the center of the reservation are as completely beyond my control as if they were in New York or Washington. I can trace all the trouble I have had with these Indians during the last year to this cause. They have by these means been furnished whisky, which is the greatest evil an agent has to contend against, for although he can handle them with ease when sober, when intoxicated they are hard to control.

*It is absolutely necessary that prompt measures be taken either to remove the settlers or the agency, as a continuance of the present state of affairs is detrimental to the service.* The most economical solution of this difficulty, and one that would give satisfaction to all parties, is to remove the agency to some spot on the reservation where the Indians could find sufficient land to farm, and not be under the necessity of passing through the ranches of other settlers. As there are absolutely no buildings at this agency, there would be no loss to abandon it, and as the site I have selected possesses many advantages not enjoyed by the present location, the change would be beneficial in the extreme. The spot I selected is called Elk Springs, and is situated about fifteen miles east of the present agency. It is about forty miles from Fort Stanton, and remote from any main road, consequently the agent would not have the many disadvantages to combat that he has at present. On the subject of the road passing through the reservation I would refer you to my last report, and would only state that the nuisance is unabated. With a main thoroughfare passing through the reservation and the Indians camped on both sides thereof, it is impossible to prevent liquor being introduced and sold to them. I have tasked myself and employes to the utmost to prevent or detect some of the parties engaged in this traffic, but in vain. I cannot but repeat that it is detrimental to both the Indians and the citizens to have the agency situated on the main road. Agency buildings must sooner or later be established if it is intended to maintain the present reservation, and it is of the utmost importance that an advantageous site should be selected so that the money will be expended to the greatest advantage. The site I have in view possesses the main requisites for a suitable agency. Its location is more central than the present one, and by its peculiar position and surroundings will give me greater control over the tribe by enabling me to watch their movements more closely.

As regards buildings at the present agency but little can be said, for we have none. The buildings on the ranches, purchased by my predecessor, were the ordinary log-cabins of frontier settlers, and these are gradually decaying, so that in the course of another year they will be unfit even for the storage of supplies. My employes have no quarters, my supplies and stores are scattered over an area of about two miles, and are barely protected from the inclemency of the weather, and my mules are, as has been shown, not safe from the attacks of robbers. I have done my best with the limited means at my command to repair these buildings, but my force of employes being so small they are constantly occupied with their other duties, and were unable to devote much time to this work. A considerable quantity of corn has spoiled on account of the rain, and had it not been for the unremitting exertions of myself and employes much more would have been lost. We are subject here to very severe rain-storms during what is known as the rainy season, and it is of the utmost importance that the buildings, especially the store-rooms, should be weather-proof.

#### PROGRESS.

In reviewing the events of the past year I find great cause for congratulation. The Indians on the reservation have remained at home peaceably and show no disposition to stray off. On the contrary, they have, of their own free will, volunteered and, when their assistance was accepted, aided me in returning to the reservation two of the largest bands in the

tribe, viz, Nautzili and Pinoli, as previously advised in my communications to the Department under date of August 10, October 6, and November 10, 1876.

I note with pleasure that the complaints of depredations said to be committed by these Indians have almost entirely ceased, and I hope to be able to chronicle a year without any complaints at all. Of those made during the year but two proved to be well founded, and in each case I have been able to restore the stock stolen. Many cases reported to have been Indians have, on investigation, proven to be *white savages*. There are several letters on file in this office from the largest stock-owners in the Territory stating that these Indians have never been as peaceable as they are at present. This induces me to repeat what I have often said, that the Indians, if properly fed and clothed, will not leave the reservation unless driven off. The advantages of remaining at peace are so great that it is natural they should hesitate to exchange a life of luxurious indolence for the hardships of a life on the plains, chased alike by the civil and military authorities.

I have always found that the most successful mode of treating Indians is to gain their confidence and *never abuse it*. This I have endeavored to do with these Apaches, and have so far been very successful. I have made it a rule never to promise anything I was unable to fulfill, but, on the contrary, to promise less than I expected to do, and by these means I have been able to impress them with some idea of the sanctity of a promise. It has been my experience during an intercourse with different Indian tribes covering a period of over thirty years, that a kind but firm and straightforward policy will accomplish more than any other measures. I find these Apaches no exception to this rule.

I do not consider it possible to change the nature of the adults, whose habits and customs have long since been formed and are now almost a second nature, but it is on the younger members that I base my expectations to see this tribe classed among the civilized Indians of the future.

There are two branches of industry open to these Indians, only one of which has, however, been tried. These are agriculture and stock-raising. The former has received a fair trial with tolerable success, but in my opinion, and from their oft-expressed wishes, the latter would be much more to their choice. It has been tried with the Navajoes, who now own large herds of sheep, and are in a prosperous condition, and I see no reason why the same could not be done with these Indians. Their present reservation includes some of the finest pasture-lands in this Territory, and it is with difficulty that we can keep the herds of sheep and cattle which surround the reservation on all sides from encroaching. The expenditure of about \$20,000 for the purchase of cattle would soon render the whole tribe independent of the Government for the necessities of life, and would have a great influence on their ultimate civilization.

#### AGRICULTURE.

During the spring of this year the small-pox broke out among the tribe, rendering it necessary to separate the different camps and quarantine those afflicted. It was thus impossible to do any work until very late in the season. As soon, however, as work could be resumed the land was prepared and planted with potatoes, oats, and vegetables of all descriptions. Of the latter there will be a very large crop, and the Indians seem to relish very much this addition to their usual food. When work was commenced, I found it too late to plant corn with any chance of its ripening, so I decided on sowing oats instead, and if the weather continues favorable I expect they will have a very good crop, although it is rather late. Whilst the small-pox was raging, I placed Nautzili and his band, which is the largest in the tribe, at Twin Springs, in the Sacramento Mountains, and he, without any assistance from the agency farmer, has planted and cultivated a garden which would do credit to any one. I visited it several times after it was planted, and on each visit was agreeably surprised by its neat appearance and the ingenuity displayed in utilizing the water of the springs for irrigation. It is my intention this fall to do considerable work on the ditches, so that we can put in a much larger crop next season. It was my intention this year to have planted a very large area of ground, but on account of the unfortunate circumstance of the tribe being afflicted with such a terrible disease it was almost impossible to do any kind of work.

#### EDUCATION.

The great civilizer, undoubtedly, is the school; and however much we may exert ourselves, without a school our labor would be fruitless, or, at least, but a temporary success. By means of the school we are enabled to train the children as Christians, and to instill some idea of right and wrong. These early lessons can never be eradicated, and will always leave some good result, however slight. It has, I am sorry to say, been too much the custom to conquer these tribes and make no provision for the coming generation. It is here, however, that the most good can be done, and by proper and judicious treatment and education the next generation can be made whatever we desire to make them. The responsibility is a great one, and we owe it to the Indians and the settlers to make good use of the power thus given us.

School was commenced at this agency on January 1, and has been continued without intermission. The little ones seem to be much interested in their lessons and show considerable



progress, but for want of accommodation, there being no school-house, the attendance is not so large as it should be. School is held in a small and badly ventilated room, which I have endeavored with the limited means at my command to render fit for the service it has to perform. I would most earnestly request that I be granted sufficient funds to build a neat and attractive school-house, as I consider this the greatest inducement I can give the pupils, to show them a spacious, well-ventilated, and decorated room devoted entirely to them and set apart for their exclusive benefit.

#### SANITARY.

During the last year the health of this tribe as reported has been good, with the exception of the months of February, March, and April, when we were visited by an attack of small-pox, carrying off a considerable number of Indians, among whom were some of my most promising young men. At the time everything possible was done to prevent the contagion, and with great success, many of the bands escaping entirely. The small-pox here in the mountains is not so virulent as in eastern cities, and considering the number attacked the deaths have been very few. The destruction of their blankets and clothing during the epidemic will cause great destitution among them when the cold weather sets in. As far as other diseases are concerned, their condition during the last year will compare very favorably with any previous year of which we have statistics. They seem to have more faith in the doctor's remedies than previously, and as he has been very successful in his treatment of some very dangerous cases, their confidence is increasing.

#### RAIDS.

On the night of July 20, some Texans made a raid on the Indian camps and carried off 13 head of horses, and on the evening of August 11 they raided the agency, capturing 21 animals, including two of the agency mules. These raids were reported by me in detail at the time of their occurrence, but I believe a few additional remarks here would not be out of place. A party of Texans, under the pretext of searching for horses stolen from them by the Indians, were shown by my direction through the Indian camps, but they were, as they say, unable to find any of their horses. The next night they surrounded the weakest camp, fired on the Indians, (fortunately without effect,) and drove off all the horses they could collect, (thirteen,) the others having scattered during the firing. This raid was allowed to go unpunished; and on the evening of August 11, it being yet daylight, some of these men made a descent on the agency herd under our very noses. Having no arms to furnish my employes, it was impossible to pursue the thieves until assistance had been obtained, so I dispatched my clerk to Fort Stanton that night with a requisition on Colonel Purington, the post commander, for troops to pursue the robbers. The next morning, a detachment of fifteen men under command of Lieutenant Davenport started from the post. The pursuit by the military was unsuccessful, in spite of their promptitude, on account of the severe rain-storms having obliterated the trail. I believe that, had I had arms to furnish my employes they would have been able to follow the trail until overtaken by the military, and would then have been strong enough to capture the raiders.

Of the state of affairs in this country I can say but little. The civil authorities are almost powerless to protect life and property. Within the last three weeks two men have been killed openly resisting the sheriff's authority. In both instances they fired several shots at the sheriff before being killed. My own life and that of my clerk have repeatedly been threatened on account of the active steps taken to stop this stealing from the Indians, but I shall not allow this to interfere with the execution of my duties. All I ask is to be furnished with means of defending myself against these desperadoes. In consequence of these threats, I have almost decided on removing my family, who have been with me since last December, and who have by their presence done much toward assisting me in my labors. My daughter is engaged in teaching school, and my wife has during her leisure moments cut out and made garments for the Indians, besides teaching them how to do such work alone. The moral effect of their presence is making itself gradually felt, and I shall retain them here as long as I can do so with safety; but in justice to them and to myself, I cannot keep them here at the peril of their lives. If this agency is furnished with sufficient arms and ammunition I doubt very much whether there will be any more raids on the Indians.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

My relations with the military authorities during the past year have been of the most friendly and cordial nature. Although the distance from Fort Stanton is considerable, being 38 miles over a mountain road, I have often during the year received visits from the several officers stationed there, and have returned the same. I cannot speak too highly of the promptitude with which Colonel Purington, the post commander, responded to my request for troops on the night of August 11, which was the first time I had occasion to call on him during the year.



The supplies delivered at this agency during the past year have given universal satisfaction. There were not sufficient blankets to provide for the wants of the Indians, and the tobacco sent also ran short before the end of the fiscal year, but the beef and flour contracts being increased 25 per cent., left a surplus. I would suggest that, if practicable, the tobacco shipped to the agency be cut in small plugs of one or two ounces each, as being more convenient for issue. Of the quality of all supplies, I cannot but speak in the highest terms.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

I would respectfully recommend, as the only means to stop illegal traffic with the Indians, that a standing reward be offered for information that will lead to the detection and conviction of the offenders. That all articles issued to Indians should be marked with a different mark or brand for each agency, and that it should be made a penal offense to be found with articles bearing the mark of any agency. By offering a reward for the conviction of offenders, there would be a great inducement for informers, and as the reward is contingent on the conviction of the offenders, no money would be expended unless some benefit was derived from the information given. By making it a penal offense to be found with property bearing the brand of the Department, this illegal traffic would soon be rendered too dangerous to be pursued with impunity.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. C. GODFREY,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NAVAJO INDIAN AGENCY,  
*Fort Defiance, Ariz., September 1, 1877.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report upon the condition of affairs at this agency during the past year, and in order to make it intelligent, will first look at the *Navajos* as a tribe, their mode of living, customs, and habits.

The number of the tribe cannot be given with any certainty, and is estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000. There were present, at the distribution of annuity goods, 9,114; counted by Rev. Sheldon Jackson, of Denver, Colo., and First Lieut. Thomas Blair, who was detailed to witness the distribution, and I know it to be correct. Many were accounted for, and no doubt correctly, as being required to take care of the property left at home.

The Navajos are a pastoral people, and depend almost entirely upon their flocks of sheep and goats for their subsistence. The character of the country in which they live prevents them from being anything else. The nearest approach to a permanent house is what is known as the hogan. A frame is first built of piñon-poles, which is covered with sod and earth; an opening is left in the side for a door, and immediately over the door is an opening to allow the smoke to escape; when the whole is finished it very much resembles a charcoal-pit, and serves for a house while living and a grave when dead. Those built for winter are much more substantial than the summer hogan, which is little more than a brush shelter.

Owing to the scarcity of water and grass it sometimes becomes necessary to move about from place to place; their families have no permanent abode, and build a shelter every night wherever they may happen to be. At all times the hardest part of the herding falls upon the children.

Corn and wheat are planted upon every available piece of land upon the whole reservation, and for many miles around it upon every side, but on the north, which adjoins the Ute Indian reservation, and peaches and melons are raised in considerable quantities in the Cañon de Chelley.

Wool is the principal article for sale and exchange, 200,000 pounds being sold by them this year. Next in order come the Navajo blankets; large quantities find their way to Southern Utah in exchange for horses. The blankets are made by hand, and are close, rather hard, and for camping out and saddle have no superiors, and are to be found in use all over the Southwest. Next in order come sheep and goat skins, of which large quantities are annually sold. The sheep industry I consider as of the most importance to the Navajos, and should be encouraged by all means, and the possession of horses discouraged; and if I were to make any recommendation at all upon the subject, it would be to allow no horses to be held by any Indian. In their hands they are a power for mischief, and no good ever comes of their possession of them. The horses are used for riding, not work. At first it might seem arbitrary, but it would cause the Indians to remain where they were placed, and be under better control.

The farm at the agency is looking well; corn, oats, and barley all in good condition. However, corn will hardly ripen on account of the shortness of the season—snow as late as 30th of May. Navajo laborers eat the roasting-ears as soon as ready for use; if they are not allowed to make use of the vegetables they steal them. Three principal fields have been

fenced in this season with adobes upon a stone foundation, making a fence or wall 7 feet in height and 18 inches in thickness, the whole labor performed by Indians.

Have the building going on, and will continue it until obliged to end it on account of the weather. It is a good school for Indians; by it they learn to build houses after a more approved manner than the hogan, and will here say that all the houses in New Mexico, with very few exceptions, are of adobe.

Educational matters are about in the same condition as last year; if any change, hardly as good a report can be made, and no prospect for any improvement in the future unless an entire change is made. I would recommend that school-houses be built at different localities, and school-teachers, with their families, take up their permanent residence with the Indians. I would name the Chusca Valley, the Cañon de Chelley and the Chin-a-lu Valley as the best points at present. A steam saw-mill having been procured for the use of the agency, the great item of expense will be removed, that is, the cost of lumber, and school-houses and dwellings for the teachers can be built at a small cost.

Probably this is not the time, neither a suitable place, but it would be a good requirement if every employé in the Indian service residing among Indians had to be a married man, and to have his family with him.

The only recommendation I will make additional would be to remove the agency from Fort Defiance to some point on the San Juan River, where there is land enough, if used, to raise all the corn, wheat, and vegetables for twice the number of Indians in the tribe. The reasons it is not used were given in full in last year's report; but I understand that it is contemplated to remove the military post now at Fort Garland to a point on the San Juan or Animas River, where they will have perfect control of the Jicarilla Apaches, Utes, and Navajos, and afford the protection to the Navajos which they require. One Indian agent having lost his life while examining the San Juan Valley is probably the reason it has never received the attention which it deserves; it is simply a question of an extension of the reservation or protection on the northern boundary. I notice in the report for 1873 the cost is estimated at \$57,500; if managed properly, and Indian labor used, payment made to them in goods, \$10,000 will cover all material and transportation. The Denver and Rio Grande Railway completed to Fort Garland, 150 miles would be saved in hauling annuity goods to the agency, if removed to the place proposed. The Navajo treaty expires with 1878, and it is absolutely necessary to place these people upon an independent footing, as a matter of economy to the Government and to save further annuities.

Buildings at the agency are very old; the sand has drifted up against many of the buildings 1 and 2 feet higher outside than the floor inside, making the rooms damp and unhealthy to live in, and will shortly have to be abandoned. The water-supply for the agency is obtained by running a ditch up the cañon Bonito one-half mile, and carrying the water up over sand-bars and cuts, the floods carrying the dam at the entrance of the cañon away, leaving a cut about 20 feet; annually the work required to procure water is becoming greater.

Whisky is sold to the Navajos in large quantities at all the settlements around the reservation. The United States statutes should be amended so as to punish any who sell whisky to Indians, either on or off the reservation.

The only unpleasantness or difficulty during the past year was on account of the change in the manner of issue of supplies, commenced January 1, 1877, when all refused to give their names, number of families, &c., when I stopped the issue to all who refused to comply, obtained a guard of ten men from Fort Wingate, and placed them over the Government stores. When they saw that I was determined, all the Navajos, with the exception of a few chiefs, submitted. I am having the same difficulty at the present time, enrolling for census required under act of March 3, 1877. A correct census has never been made; the nearest attempt was made by the agent in 1874, when he succeeded in enrolling 1,600 families, when the Navajos drove the agent, his family, and nearly all the employés from the reservation. The opposition comes from the council or chiefs, not from the Navajos. They are under the lead of Manuelito, who has been a disturber ever since the Navajos were placed upon the present reservation. The council is composed of 26 chiefs or headmen, and they consider every pound of supplies and all the annuities as under their control and for their personal benefit. I have done much during the two years past to do away with that idea, but they are very tenacious and still hold out. I can very truly say that the 26 chiefs have given me all the trouble I have had at this agency, and they will do the same with any other agent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. G. IRVINE,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NABAJO INDIAN AGENCY,  
Fort Defiance, Ariz., September 4, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report upon the condition of the *Moqui Pueblos* during the past year:

My first visit was made to the villages, which are distant 92 miles from this agency, during the month of November, 1876, when I found them in a prosperous condition, with plenty of provisions for the coming winter, principally corn, which is their staple article of diet; also dried rabbits, melons, and peaches. They were poorly provided with animal food, and I found it to be their practice to turn out simultaneously every man in the several villages for organized hunts over large tracts of country; the only game secured on these hunts are rabbits, which are skillfully decapitated by a crooked stick thrown from the hand after the fashion of the Australian boomerang. The rabbits killed are of two varieties: the common cotton-tail and the jack rabbit, so called on account of its long ears and superior size, often weighing 10 or 12 pounds, and is probably the hare and no rabbit. The carcasses are skinned and dried, to be used when required, while the skins are cut into strips and woven, with woolen warp, into blankets, after the manner of the Navajo blanket, and are both soft and warm. It is customary for the children to go completely naked until they are six or seven years of age, except in exceedingly cold weather, when they sometimes wrap a blanket round them. They, however, make a practice of washing the children winter-mornings in cold water or snow, and then letting them hunt the sunny side of a rock or wall to thaw out.

Their houses are warm, most of the rooms being entered from the top, and no provision being made for ventilation. They are built of stone, sometimes three or four stories high, and located on the bleak, bare summits of high sandstone mesas. The greatest drawback to their location is the scarcity of wood and water, the former being brought about 15 miles and the latter 2 miles.

The country occupied by the Moquis is barren and unfit for agricultural purposes, barely fit for grazing. Still, the Moquis manage to gain a subsistence. They plant their corn deep in the sand, and it matures on an average three years out of five; they always retain in their granaries one year's provision ahead of the growing crop, so never suffer unless two crops in succession fail. They are much attached to their homes and dislike the idea of removal. They, however, are not ignorant of the advantages of other locations, several of their number last year going as far as San Bernardino and Santa Barbara, California.

During May, 1877, an issue of goods for clothing was made to six villages and one family of the *Orribies*.

The only recommendations that I would make would be to furnish them with a school-teacher, which they are anxious to have with them. Let him have sole charge of them, and have the distribution of any articles of clothing which may be provided, that he may give the same in the form of rewards to the children. It will encourage the children in efforts for advancement, and the teacher will be better able to control them. The Moquis will in that way receive the greatest benefit from the clothing, and the fact must not be lost sight of that Indians must receive some sort of an inducement to attend school, as they do not appreciate the necessity of an education.

I do not consider it advisable to issue clothing in large quantities, but only sufficient to supply their bare necessities. It is best to let them rely upon their own resources and industry for support, and only extend help when they fail.

Their numbers are as follows:

No.	Name of village.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	Tagua.....	44	31	24	31	130
2	Shu-chum-a-vay.....	38	33	16	21	108
3	Wall-a-pi.....	92	79	52	41	264
4	Mas-sang-na-vay.....	67	65	57	52	241
5	Shu-par-la-vay.....	33	31	27	21	112
6	Shu mo-pa-vay.....	59	56	38	31	184
	Total.....	333	295	214	197	1,039

The first three villages are upon the first or eastern mesa; the next three are upon another mesa, 7 miles distant; the *Orribies* are 25 miles beyond the last mentioned; they declined to enrol themselves, consequently I can give no information concerning their numbers.

The Mormons are settling among them, and I found one of their children, a boy, and rather a bright one, living with the *She-chum-a-vays*, learning the Moquis language.

In conclusion, I would recommend that a reservation be surveyed and set apart for their use. They are liable to have settlers upon their lands at any time, and they would then, indeed, become a burden upon the Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. G. IRVINE,  
United States Indian Agent.



OFFICE OF PUEBLO INDIAN AGENCY,  
*Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 20, 1877.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit hereby my fifth annual report as United States Indian agent.

The *Pueblo* Indians are supposed to be the remnant of the once powerful Aztec race. They number at present about 10,000; 8,400 of these, living in nineteen villages, constitute the "Pueblo agency" of New Mexico, and 1,600 the "Moqui Pueblo agency" of Arizona. The present name of these Indians is derived from the fact that they live in villages—*pueblo* being the Spanish for village or town. It is impossible to ascertain definitely, by comparing the population of one year with that of the next, whether the Pueblos are increasing or diminishing, because it is impossible to ascertain the numbers exactly; but, judging from the fact that one of the pueblos lately gave up its separate existence, and several more are evidently much smaller than they were a number of years ago, we are forced to the conclusion that they are slowly decreasing. They are a law-abiding, peace-loving, industrious, reliable people, possessing much of the best land in the Territory; and why they should gradually disappear like the nomadic and war-like tribes, is a question not easily solved except by the hypothesis that their time has come.

The Pueblos sustain themselves, with very little material aid from the Government, by farming, fruit-raising, stock-raising, wool-growing, making pottery, (for which they are somewhat famous,) and hunting. All their work, farming, weaving, pottery-making, &c., is done with the rudest implements; but in this respect they are nearly as well off as the general population of the Territory, which is called civilized.

The duties of the United States agent for the Pueblos consist of establishing and supervising schools, protecting the Indians as against citizens, procuring the survey of their lands, and perfecting their land-titles, &c. In the year under report there have been six Government schools in operation; but only five at any one time, except during one month, with six teachers, and an attendance of about 155 pupils. The advancement made at most of the schools has been fair; but the success attending the efforts to educate the Indians in day-schools has not been as complete as could be desired on account of the irregularity in attendance, and also on account of the children generally being taken out of school to work as soon as they are able to read and write, and often before.

The school at the pueblo of Laguna, which was placed upon a permanent basis last year by the guarantees of the board of missions of the Presbyterian Church, is now the most flourishing. The teacher has lately added a printing-press to his other appliances for helping the Indians, and is now printing lesson-cards, &c., in both the English and Indian languages. The average attendance at this school has been nearly 50, and nearly the whole population attend Sabbath service, more than filling the house. Arrangements have now been completed for another school, to be established upon the same basis, at the pueblo of Zuni, with Rev. Henry K. Palmer, M. D., and his wife as teachers. They are to start sometime this month from Colorado for their new home, where they will doubtless be well received by the Indians.

The lands of four of the pueblos have been surveyed during the year, and additional land has been set apart by Executive order as a reservation for the Indians of the pueblo of Zuni. Suit was brought and gained by the pueblo of Jemes, in the last term of court at Santa Fé, for the ejectment of settlers from their land. This success of the Indians, together with the fact that the United States district attorney is authorized to appear for the Pueblos in all similar suits, has had a good effect.

According to the survey of the lands of the pueblo of Acoma, which was first made last September, the site of old Fort Wingate belonged to the Indians. This survey was contested before the surveyor-general of New Mexico, by settlers desirous of owning that valuable tract; and by promising the Indians that they would procure for them a certain tract which was ascertained to be on the Laguna Indians' side of the line, and which the Acomas desired very much to retain, they procured testimony which set aside the survey. A second survey has been made which, it is threatened, is to be the cause of further litigation by reason of the promise of the old Fort Wingate settlers that the Acomas should have part of the Laguna lands for their service in swearing away their own. On account of the same promise, I am led to believe, the Acomas first undertook to hold possession of the desired land by force, and but for the timely interposition of the agent an ugly fight between the Acomas and Lagunas would have ensued. With the help of a detachment of cavalry from Fort Wingate I placed the Lagunas in possession of the land without trouble, and then started to Santa Fé with the Acoma officers as prisoners. After the first day's march they concluded that they had been misguided by their friends (?) and expressed a desire to respect the survey in the future. After taking their written agreement to that effect I released them, and there has been no actual trouble since, but much threatened.

The Indians of all the pueblos seem to be in a prosperous condition except those of Taos, San Juan, Santa Clara, and San Ildefonso, whose growing crops of wheat and corn were largely destroyed by grasshoppers early in the season. It is feared that some of these, if not all, will require assistance before another crop can be raised.

By direction of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I took charge of the Cimarron agency, New Mexico, on the 1st of October, 1876. The Indians of that agency num-



ber 749; of this number 307 are Muache Utes, and 442 are Jicarilla Apaches. They are all vagabonds, and there is no hope of improving their condition as long as they remain at their present location, and they will not go elsewhere until they are compelled to by a large military force. They do nothing for their own support except a little hunting. The Government gives them a little clothing and other presents and issues them weekly rations of beef and flour. They have no reservation where they are, and the agency is located in a small county-town where the Indians can usually procure all the whisky they can pay for. The agency has been a success during the year, in that it has kept the Indians quiet, and so protected the settlers in person and property at the least possible cost.

In May last, by direction of the honorable Commissioner, I assisted Agent F. H. Weaver in selecting a location for the "Southern Ute agency," Colorado, about to be established. If that agency proves to be a success, it will be the proper place for the Utes of Cimarron, as the Mescalero Apache agency, New Mexico, is the proper place for the Cimarron Apaches.

It is hoped that in time there may arise a favorable opportunity for so disposing of the Cimarron agency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. M. THOMAS,

*United States Indian Agent, Pueblo and Cimarron Agencies.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SOUTHERN APACHE INDIAN AGENCY,  
*Ojo Caliente, N. Mex., August 10, 1877.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions of July 10, 1877, I have the honor to submit the following report:

In entering upon the discharge of my duties October 16, 1876, as agent of the *Southern Apache* Indians, I found them idle and dissolute in their habits, strongly opposed to any beneficial labor, and impatient of restraint in any form; addicted, also, to the use of intoxicating liquors, "tiswin," which they manufacture from corn, and whisky obtained from traders, which is the cause of frequent bloody encounters among themselves. To cut off this supply as far as practicable, the issue of corn was discontinued, and the issue of beef on the block substituted for the issue of cattle on the hoof, which the Indians have frequently driven away and sold for corn or whisky, preferring to suffer hunger rather than thirst. Although the above measures were in a degree effective, yet so strong was the desire for liquors that many still continued to trade their rations for corn or whisky, and as no Indian could be induced to inform of whom he obtained these articles, it was, with the means at my command, impossible to entirely suppress the traffic.

The sanitary condition of the Indians has been good, notwithstanding considerable suffering and discontent was caused during the cold weather on account of the usual annual supply of blankets and clothing not having been received.

During the months of March and April, after much persuasion, quite a number of Indians were induced to commence farming operations, taking out irrigating ditches, &c., and though they did not show as much industry as could have been wished, still, considering their reputation and habits of idleness, the result was encouraging.

On the 30th of April and 1st of May, 1877, 450 of these Indians were removed, by Agent J. P. Clum, to the San Carlos reservation in Arizona, a full report of which was forwarded at the time. The above number includes all the Indians who did not leave this reservation on the arrival of Apache scouts from San Carlos and United States troops to effect their removal.

Very respectfully,

JAMES DAVIS,

*United States Indian Agent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INDIANS OF NEW YORK.

*Forestville, N. Y., October 9, 1877.*

SIR: In making my eighth annual report, I have the honor to state that there have been 31 schools in the agency, taught the average period of eight months, during the school-year ending the 30th day of September last. The number of Indian children between the ages of five and twenty-one years, residing upon eight reservations in the agency, is reported at 1,645, of which 1,246 are registered as having attended school some portion of the year. The average daily attendance during the eight months the schools were taught was 623. The

number attending school one month or more during the year was 1,106. Twenty-seven of these schools were supported by the State of New York, at an expense of \$7,682.35; one boarding-school at Allegany reserve by the Society of Friends, at Philadelphia, at cost of about \$3,000; one day-school at Onondaga reservation, by the Episcopalians; one day-school at Cornplanter reserve, by the State of Pennsylvania, and one industrial school at Cattaraugus reservation by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and by voluntary contributions from benevolent persons. The Indians contributed \$480 for their support. Of the 27 teachers in the Indian State schools of New York, 9 were Indians, who, having been judiciously selected, and having previously received thorough education and training for their work, in high schools, with aid of appropriations from the United States, succeeded admirably. The day-schools under instruction of the Indian teachers are generally better sustained by the Indian parents, and have larger attendance of scholars, than the others. The largest school in the agency, being the one connected with the Thomas Orphan Asylum at Cattaraugus, with an average daily attendance of about 90 students, is instructed by competent Indian teachers, and is in all respects a model school. I deem it quite desirable for the success of these Indian schools that an appropriation should be made for the training of teachers therein, and I respectfully renew the recommendation therefor in my last annual report.

In complying with the request from your office to embrace in this report a comprehensive history of the several tribes and reservations in the agency, I have the honor to report such history of the six tribes and nine reservations therein, so far as able from time allowed and facilities at hand therefor.

#### ALLEGANY RESERVATION.

This reservation is located on both sides of the Allegany River, in the county of Cattaraugus. It is about 35 miles long, and contains 42 square miles. Its width varies from 1 to 2½ miles; it was reserved by the Seneca Nation of Indians, in the treaty with Robert Morris at Big Tree, now Geneseo, on Genesee River, September 15, 1797.

The Senecas of Allegany, Cornplanter, and Cattaraugus reservations, numbering 2,341, own the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations, subject to what is known as the pre-emption right of the Ogden Land Company, and subject also to whatever right of occupancy the 299 Onondagas and Cayugas residing with them may have therein. This pre-emption right is derived from the prior discovery of the territory by civilized man, and restricts the Senecas from selling to others than the Ogden Land Company or its assigns. The Ogden Company claims that this right embraces the fee of the land, and that the Indians have the right of occupancy only so long as their tribal relation continues. The Senecas claim the absolute ownership of these reservations in fee, subject only to the right of the Ogden Company or its assigns to purchase whenever they shall elect to sell.

The State of Massachusetts claimed title to the lands in the western part of New York, including the two reservations named, by grant from King James I, of England, to the Plymouth Company. New York claimed the same lands by charter from Charles II to the Duke of York. By the convention between New York and Massachusetts held at Hartford December 16, 1786, this dispute was settled by Massachusetts ceding to New York all claim to the "government, sovereignty, and jurisdiction" of such lands, and New York, by the second article of the compact, in terms, "ceded, granted, released, and confirmed to Massachusetts, and the use of the commonwealth, their grantees, &c., and the heirs and assigns of such grantees, forever, the right of the pre-emption of the soil from the native Indians, and all other the estate, right, title, and property (the right and title of government, sovereignty, and jurisdiction excepted) which the State of New York hath of and in or to the described lands."

The tenth article of the compact provided that no purchase from the native Indians should be valid unless made in the presence of, and approved by, a commissioner appointed by Massachusetts, and confirmed by the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Massachusetts conveyed its title and interest in such lands (about 3,600,000 acres) to Robert Morris by four deeds dated May 11, 1791, for the consideration of £55,000, or at about 7 cents per acre.

The Senecas conveyed their title to such lands by the treaty at Big Tree September 15, 1797, to Robert Morris for \$100,000, being at less than 3 cents per acre, excepting nine small reservations, containing in all about 336 square miles, all of which reserved lands the Senecas have since sold, excepting the Allegany reservation of 42 square miles, Cattaraugus reservation, containing 21,680 acres, and Tonawanda reservation, containing 7,549.73 acres.

The pre-emption right of the Ogden Land Company in the last-named reservation was extinguished by the United States paying to such company the sum of about \$150,000, as provided in the treaty between the United States and the Tonawanda band of Senecas dated November 5, 1857, and ratified June 4, 1858.

The larger portion of the Allegany reservation, immediately adjoining the river, is level and fertile; the balance broken and hilly. It was formerly covered with heavy pine timber; and until recently the lumbering business, which was extensively carried on there, tended greatly to demoralize the Indians by diverting their attention from farming and bringing them in contact with corrupting influences. The Erie Railway passes through the eastern part of the reserve to Salamanca, and the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad runs from

Salamanca westerly along the river to Cold Spring, to within 12 miles of the southwest end of the reservation. The Rochester and State Line Railroad also intersects the other roads named at Salamanca. The most of the Indians reside on the southwest part of the reserve, which is more isolated than the rest from railroad-towns, and are making fair progress in civilization. The Society of Friends at Philadelphia have for many years maintained a boarding and manual labor school adjoining the part of the reserve, at an annual expense of about \$3,000, which has been of great benefit to the Indians. The school has an average attendance of about 30 Indian children.

The present Indian population of this reservation is 932, being an increase of 107 since the census was taken by the State of New York in 1865, and an increase of 178 since the like census was taken in 1855. Over 2,500 white people reside upon this reservation at the railroad-villages of Vandalia, Carrollton, Great Valley, Salamanca, West Salamanca, and Red House, recently laid off and established by commissioners appointed for the purpose under the act of Congress passed February 19, 1875. It is anticipated that these villages will increase rapidly in population, especially Salamanca, which is becoming an important railroad-center.

Owing to the very irregular and improvident manner in which many of the leases at Salamanca have been made by the Indians, and the disputes which have already arisen between the lessees as to boundaries, involving litigation, I respectfully and earnestly recommend that the act of February 19, 1875, be amended so as to prevent the renewal of any lease prior to thirty days preceding the expiration of its term; and providing that no lease shall be made or renewed without written notice be given by the lessee to all persons interested, for confirmation before some court or officer having jurisdiction to hear and determine the sufficiency of the rent proposed to be paid, and all controversies arising between different lessees or claimants to the same property, as recommended in my monthly report for November, 1876, and letter in January following, inclosing proposed amendments to such act, prepared by request from your office.

#### 【CATTARAUGUS RESERVATION.

By the treaty at Big Tree, September 15, 1797, the Senecas reserved a strip of land one mile wide extending easterly 14 miles along the south shore of Lake Erie, from the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek to the mouth of Eighteen-Mile Creek, which is about fourteen miles south-westerly from the city of Buffalo. Also one other parcel of land, one mile wide, extending southeasterly from the mouth of the Cattaraugus Creek along the north bank thereof 12 miles; also another tract of land about 2 miles wide, adjoining the land above named, and extending along the south shore of Lake Erie westerly from the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek about 12 miles to the mouth of the Conondauweyee Creek. These reservations included the lands on which are now the thriving villages of Fredonia, Dunkirk, and Silver Creek, and embraced about 50 square miles. The Senecas, by treaty concluded at Buffalo Creek, June 30, 1802, exchanged the above lands with Wilhelm Willink and others, composing the Holland Land Company, for the Cattaraugus reservation now in their possession. This is 12 miles long, and averages about 3 miles in width, and contains 21,680 acres of very rich and fertile land, mostly under cultivation, on both sides of the Cattaraugus Creek, in the counties of Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, and Erie. It has a thriving Indian population of 1,617, of whom 1,424 are Senecas, 151 Cayugas, and 42 Onondagas, being an increase of 270 since their census was taken by the State of New York in 1865. The above exchange of lands was a good one for the Senecas in securing a reservation in a compact form of better average quality of land than the other, although of about three-fourths of the size of the original reserve. The pre-emption right was reserved in the treaty and is now owned by the Ogden Land Company.

As I have stated in former reports, this pre-emption right is a source of great uneasiness to the Indians of Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations, resting as a cloud upon the title of their lands. It stifles industry by withholding the best incentive to it, growing out of the natural desire to acquire property, and the attachments of home and family. They have heretofore resisted every effort made by the State of New York to induce them to allot their lands in severalty, under the apprehension that such allotment might eventually result in the breaking up of their tribal relations, and so forfeit their reservations to the Ogden Land Company.

Notwithstanding the Indians at Cattaraugus have held their lands in common, and have not possessed the usual incentives to industry of other people, they have made good progress in civilization for the past twenty years. In that time their population has increased from 1,179 to 1,617. In education, intelligence, wealth, and the substantial comforts of life, their progress has been quite remarkable.

The Iroquois Agricultural Society of the Indians of the State of New York, which is incorporated under its laws, held its annual fair and cattle-show upon this reservation during four days of the third week of the past month. More people attended it than at any preceding fair of the society, and the exhibition of fruits, vegetables, and grain was exceedingly creditable to the Indians. The receipts of the fair were over \$1,400, which were mostly paid out in premiums to the exhibitors, who entered over 1,300 articles for exhibition.



A temperance convention of the Six Nations of New York was held upon this reservation during three days of the fourth week of the past month. The movement was organized by the leading Indians, of whom seventy were present from the other reservations in the agency. Four Indian brass-bands of music were in attendance, and nearly all the speakers were Indians. Much enthusiasm prevailed. The Indians of Cattaraugus reservation turned out *en masse* to attend the meetings on each occasion, filling the spacious Presbyterian church to its utmost capacity. Some of the Indians came several hundred miles to attend this convention, besides the delegates who were present from Green Bay, Wis., and from Canada. The Indians of the agency appear to be fairly aroused to the great importance of protecting themselves from the use of spirituous liquors, which have been so great a destroyer of their race. They have temperance organizations upon all the reservations, and I take pleasure in reporting a marked improvement of late in the temperate habits of these people, and in their willingness to aid in the enforcement of the criminal laws against persons who sell them liquors.

The Senecas of the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations are incorporated by the laws of New York under the name of the Seneca Nation of Indians, with the right to bring actions in the courts of the State in all cases relating to their common property, by an attorney appointed by the governor. They have maintained for about thirty years a republican form of government, with a president, council, treasurer, and clerk, elected annually by ballot, also a peace-makers' court on each reservation, having jurisdiction in actions between Indians, and authority to administer upon estates of deceased persons.

The Thomas Asylum for the orphan and destitute Indian children in the agency, a history of which was embraced in my last annual report, is on this reservation, and is included among the State charities of New York, and is supported at an annual expense of about \$9,500. It continues under good management, with the usual average attendance of about 90 Indian children. It is one of the most beneficent of public charities.

#### CORNPLANTER RESERVATION.

This reservation, on the Alleghany River, in Warren County, Pennsylvania, contains 761 acres of choice land on the river-bottom. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania granted the reservation in fee to the famous war-chief Gy-ant-wa-hia, or Cornplanter, March 16, 1796, for his many valuable services to the white people, and especially that most important one, in preventing the Six Nations of New York from joining the confederacy of Western Indians in 1790-'91, in the war which terminated in the victory of General Wayne in 1794. His descendants, numbering 81 Senecas, reside on the reservation, which was allotted to them in 1871 by commissioners appointed for the purpose by the State of Pennsylvania, with power to sell only to the descendants of Cornplanter and to other Seneca Indians. These Senecas at Cornplanter are recognized by the Senecas on Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations, in the State of New York, as owning equal rights with them in those reservations, and share with them in the annuities payable under treaties with the United States. They are a thrifty and temperate people, are good farmers, and are increasing yearly in population. The allotment of their lands in severalty and in fee has greatly contributed to their prosperity by affording new incentives to industry.

#### TONAWANDA RESERVATION.

This reservation, as reserved in the treaty at Big Tree, and originally surveyed in 1799, contained 71 square miles, and was located in the present counties of Erie, Genesee, and Niagara, in the State of New York. It now contains 7,549.73 acres, the title of which is held in trust and in fee by the comptroller of the State of New York, "for the exclusive use, occupation, and enjoyment of the Senecas of the Tonawanda band," who reside upon the reservation and number about 621. In 1865 this band numbered 602. The reservation is very fertile and well adapted to the raising of fruit, wheat, and other grain. The band is governed by chiefs, who have appropriated from its trust-fund interest \$6,100 for the establishment of a manual-labor school on the reservation.

The State of New York also appropriated \$4,500 for the school. These funds have been paid to three trustees of the institution, appointed under the laws of the State, who have purchased 80 acres of land at an expense of \$1,600, and after nearly completing the necessary buildings for the school, have temporarily suspended work thereon for want of funds. There are three day-schools on the reservation, instructed by competent Indian teachers, and have been well attended the past year.

The Senecas of this band receive larger money annuities than any of the other Indians in the agency, and own one of the most fertile reservations, yet their progress in civilization has been less rapid than most of the other tribes, attributable, doubtless, largely to the unsettled condition of the title of their reservation, and excitement and almost constant litigation respecting same during twenty-one years, between the date of the treaty of the Seneca Nation with Thomas L. Ogden and Joseph N. Fellows, January 15, 1838, and the proclamation on March 31, 1859, of treaty between the United States and the Tonawanda band, dated November 5, 1857.



The Senecas of New York, residing on the Allegany, Cattaraugus, Cornplanter, and Tonawanda reservations, receive \$11,902.50 annuity from the United States. The Senecas of the Tonawanda band, on Tonawanda reservation, receive in addition, trust-fund interest at 5 per cent. on \$86,950 as annuity and premium from the United States, amounting to \$4,701.16, under treaty with the United States, dated November 5, 1857.

#### OIL-SPRING RESERVATION.

The Oil-Spring reservation, of one square mile, or 640 acres, is located in the towns of Ischua and Cuba, in the counties of Cattaraugus and Allegany, in the State of New York. There is an oil-spring near the center of the reservation, being in appearance a deep, muddy pool of water, 20 feet in diameter, without outlet. The Indians have from time immemorial gathered petroleum-oil, in small quantities, from the surface of the spring, which they formerly used for medicinal purposes. Several years since, the Seneca Nation of Indians leased the oil-privileges on the reservation for a portion of the oil and a bonus of \$10,000, which was paid down; and a few wells were put down and several hundred barrels of oil obtained, but not in paying quantities.

By the treaty held at Big Tree, on Genesee River, in the State of New York, between the Seneca Nation of Indians and Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, concluded September 15, 1797, the legal title of this reservation, with about 3,500,000 acres of other lands in the western part of New York, passed to Morris, who conveyed it to the Holland Land Company. The Holland Land Company conveyed it, with other lands, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, from which company the title passed to David E. Evans, whose heirs conveyed the northwest quarter of the reservation, containing the oil-spring, to Chamberlain, Clark & Gallagher, by deed, dated February 9, 1852; the last-named persons conveyed same to Philoneus Pattison, by deed, dated November 20, 1855, who went into possession under his lease and cleared off a portion of the land, and built a house and barn thereon. The Seneca Nation of Indians, always claiming title to this reservation, in 1856, and while the undersigned was acting as their attorney, by authority contained in chapter 150 of the Laws of New York, passed in 1845, commenced an action of ejectment against Pattison, to recover that portion of the reservation covered by his deed. This action was stoutly defended, but the Indians recovered a verdict. The defendant appealed the case to the general term of the supreme court, and from thence to the court of appeals, both courts affirming the decision of the circuit and the title of the Indians to the reservation. The Seneca Nation recovered in the action mainly on the evidence of the veteran Seneca war-chief of the Six Nations, Governor Black Snake, whose Indian name was To-ya-a-u, meaning chain-breaker, and who was of the age of 107 years at the time of the trial, in 1856. The name of Governor Black Snake was given to him by President Washington, on the occasion of his visit at the seat of Government with Cornplanter. He testified that he was present at the treaty of Big Tree, in 1797; that it was agreed upon, "all around," that the oil-spring should be reserved one mile square; that when the treaty was read over, it was observed and mentioned that the oil-spring had been left out of the treaty, and that then Thomas Morris, who was the attorney of Robert Morris and signed the treaty for him, drew up a small paper, said to contain the oil-spring, and delivered it to Pleasant Lake, a leading Seneca sachem of the Six Nations. It did not appear that the paper was afterward seen by any one. Black Snake also presented in evidence a map, being the first map of the Holland Land Purchase, made about the year 1801, which he testified was afterward presented to him by Joseph Ellicott, the surveyor and general land-agent of the Holland Company, at a general council of the Senecas at Tonawanda, N. Y., and who was also a witness to the treaty; that Ellicott made a speech to the Senecas in council when he presented the map, saying that the places marked in red on the map belonged to the red men, and among them so marked was the oil-spring reservation. There were other acts proved, showing that the Holland Land Company and its grantees had at different times recognized the Seneca Indians as owners of the reservation. The Senecas founded their claim upon possession, and the presumption of a grant by Morris to them after the treaty at Big Tree was signed. The other three-quarters of the reservation was conveyed by David E. Evans or his heirs to different persons. The Senecas have, however, since the termination of the trial, held the exclusive possession of the entire reservation, leasing it to white men for oil and farming purposes, and no further efforts have been made to dispossess them.

I have been thus minute in giving a history of the title of this reservation, believing your office not to be in possession of any previous account of the same. The Seneca Nation of Indians own this reservation, unincumbered by any pre-emption right, and it is all the land they so own.

#### TUSCARORAS.

The Tuscaroras originally resided on lands upon the upper waters of the Tar and Neuse Rivers, in North Carolina, where they had in 1708 fifteen towns and 1,200 warriors. Being a war-like tribe, jealous of their rights, they bravely resisted the efforts of the white people to drive them from their lands, and in the battle at their Forte Na-ha-ru-ke, on the Neuse, against the combined forces of North and South Carolina, with the Cherokees, Creeks, Ca-

tawbas, Yamases, and Ashley Indians, 300 of their warriors were slain, and 800 taken prisoners and sold into slavery. Their power being broken by this severe defeat, they entered into a treaty of peace with the governor of North Carolina, who granted them lands on the Roanoke, in the present county of Bertie, to which the remnant of the tribe removed. Owing to continued encroachments by the white settlers upon their territory, they soon after migrated to the vicinity of Oneida Lake, and in 1722 formally united with their kinsmen, the powerful confederacy of the Iroquois, consisting of the Mohawks, Senecas, Onondagas, Oneidas, and Cayugas, and thus making the sixth number of the Six Nations of New York, in all then numbering about 2,800 warriors, and whose possessions extended from Vermont to the headwaters of the Ohio, and from the Saint Lawrence and the lakes to the sources of the Delaware, and Susquehanna.

The Tuscaroras removed from Oneida, and camped in 1780 on the site of an old Indian fort and mounds on elevated and fertile lands 7 miles from Suspension Bridge, overlooking Lake Ontario, and about the same distance therefrom, in the present town of Lewiston, in the county of Niagara. There they planted corn and made a permanent settlement. The Senecas afterwards gave them, at this place, one square mile of land, called the Seneca grant. This is alleged to have been reserved in the treaty between the Senecas and Robert Morris in 1797, but I do not find it mentioned in the treaty. The Holland Land Company, grantees of Morris, however, recognized and confirmed the grant, and generously donated to them two other square miles adjoining. About the year 1804, the Tuscaroras sent a delegation of chiefs to North Carolina, who sold their lands in that State for about the sum of \$15,000, and with \$13,722, realized from this sale, purchased of the Holland Land Company 4,329 acres, adjoining their other lands, making their present tract 6,249 acres, securing the absolute title thereof in fee-simple. Their lands are practically allotted in manner stated in my annual report of 1872. They number 401. Forty-three Onondagas reside with them, making the total Indian population 444, being an increase of 128 since 1865. The board of missions commenced missionary labors among them in 1800, and the first meeting-house was erected and a school opened in 1805. As a tribe they early abandoned the Pagan customs, and adopted Christianity and the better customs of civilized life. Their chiefs erected the first frame school-house on the reserve in 1831, and with the aid of their missionary, John Elliot, organized a temperance society of one hundred members.

Circumstances seem to have contributed in making the Tuscaroras more self-reliant than the other tribes in this agency. They have received no money annuities from any source, only an annuity in goods, in value of about 90 cents per capita. They are a temperate, industrious, and thrifty agricultural community, and in their farms, farm products, buildings, and agricultural implements, compare favorably with their white neighbors.

#### ONONDAGAS.

There are 493 Onondagas in the agency, of whom 317 reside on the Onondaga reservation, in the towns of Fayette and Onondaga, in Onondaga County; 96 reside with the Senecas on Allegany reserve, 42 with the Senecas on Cattaraugus reservation, 36 with the Tuscaroras at Tuscarora, and 2 at Tonawanda.

Prior to 1793, the Onondaga reservation contained over 100 square miles, and covered the site of the city of Syracuse and several towns in that locality. By the treaty dated March 11, 1793, they sold to the State of New York over three-fourths of their reservation for the consideration of \$638 paid down, and a stipulated perpetual annuity of \$410, payable on the 1st day of June in each year. By the treaty between the Onondagas and the State of New York, dated July 28, 1795, they sold their interest in the Salt Lake and lands one mile around the same and other lands to the State for the sum of \$700 paid down, and a perpetual annuity of \$700 and 100 bushels of salt, payable on the 1st day of June in each year. The Onondagas, by treaty dated February 25, 1817, sold to New York State 4,320 acres more of their reserve for \$1,000 paid down, and a perpetual annuity of \$430 and 50 bushels of salt, payable on the 1st day of June in each year. On February 11, 1822, they sold to the same State 800 acres more of their reservation for \$1,700, paid down.

The present reservation contains about 6,100 acres, and is located about 7 miles from the city of Syracuse. The land is fertile, but over three-fourths of the same is leased to and worked by white men. The few who cultivate their own lands are generally temperate and thrifty as compared with those who lease their lands and live in comparative idleness.

There were 302 Onondagas and 58 Oneidas on the reservation in 1865. There are now 317 Onondagas and 66 Oneidas. Their increase in population since 1855 is 34. The Methodists have a mission-house on this reservation and a resident missionary. The Episcopalians also have a commodious church-building, in which religious services are held weekly, and a day-school maintained by them. There is another day-school on the reserve, supported by the State. Both schools are well attended, and are held about eight months in the year. I think the Onondagas are improving in education and habits of industry. Their chiefs, who are mostly pagans, now advise the people to send their children to school, and to work their lands, instead of leasing the same to white men. The practice of leasing these lands has no doubt been a positive injury to them, and their close proximity to a large city has exposed them to habits of intemperance and vice. The 493 Onondagas in the agency receive \$2,430 annuity from the State of New York, and 150 bushels of salt. They receive annuity in goods from the United States in value of about 90 cents per capita.

## ONEIDAS.

There are 249 Oneidas in the agency. Of these 11 reside with the Senecas of Tonawanda band at Tonawanda reservation, 66 reside with the Onondagas on the Onondaga reserve, 172 reside on detached farms, containing in all about 350 acres, which have been partitioned into small parcels to heads of families, under the laws of New York, from their former reservations in the counties of Oneida and Madison—only a portion of their own lands. They are divided into two settlements, about 6 miles apart, one called the "Winfall" party, residing in the town of Lenox, Madison County, and the other called the "Porchard" party, in the town of Vernon, Oneida County. Under regulations provided by chapter 185 of the laws of New York, passed April 13, 1843, any Oneida Indian owning lands may sell same to any person upon terms to be approved by a superintendent and a majority of the chiefs. But few sales have been made under the act.

There were 157 Oneidas residing upon such lands when the State census was taken in 1845. At the present time there are, as stated above, 172. They are mostly Methodists, and have a meeting-house in good repair, in which Thomas Cornelius, a worthy and highly respected Oneida Indian, has officiated as their minister for many years. They are mostly good farmers and prosperous.

## CAYUGAS.

The Cayugas, by treaty made February 25, 1789, sold to the State of New York, for \$2,125 paid down, and an annuity of \$500, all their extensive territory in such State, reserving 100 square miles on both sides of Cayuga Lake, a few acres on Seneca River, and one mile square at Cayuga Ferry.

On July 27, 1795, they sold to New York all their reservations, except three square miles, for \$1,800 paid down, and an annuity of \$1,800; and on May 13, 1803, they released to the State their remaining lands for \$4,800. They now own no lands in this agency. A portion of the tribe resides on the Quapaw reservation in the Indian Territory. There are 184 Cayugas residing with the Senecas in this State, of which 151 reside on Cattaraugus reservation, and 33 at Tonawanda. The 184 Cayugas in this State receive their share of the \$2,300 annuity due the tribe from the State of New York, amounting this year to \$1,441.67. They also receive annuity-goods from the United States, under the treaty between the United States and the Six Nations, concluded November 11, 1794, as do also the other five tribes in the agency, except the Saint Regis.

## SAINT REGIS.

The Saint Regis Indians are descendants of the Mohawks of New York, whose language they speak. Under the influence of the French Catholic missionaries their ancestors migrated from the valley of the Mohawk in 1677, and settled at Caghuawaga, near Montreal, in Canada. A colony from the latter place in 1760 migrated to Saint Regis, on the Saint Lawrence. They are named from Jean Francis Saint Regis, a French ecclesiastic, who died in 1690. They are mostly Roman Catholics. There are about 1,701 Saint Regis Indians, of whom 751 are denominated American Indians and about 950 British Indians. The American portion of this tribe are paid \$2,131.66 annuity, by the State of New York, for land sold, and receive no annuity from the United States. The British portion of the tribe are paid an annuity of about \$1,911. Twenty-four thousand two hundred and fifty acres of their reservation are in Canada, including the township of Dundee, and about 14,030 acres, adjoining the Canada line, are in Franklin County, State of New York. The boundary-line between the United States and Canada divides the Indian village of Saint Regis, which contains about 100 houses, mostly constructed of hewn logs.

The Saint Regis Indians engaged in the war of the Revolution, part with the British and part with the Americans. One of their number, Lewis Cook, held a colonel's commission from General Washington. They were divided again into two parties, British and American, in the war of 1812. Such division still continues, the lines being kept distinct, following in hereditary descent by the father's side.

The increase of this tribe in population on both sides of the line is quite remarkable; The increase of the American portion of the tribe being 325 since the census was taken by the State of New York in 1865. On the American portion of the reservation are 279 Indian children between the age of five and twenty-one years. Two day-schools have been taught during forty weeks of the school-year ending September 30, 1877, maintained by the State of New York, at which school were 82 Indian children some portion of the time. The average daily attendance at both schools during the year was only 14.

The Methodists have a mission-house on the reserve, in which regular services are held by their minister, Rev. Thomas La Forte, an Indian of the Onondaga tribe.

The American portion of the tribe is governed by three chiefs, annually elected by ballot, and who, with the advice of the local agent appointed by the State, have authority under the laws of New York to lease to any Indian, for a term not exceeding ten years, any part of their unoccupied lands in this State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. SHERMAN, Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.



GRAND RONDE AGENCY, OREGON, *August 11, 1877.*

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I submit this my sixth annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency.

The Indians have been more industrious this year than ever before, and have been more successful in the production of the ordinary crops, such as wheat, oats, hay, &c. They began by plowing their fields early and well, and carefully harrowing and sowing. The tillable land of the agency is susceptible of a high state of cultivation, being rolling. It can be plowed at almost any season of the year, and the Indians have in a measure availed themselves of this advantage, and got all their grain-crops in the ground early, and before many of their white neighbors, who were delayed by the flat and consequent wetness of their farms; and, resulting from this method of farming, their crops at present are looking fine, and from every present indication a good yield may be expected.

Most all of the young and middle-aged Indians are now living upon their small farms, allotted to them by deeds given them by the superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon, some four years ago, and are yearly becoming more contented with their new method of life and reconciled to the pursuit of a quiet farmer, every year indicating a marked improvement in their manner of life. They seem to be gradually but surely conquering their roving, restless disposition, formerly so universally prevalent among them. They now seldom seek to go off from the agency, except to make some purchases or to work for neighboring farmers, and not at all during the seeding or harvesting season. This season the Indians will raise more grain, and of a better quality, than during any previous year for the past six years, and I doubt if they have ever before done so well.

I regret very much that I am unable, for want of funds, to run the mills steadily, or, at least, to employ sufficient force to run them one-half the year, as many of the Indians are greatly in need of lumber with which to repair their houses, barns, and fences, and the effect will be very disastrous to the service if I am, from this cause, prevented from running the grist-mill this fall and winter long enough to convert the Indians' wheat into flour.

I have observed during the past year a marked improvement in the Indians' work-animals. They are continually improving the grade of their horses, usually by making purchases from the whites, or trading their small ponies and giving the difference in value in cash or work; and some few are also raising superior horses, and quite a number of them now have teams worth from two to three hundred dollars.

The school-building mentioned in my last annual report as in course of construction will, I think, be completed and ready for occupancy by fall, or at least before winter, and will be adequate to all the requirements of the agency for an industrial boarding-school for many years to come; and, so far, the construction of the building has cost the Government but a trifling sum, the weight of the expense being borne by the Catholic Church. An industrial boarding-school, where the children can be removed from the contaminating influence of their parents and the older and more superstitious of the Indians, is the only school in which we can expect or hope to successfully educate the young among the Indians. At least this has been the experience of every Indian agent, so far as my observations have extended, and I have given this matter the closest attention.

Our schools at this agency have been conducted during the year just past with the greatest care, regularity, and perseverance upon the part of the teachers, and the most gratifying success has been the result. The attendance, though not unusually large, has been remarkably regular; the best of discipline has been maintained, and the pupils have made marked improvements in every branch of their studies and are rapidly becoming more neat in their habits and dress, and will compare favorably with any white school of even numbers and equal advantages. In addition to their regular studies the pupils are instructed in vocal and instrumental music, embroidery, crochet, &c., and their proficiency is nearly perfect. For more particular information regarding the school I would respectfully refer you to the "statistics" herewith submitted.

The missionary work of the agency has been under the immediate supervision of the Rev. A. J. Croquet, who has been long and favorably known among these Indians, coming among them some twenty years ago, since which time he has continued to reside upon the agency, commanding the respect of every Indian agent who has, since that time, had the control of the agency in their hands, and having the entire confidence and respect of the Indians. And as a result of his long-continued, ardent, and zealous labors among them he has been rewarded by the conversion of the greater number of them; and, in fact, almost all who have come under the influence of his teachings have embraced religion, and at this time a regular and well-behaved congregation fill the church on every Sabbath to listen to his teachings.

The Indians formerly belonging to Alsea agency have been removing from their old homes, which have been settled upon by the ever-intruding whites, and settling between the mouth of Salmon and Siletz Rivers during the present summer; and at this time I am informed that some thirty families have located there, and are attempting, without means or assistance from the Government, to build for themselves some kind of shelter from the coming storms of winter. They were induced by the authorized agents of the Government to give up their old homes by the promise of assistance in building new ones. Yet I am informed that no provision has been made by the Government for building them houses or



even assisting them to tools, nails, lumber, &c., with which to work. They should at least be supplied with some tools, nails, and material for building, and also food and clothing for the coming winter, either through this agency or Siletz. They could be supplied from this agency at much less expense than from elsewhere, it being much the nearest route to the general supply markets and these Indians.

The Indians of this agency are kept in a state of constant uneasiness and insecurity by reports of whites with whom they come in contact to the effect that they are soon to be removed from their present homes, and that the deeds to their lands are valueless, and may at any time be annulled or canceled. Now it is immaterial whether there is any truth in these reports or not; the effect upon the minds of the Indians is just the same so long as they have no deed in fee-simple, or no assurance from the Government that they will be permanently protected in the possession of their lands; and it will be impossible to induce them to permanently improve their farms and become self-supporting until they have some land to improve, as they are no more anxious than white persons to work for years and improve lands for the benefit of others. If they are to be permitted to remain permanently upon any reservation, none could be selected more suitable for them and having any greater natural advantages than Grand Ronde has. They have, although to a degree isolated, an easy access to market on one side, and the ocean for the supply of fish within a half-day's ride upon the other, with plenty of game and berries among the intervening mountains, and good soil and climate at their homes for the production of grain, hay, and vegetables, with great quantities of lumber for building purposes, and natural water-power, and a saw and grist mill already constructed for the production of flour and lumber. With an assurance from the Government to these Indians that they and their heirs should have the land, the services of an agent could be dispensed with altogether in the course of two or three years, or as soon as the Indians could place their farms in good repair by the erection of houses and building of fences, &c.; and the only expense they need then be to the Government would be a small sum for the support of schools, and a small sum for the payment of a miller and bawyer, or, better still, by the sale of the mills, or renting them; the Indians could then secure the grinding of grain and sawing of lumber in the same manner as whites.

The Indians sanitary condition has been good. Although no resident physician has been employed at the agency, his absence has not been felt the past year. But little sickness has prevailed among them, and that usually of a mild type, yielding readily to the simple treatment administered either by the Sister Superior or myself. Some few deaths have occurred from chronic diseases, but they would probably have occurred had a physician been present. The Indians are becoming accustomed to their changed manner of living, and the mortality among them is on the decline.

The existence of an Indian war upon the eastern border of this State has had no apparent effect upon the Indians of this agency. Although they are informed of its existence and progress, they are in no way restless or insolent from the effects of the victories gained by the Indians over the Government troops in their first engagements.

A small appropriation for the repairs of mills and some of the Government shops is very much needed to place them in condition to do good work and to protect the Government tools, and enable those among the Indians who are familiar with use of tools to repair the agricultural implements. All mechanical work in the shops belonging to this agency for the past year was performed by Indians who have been educated in our schools and shops, as the Government failed to employ or furnish funds for any employés for this agency except the agent and school-teachers.

The Indians here at present are running four reapers of their own and one Department reaper cutting grain on the agency. There are also five of our Indians in charge of five reapers, owned by white men outside the agency, cutting grain. They also run thrashing-machines, both inside and outside the agency.

The Indians have built 48 frame houses, with four rooms in each, one and a half stories high, to replace old houses, dressed lumber inside and outside. They are neatly furnished with comfortable furniture—chairs, beds, bedsteads, tables, and table-ware, clocks, cooking and heating stoves. The Indians have built 5,397 rods of fence, all of which was performed without any assistance from the Department.

The Indians of this agency will compare with, if not exceed, in advancement in agriculture, civilization, christianization, and education any Indians on this coast. Prominent persons who visited this agency express these views.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. B. SINNOTT,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## KLAMATH AGENCY, LAKE COUNTY, OREGON,

August 22, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor, in submitting this my first annual report, to present the most accurate aspect of the condition of affairs of this reservation that I have been able to obtain. Time and further association with these people will enable me to report comparatively in future.

## POPULATION.

I find that my predecessor has taken the census of the fractions of the population of this reservation at a time when they were in their most compact associations, viz, in the winter, when the severity of the weather compels their congregating for economical subsistence. On the contrary at the present time of year they are necessarily scattered in the collection of their various edibles, as well as in the pursuits of the "pleasurable chase." The estimate of population of Indians seems to imply that there has been a decrease in the past year. I shall make every effort in the coming season to ascertain as closely as possible the cause of the seeming diminution of population. The various estimates given as taken since January 1, 1877, are as follows, to wit:

Klamath Indians .....	667
Modocs included in treaty .....	93
Snakes included in Walpalla, or Yahooskin .....	137
Margin for missed in taking census .....	10
Employés, 11; additional in their families, 15 .....	26
Total population .....	933

## EDUCATIONAL.

The necessity of improving the time of the harvest, and the wishes of the parents for the assistance of their children in such labors, very much decrease the attendance at school through the season of their harvest; but it is confidently expected that, from the number or applications for a place in the school, it will be quite as full as usual. Many have gained a knowledge of the beginning of reading, while very few are found who read fluently in the third reader. This comes from their naturally unsettled character; they cannot be forced to stay in school, and many only just get ready to learn when they leave, thus making progress difficult, though the number of scholars in attendance is about on an average. A few good seeds may be sown in each heart, however transiently it may be here, which may in after years develop into a fruit-bearing tree. The transition state cannot be forced, must not be ignored. Time and patient effort are necessary here; the future will be the better for the preparatory effort here, which at first sight might seem as thrown away. The hope of the future is in the young; the old have their settled habits, and think, like the most of mankind, that they are "too old to learn in books." Could they be divested of this idea, at least some adults might make some progress in elementary studies. The young people are as tractable and obedient as those of higher pretensions in civilization.

## MECHANICAL ARTS.

A few have been working with the employed mechanics here, with a view of learning trades; but no one among them is yet competent to undertake for themselves any such pursuit.

## AGRICULTURE.

They are gradually improving in the use of the agricultural implements furnished them by Government. Formerly their pursuits in this line amounted to gathering berries and digging a few kinds of roots of spontaneous growth; so, few native implements were necessary. They are capable of and desirous for improvement in agriculture, as far as the soil and climate favor such improvement. Perhaps there might be some kinds of small or hardy fruits introduced here and succeed; which is eminently necessary by the acquired habits of the people. As they throw away their aboriginal styles of dress and trade, and learn civilization, their want of civilized food from grains and fruits is correspondingly increased, and seeds of hardy grains and fruits, or cuttings and scions, should be furnished here. I hope to be successful in introducing such grains here as will yield a reasonable compensation to labor, and thus better prepare these people to make a subsistence when they are left to provide for themselves.

## RELIGIOUS INTERESTS—LANGUAGE.

This agency is under the supervision of the Methodist Episcopal Church. We maintain a Christian service for instruction and worship every Sabbath morning. The evening is devoted to study of the Scriptures and Sunday-school work. More or less of the natives are participants in all these services. Those who have attended the week-day school have a

better chance of understanding the spirit of the services. Some adults are acquiring English words and phrases. Many, both males and females, talk fluently the Chenook jargon; but it is thought best to ignore this entirely in our religious services; so an interpreter is employed who expounds in Klamath the instructions designed especially for their enlightenment. We find a few among them who really seem to have some of the leaven of truth in their minds; but the majority who have ever made the profession of wishing to be Christians have easily been turned aside again to their own ways. In fact, their hearts may well be compared to the stony ground which held the seeds so lightly that the birds of the air easily plucked them up. Still, the efforts of the past are visible. There is a degree of respect for the Sabbath, and other indications of prayerful Christian effort among them.

#### HEALTH.

The general health is probably as good as in former years since the advent of the white nations among them. No contagious epidemics have been among them for the last year.

#### PROSPECTS.

Those who are not employed in trying to earn money from the whites still pursue their work in gathering their usual supplies of food. There are from twenty-five to thirty different articles used as vegetable food among them, consisting of wild seeds, roots, bark, and berries. These are used either green or dried. In all these there is none but small roots and seeds, which necessarily makes the work of gathering very tedious. I understand that the winter was very light here last season, and that all their vegetable crops are light after a light winter. This year is no exception to the common rule, and the crops are correspondingly light.

These Indians are leaving their old habits and customs and trying to learn those of the American nation. The women try to imitate the fashions of dress, and many show a commendable neatness in their apparel. They adorn themselves in many instances with native styles of ornament; but they generally couple with this cleanliness of person and dress; but all, both men and women, adopt and seem to prefer the American styles of dress. Their customs are gradually changing. Formerly they burned their dead; later, they buried the valuables of the person with the corpse. If many horses were owned by the deceased, one or two were killed for his use in the spirit-land. These customs are mostly given up, and those of the white people adopted in their place. They have various superstitious ideas, which they will retain yet many years; but as fast as they are brought in contact with true civilized ideas, and are made to understand them, so fast they seem willing to give up their wild, uncultivated superstitions.

#### RELATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

The state of disquiet among the tribes north of us has not been participated in by the Klamaths. They have their own grievances, which are serious, and a great deal of patience on their part and forbearance is shown. They claim that "There are lands offered for sale and purchased and occupied by white settlers which in reality belong by treaty to them, and it is injustice to deprive them of these lands." For further particulars on this subject, see special letter to the Indian Department of August 1, 1877.

From our brief acquaintance here, we have endeavored to show the present state of affairs.

J. H. ROORK,

*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MALHEUR AGENCY, OREGON,

*August 14, 1877.*

SIR: Inclosed herewith, I have the honor to submit my annual statistical report.

This agency is located in the extreme northeastern corner of the reservation, where all the best agricultural lands are situated. All the timber suitable for building or fencing purposes is on the Blue Mountains, in the northwestern corner of the reserve, a distance of twenty miles on a direct line from the agency, and thirty miles by the route now used. The entire reserve, except some rocky ridges and inaccessible cañons, abounds in bunch-grass of excellent quality for grazing.

#### SNAKES.

In my enumeration I have classed as Snakes only those Indians under Chief Egan, who came from the valley of the Wieser, east of Snake River, and who are mixed with the Shoshones. The *Bannocks* on the Upper Snake River, the *Shoshones* about Salmon Falls and Boise River, the *Putes*, *Yahooskins*, and *Walpahpes*, who formerly occupied the country



bounded by Snake River on the east, the Cascade Mountains on the west, the Blue Mountains on the north, and Goose Lake and Stein's Mountain on the south, have all been called Snakes indiscriminately until recently, though none of them will own the name. Except the Bannocks and Shoshones along Snake River, they all use the same language spoken at Pyramid Lake and along the Lower Humboldt.

#### PIUTES.

Chief Winnemucca's band, numbering 150, are fully entitled to the name Piutes. The followers of Wë-öw'-wë-wa and Paulina, who made so much trouble in this country in the years 1863 to 1867, are classed as Piutes, and claim the name, though they were then known as Snakes, and now have very little friendship for the Piutes of Nevada, regarding them as an inferior race of rabbit-hunters. This unfriendly jealousy between them and Winnemucca's people culminated in the temporary withdrawal from the reservation of the latter about the first of April last, which was reported at the time.

#### INDIAN LABOR.

My best efforts have been directed to the encouragement of industry among the Indians. In this I have been greatly aided by the law of Congress in relation to the distribution of supplies. It is plainly seen in the record of Indian labor done at this agency, that such a distribution of Government bounty as discriminates in favor of the deserving and against the unworthy is an advance from the former method of indiscriminate issues. From four hours a day at the beginning of the year, they can now be made to work eight hours a day. A mess, in which the working men get regular meals, has proved a great auxiliary in bringing about this important result. It is surprising to witness their dexterity in breaking tools. As a matter of strict economy, skilled labor would be preferable and cheaper; but the result sought is to train these men for future work. In this I find our efforts measurably successful, and feel encouraged to believe patient training will ultimately bring every one of the present force of working men up to a self-supporting condition. A few are now earning \$1 a day in the harvest-fields of settlers, and more are earnestly striving for the degree of skill that will enable them to do likewise. Last year 1,521 days' work were credited to Indian laborers. During the present year it has been increased to 2,617 days, and the number of applicants is increasing. Somewhat barely enough to get the part-rations, such as are issued to the blind and helpless, while others have earned \$100 to \$145 each, which has been paid in such articles as they chose to select.

No Indian apprentices have yet been found who could be induced to remain in the shops. The blacksmith is the only mechanic at the agency; and he is required on the farm more than in the shop. The same may be said of the commissary, who wields the ax and grain-cradle more than the pen.

#### INDIAN FARMS.

Three Indian farms, of three, seven, and eighteen acres respectively, are now under cultivation, but none fenced. The largest of these was partly fenced last year, but owing to the scarcity of wood in the vicinity last winter, nearly all the fence was burned for fuel. It required some effort and close watching to protect the fencing on the agency-farm from a like destruction. Little progress can be reasonably looked for in the direction of individual farming until greater inducements are offered in the erection of mills at the agency for the manufacture of lumber and flour. Fencing and building material are so inaccessible as to render progress in this direction almost impossible without greatly increased appropriations. Before Indians will become attached to this or any other one place, they must have a permanent home. Before they can be induced to raise grain successfully, they must see a way to use it other than for feeding their ponies. Before they will abandon their long-established customs of living, and their diet of "lice and cricket hashes," they must be assured of permanent rations of better quality in some other direction.

The products of the Indian farms are given to those who raise them; and the argument is convincing enough, as shown by the number who aspire to individual farming but are prevented by lack of the necessary assistance. With limited encouragement in the shape of aid properly distributed among them, small farmers would be developed who would soon become self-sustaining. This is the more desirable since the habits of thriftless indolence produced by long-continued issues of Government rations must ultimately disqualify the recipients for the higher duties which self-support imposes.

#### IDAHO INDIAN WAR.

Our people have displayed the utmost good faith and fidelity during the recent hostilities. It was feared at one time that the success of our troops then operating from White Bird toward Snake River might force the hostiles across that stream in the direction of this place. Messengers were sent to Camp Harney and Canyon City for arms, of which enough were procured to arm the employés at the agency. This had the effect to quiet the apprehensions



of the Indians, who seemed to share heartily with us in a wholesome dread of Joseph's band. All Indians absent from the reservation were called in at once, except a small band in Idaho, who had my pass before the outbreak, and did not return until they had completed their visit to the Bannocks. Governor Brayman has urged upon me the necessity of recalling all my people from Idaho, and his hearty co-operation is relied upon to assist in accomplishing the work.

Special Agent W. M. Turner arrived on the 4th instant, and reports as follows :

"MALHEUR AGENCY, OREGON, August 6, 1877.

"SIR: I have the honor to report to you that immediately upon notice of my appointment as special Indian agent, I proceeded to this place via Goose Lake and Warner Valleys. I chose this route in order to learn the locality of the various straggling bands belonging to Malheur agency, and to ascertain the temper of the settlers in regard to Indians roaming off their reservations. I found three lodges of Snakes, twelve miles east of Goose Lake, who were not communicative. I ascertained that O-cho-ho with about fifteen men was in the neighborhood of Camp Bidwell, and learned from a reliable source that this chief says 'he will die rather than go to Yainax;' and as I am informed by O. C. Applegate, a former sub-agent at Yainax, that there is some doubt about that being his proper reservation, I think he can be brought here without great difficulty.

"I met a very intelligent man belonging to Chief Winnemucca's band, who informed me that about thirty of said band, men, women, and children, were at Stein's Mountain, and the remainder at Three Forks on the Owyhee River in Idaho. My informant expressed the belief that Winnemucca would not, himself, come to Malheur, assigning as a reason 'that he was unwilling to work, and was in danger of starvation on a reservation,' and relying upon the hope that he would be allowed to locate in Duck Valley independent of Government control. I have had an interview with a band from Priest Rapids on the Columbia, who professed friendship, but demanded the right to choose their own locations as whites do, and as their band had caused much alarm and annoyance in John Day Valley, I look forward to early trouble between them and the settlers, unless they are removed to a reservation by force. Chief Egan, with most of his people, is on his way here, and I think his co-operation may be secured to bring in a troublesome band of Wiesers, now in the Payette Valley. I find the settlers alarmed, and universally demanding the removal of straggling Indians to their reservations, and I am now ready to offer my services with a view to this end.

"I am, very respectfully,

"WM. M. TURNER,  
"Special Agent.

"W. V. RINEHART, Esq.,  
"United States Indian Agent."

Mr. Turner, in company with Chief Egan, has gone to Wieser and Payette Valleys, to confer with a band, consisting of twenty lodges, of Egan's relations, in the hope of inducing them to come here and settle upon this reservation.

#### APPROPRIATIONS.

The protracted delay in making appropriations for the Indian service last year, greatly impaired the faith of the Indians in the Government and its agents. Our annual supplies were not received until the middle of June, leaving but half a month of the year well supplied, while all the remainder had to be run on simple faith and impaired credit. It was seriously feared during the early part of the winter that this agency would have to be abandoned on account of the exhaustion of all kinds of subsistence supplies. The mild weather and consequent good roads, lasting until Christmas, enabled us to transport our flour in December, and thereby prevented a series of bad results which cannot be estimated.

It is of the utmost importance that all supplies and funds be furnished promptly. Indians cannot brook delay. Promises are worse than depreciated currency with them, and should be dealt out sparingly. Were the yearly supplies furnished by the Indian Department with the same promptness and regularity as by the War Department, much annoyance to agents would be avoided, the greatest cause of complaint among the Indians removed, and the efficiency of the service strengthened and improved.

The appropriations for this agency—\$50,000 in 1873, and \$40,000 in each of the two succeeding years—were reduced last year to \$25,000, and have been still further reduced this year to \$20,000. In this connection allow me again to call attention to the urgent necessity of further legislation and more liberal appropriations for this reservation. It is the avowed policy of the Government to make the Indians self-supporting, and yet I am left without the means to make the initiatory steps for the furtherance of that policy. Indians who cling tenaciously to their traditional superstitions are expected to abjure tribal relations and abandon their nomadic habits, while on this reservation they have not a single roof to shelter them, and are compelled to shelter themselves in the willows and sage as they have done

for centuries. I am expected to civilize these wandering people and to teach them individual responsibility, to make them feel that labor is honorable and self-support desirable, while the limited appropriations compel me to leave them in their filth, and pauperize the tribes by dealing out to them the scanty and insufficient rations which my means will permit. I have demonstrated that this is an excellent grain-producing region, and assure the Department that with the proper means at hand, a sufficient amount can be raised on this reservation within a few years to give the whole population a fair support.

I again respectfully ask the Department for the means to build a saw-mill and grist-mill. Land must be inclosed before tilling, and lumber for fencing is indispensable. A mill-race has heretofore been dug at considerable expense, which can be utilized both for power and irrigation. An immense acreage is lying waste with willing hands to cultivate it, and yet, from the lack of means to make a start, it continues idle, and the people who are invited to enjoy the blessings of civilization promised by our policy are left in a state of indolence and semi-starvation. I ask in all candor, with all due respect, if our conduct toward this unfortunate race is an honest interpretation of the spirit and meaning of our Indian policy? I ask if it is fair or reasonable to circumscribe the already limited energies of a people whom God made as free as the deer on their mountains; to curtail their natural means of subsistence by herding them upon reservations, that the dominant race may enjoy their territory, and then expect them to support themselves without assistance? Is it just that agents should be held accountable for the civilization of the Indians when they are prevented by public parsimony from providing a shelter that will make the Indian feel that the old life was barbarous and undesirable? And again, is it sensible to expect the Indian to feel like a man when he is forced to continue the life of a beast, placed under a galling restraint, and allowed a ration so scanty as to put him in the position of a half-fed pauper?

The pioneers of our frontier border, long inured to hardship and often driven to desperate extremities by the encroachments of savages upon their precarious homes, have not always shunned their barbarous example, but too frequently imitate, or even excel, their red brothers in the practice of kindred and worse than savage vices. It is a lamentable fact, that men are to be found who deem it their high privilege to shoot at sight any Indian they may find away from his reservation; and another large class, though they may not justify, will not condemn such conduct. During the late trouble in Idaho it has been unsafe for any Indian to be seen off his reservation, and even the most trustworthy of them are unable to get the little ammunition necessary to enable them to procure game for a living. I am thus forced to feed many who are only too willing to subsist themselves if they were permitted to do so. Many respectable people deny my right to issue even the smallest amount of ammunition for hunting, lest it be carried away and bartered to the hostiles.

It is a common and somewhat characteristic argument that "it is cheaper to feed than to fight the Indians." The records of the War Office will furnish abundant proof that, in the case of these people at least, the statement is correct. During five years of their hostility the War Department paid more annually for transportation of army supplies required to subdue them than is now expended for their support.

The beef and flour issued during the year just closed cost \$13,646; add to this \$6,000 allowed for employes, and we find that \$354 is all that remains of the \$20,000 appropriated for this agency. With this, the clothing, blankets, and all other supplies must be bought, or resort to the alternative of still further reducing the rations of subsistence. No such reduction can be made until the building of mills renders it possible for the Indians to produce their own flour. This is plainly the first step to be made in the direction of self-support. It is to be regretted that a more favorable sentiment toward the Indian Department does not prevail in Congress. But as Congress is the outgrowth of public sentiment, we must infer that public sentiment demands, or it would not sustain, their unfavorable action. So long as the Indian question remains without advocates other than those in the pulpit or in the Indian service, we have little to hope for in the way of favorable action or friendly sentiment in Congress. The moralist, the philanthropist and Christian, may cordially unite in their sentiments of friendship for these degraded wards of the nation; the missionary societies may drain their contribution-boxes, and their missionaries themselves may prosecute their self-sacrificing labor in vain while the politician in the halls of Congress carries his dislike for the unfortunate Indian into the treatment of the Indian question, and even beyond it, to the unpopular Department of the Government having charge of this unprofitable matter.

#### SCHOOLS.

School has been taught during eight months of the year, with good results. I am fully convinced, however, that a day-school in which children are left under the influence of their parents, and in the filth of their lodges, can never be made as successful in any respect as a boarding-school in which children are kept entirely away from the wild and debasing influences of their savage parents and camp-life. Owing to the lack of subsistence at the agency, most of the Indians were turned away to support themselves in the mountains as early in the season as subsistence could be found there. The children followed their parents in their search for roots, berries, and game, and in a few weeks had forgotten most of the little they had learned. This is one bad feature of the service at this agency that now seems

without a remedy. Some go out voluntarily, and ask permits for that purpose; but many others, who are disposed to remain, earn their living at the agency, and keep their children in school, have to be informed that they must get their living in the old way, on account of our inability to procure the necessary supplies from a lack of funds. It has a bad effect upon the school children, and also upon the workingmen, who are disposed to abandon their roving life and adopt our method of living. Whether done by Government or churches, I am satisfied the establishment of boarding-schools at agencies is the quickest, best, only sure method of training the Indian children into our habits of civilization. In no other way can personal cleanliness and moral training be imparted successfully.

#### ISSUES.

A noticeable effect of the enforcement of the law of March 3, 1875, in relation to the distribution of supplies to Indians is the gradual and steady breaking down of tribal relations, and the decline of despotic authority in chiefs. Individual responsibility is the natural outgrowth of such a method of dealing with them. Under the operations of this law chiefs will soon find their occupation gone; and their people, relieved from the thralldom of their barbarous rule, may then be approached directly, and made to realize the incentives that prompt other people.

The circular of the Department requiring issues to be made in the presence of military officers when practicable, is regarded as a wholesome precaution that should meet the approval of all fair-minded men. If agents can thereby elevate the character of the service, and disabuse the public mind of the popular belief that they are all bent on spoils and plunder, they should yield a hearty support to the efforts of the department in that direction. Captain Bendire, from Camp Harney, acting under said order, witnessed my general issue of June 12 and 13, and in his report—a copy of which was kindly furnished me—says it is impracticable to continue such service, on account of the great distance and bad roads between here and that post.

Since the commencement of the Indian trouble in Idaho, I have been reporting to General Howard, commanding military department, the location, temper, and general attitude of these people toward the whites.

#### SPOILIATION CLAIMS.

Two claims have been examined during the year, for losses sustained on account of depredations alleged to have been committed by these Indians during their hostilities prior to the establishment of this agency. One of these is for \$1,410.82, and the other for \$6,494. During the investigation of the alleged facts upon which these claims are based, the Indians showed the utmost candor and fairness in their statements.

#### CRICKETS.

Crickets have been very abundant at the agency this season, and threatened at one time to destroy our entire vegetable crop. The offer of sugar in payment for cricket-scalps brought plenty of willing hands to protect the fields from their ravages. The crickets were collected in large quantities and dried for food. Necessity compelled the encouragement of this branch of their native industry, as it was our only means of protecting our growing crops.

#### MORALS.

The moral training of these people fails to show forth any marked improvement in them. Little could reasonably be expected from the limited time they have been under control. I am of opinion that long-continued and persistent effort will be required to bring them up to a standard of civilization adapted to the introduction of our Christian religion. In personal integrity they are not far behind the most civilized Indians. But they all practice polygamy, and adhere to the vice of gambling in all its forms. In short, they are Pagans, full of all manner of superstition. Their reformation can only be wrought out in the culture of their children.

Considerable advancement has been made in getting them to abandon their *Hoo doo* medicine-men for our mode of treating the sick.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. V. RINEHART,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.



OFFICE SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY,  
Toledo, Benton County, Oregon, August 20, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular-letter of 10th ultimo, I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency.

Small appropriations by Congress for incidental expenses Indian service has made it necessary for us, in order to avoid deficiencies, to use the strictest economy in the expenditure of funds, even to the extent of discharging for a portion of the year all regular employes, excepting one who has, as best he could, filled the places of teacher, clerk, farmer, carpenter, or blacksmith, as the service most urgently demanded.

The improvements, (grist-mill, &c.,) under contract at the date of my last report, have been completed during the year, and though I have been unable to keep a farmer or to plant a crop on Government account, I am able to report a good growing crop in the hands of Indians, raised almost exclusively by their own labor.

The agency buildings are nearly all old and rotten, and should be replaced with new ones. Most of them are too nearly gone to admit of repairs.

During a portion of the year the day-school has been in a prosperous condition, and the progress made by the Indian pupils has been satisfactory.

The Indians are quiet and orderly. Many of them being without teams, tools, or subsistence, have been granted leave of absence to work for farmers, lumbermen, &c., off the reservation. They continue to complain of the failure of Government to allot their lands to them in severalty. Hearing, as they constantly do, that Government is soon to drive them from the land they now occupy, in order to make room for the whites who want homes, they sometimes get discouraged and conclude it is useless to improve what they are so soon to vacate. Those, however, who have embraced Christianity continue their improvements with a determination, in case of the discontinuance of the agency, to dissolve their tribal relations; and, becoming citizens of the United States, obtain titles to their lands under the protection of our laws.

Some opposition to the progress of Christianity among them has been manifested by a few of the "dreamers," or spiritualists, though their opposition has only been shown in words, and has produced no serious effect on the professing Christians.

A few petty crimes have been committed by Indians against others of their people, and in every instance the perpetrators have been promptly tried before their justice of the peace, and if proven guilty punished according to the penalties of the code of laws passed by the Indians in council. This code is simple, just, and equitable, and can be easily understood by the Indians. Their old doctors or "medicine men," who a few years ago held them in such bondage, have about lost their power over them, and, like the others, are required to submit to the laws notwithstanding their occasional threats of death by "Te-man-a-was," (evil spirits,) pronounced upon the justice of the peace. Thus one by one their old heathenish customs are given up and the customs of civilization adopted.

The influence of those who have embraced Christianity is also having its good effect. Their industry and attention to business bring them prosperity in worldly affairs and happiness at their firesides, and others seeing this are more easily persuaded to abandon their former habits and in many respects follow the example of their Christian friends.

Many houses commenced by the Indians during the year have not been completed for want of lumber, nails, &c., as also for the reason before given, viz, the apparent uncertainty of their obtaining good titles to their lands after they have improved them.

During the year three of the Indians have abandoned their tribal relations, declared their intention to become citizens, and taken up land off the reservation, and there are many more who are not only *capable of becoming* but are *already* so far civilized as to make good citizens.

The changes necessary here are the allotment of lands in severalty to the heads of families, each of which should be assisted to teams, (oxen are the best,) seeds, agricultural implements, and building material necessary to give them a start on their farms, requiring them to do sufficient work for the Department to pay for what they get. The work thus done by the Indians could be done on the farms; and the surplus grain raised, when sold, would repay a considerable part of the outlay.

The day-school should be changed to a boarding-school, where the children could be constantly under the direction of their teacher or matron.

The force of employes should consist of the following, viz: physician, clerk, teacher, matron, carpenter, farmer, engineer, and one-half of the year a miller or sawyer, who could, when not thus employed, be assistant farmer. These should be regularly and permanently employed.

Sufficient supplies, and funds to pay for their delivery here, should be furnished to enable the agent to keep all the Indians on the reserve, where they might be profitably employed for themselves or the Department, thus obviating the necessity of granting them "leave of absence" from the reserve to work for their subsistence. They should also be required to send their children to school.

The legislation required is, first, a system of laws, which should be simple and just, defining crime and fixing penalties, providing a court for trial of all offenses, and means for the enforcement of the laws; second, for the allotment of lands in severalty, and provision



for building material, &c., as above; third, a school-fund sufficient for the support of a boarding-school should be provided, and the annual appropriations for this purpose should be uniform for a few years at least; fourth, there being no "treaty-funds" coming to the Indians of this agency, it is important that a *uniform* annual appropriation for the incidental expenses of the agency be made, for a few years at least, so that the agent may with safety lay his plans with some prospect of being able to carry them out. In this connection I desire to respectfully call your attention to my letter of June 30, containing suggestions relative to the continuance or discontinuance of this agency.

The statistics accompanying this will give you the other information required. The census-roll also sent you by this mail has been carefully prepared, and may be relied on as correct.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM BAGLEY,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UMATILLA INDIAN AGENCY,  
*Oregon, August 7, 1877.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of this agency for the year ending June 30, 1877.

The number of Indians residing permanently on this reservation, according to the census taken last January, is 629, divided into tribes, as follows:

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Walla Walla.....	30	57	24	29	140
Cayuse.....	91	128	60	65	344
Umatilla.....	33	48	39	25	145
Total.....	154	233	123	119	629

In addition to this number, about 220 have removed to the reservation since the outbreak by the non-treaty Nez Percés last June. They are members of Walla Walla and Umatilla tribes, but as they have heretofore refused to reside permanently on the reservation they have been looked upon as renegades by the other members of the tribes.

The wealth of these Indians consists principally in horses and cattle. Of the former they have large bands, approximating to about 17,000; their cattle I estimate at about 5,000; they have besides a large number of hogs and a few sheep.

Although their principal occupation consists in stock-raising, they all engage in agricultural pursuits. Very few of them raise more than is necessary for their own use, owing to the difficulty of disposing of any surplus in the vicinity of the reservation.

While the majority of them have comfortable homes and an abundance of food, there are many others who eke out a miserable existence on roots, berries, and fish, being too lazy and vicious to attempt to better their condition. Happily this latter class is growing less every year, and at the present time is confined to the Walla Walla tribe and a few Umatillas.

The reservation covers an area of 25 miles square, is well watered, and admirably adapted for stock-raising or agricultural purposes. The southern boundary includes a portion of the Blue Mountains, which are covered with a heavy growth of pine, fir, and tamarack.

There is a day-school established here with an average attendance of 28 scholars. All the larger scholars, both boys and girls, read and write very well, and understand the first four rules of arithmetic to a certain extent. Although considerable progress has been made during the year and the attendance at school has been larger than ever before, still it is manifest that but little can be accomplished with a day-school in the way of civilizing these Indians, as they are principally engaged in stock-raising and are continually moving from place to place whenever the range becomes poor; making it impossible for many of the children to attend day-school.

If a manual-labor boarding-school was established here, there would be an attendance of at least 75 scholars, and the progress would be much greater, as the children would be under the constant care and supervision of the teachers and surrounded by an English-speaking community, instead of being, as at present, among their own people and speaking their own language except during school-hours.

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

The high water carried away about two-thirds of the grist-mill flume last March, and injured the remainder of it to such an extent as to necessitate the construction of an entire new flume. This work has been delayed by the high water caused by the heavy rain-fall

during May and the fore part of last June. The employés are at present engaged on its construction, and I am in hopes of having it completed and the mill in running order by the end of September. There have been two houses built during the year, and the dams of the saw and grist mills, which were washed away by freshets, have been replaced.

The outbreak of the non-treaty Nez Percés, which occurred last June, created intense excitement and alarm among the settlers throughout this section of country. On learning of the troubles I immediately sent runners out in different directions with instructions to notify such Indians of this reservation as they could find to return as soon as possible. I went in person, accompanied by the interpreter, to the Columbia River, for the purpose of removing to the reserve such Indians as belonged here. Having met in council with a number of them, I informed them of the outbreak, and notified them that they must come in, which they agreed to do as soon as they could gather up their stock. I further advised the headmen among them to use all their influence with any Indians they might meet to go upon their respective reservations, as I was fearful of a general outbreak among the renegades along the river.

It was known among the whites that Joseph and his band was related by blood and marriage to the Indians of this reservation, and much uneasiness was felt on account of the friendly feeling existing between them. Rumors were circulated—no doubt for the purpose of causing trouble—that all the able-bodied males of this reserve had joined Joseph. The settlers were arming, and this news coming to the ears of the Indians caused much alarm. Matters were in a critical condition, and it was with the utmost difficulty that I could persuade the Indians that the whites would not come upon the reserve and murder them. In order to allay the mutual suspicions existing on both sides, I visited the towns of Pendleton, Weston, and Walla Walla, accompanied by the interpreter and the headmen, for the purpose of counseling with the citizens, and to convince them that the reports circulated were false. The councils held at these places had the effect of quieting much of the excitement, and the friendly reception of the Indians had the effect of allaying any apprehensions that existed on their part.

In compliance with instructions received from Hon. E. C. Watkins, United States Indian inspector, I forbid the Indians from going off the reservation, and I am happy to say that, although many suffered from want of food, they remained peaceably on the reservation, and none of them joined the hostiles.

In conclusion, I would state that there has been a marked improvement, both morally and physically, in the condition of these Indians during the past year. Crime and drunkenness have decreased, and through the untiring efforts of our worthy missionary, Father Conrardy, many Indians have become converts to Christianity who have heretofore refused to listen to the word of God. Besides this, all the families who reside here permanently have cultivated more or less ground, and as the season for crops of all kinds has been favorable, their harvest will be bountiful.

Inclosed herewith I respectfully submit the statistical information mentioned in your letter of July 10.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. A. CORNOYER,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON,  
*September 1, 1877.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of this agency for the year ending August 31, 1877, together with the statistics accompanying the same.

#### TRIALS AND DISCOURAGEMENTS.

It is a difficult matter at this time to arrive at the exact number of Indians belonging to this reservation, as a large proportion of them are absent hunting, fishing, picking berries, &c. About three months ago an epidemic of the typho-malaria character appeared, attacking both whites and Indians, and making sad havoc in our midst. Myself, together with several of my employés, were taken seriously ill, and several deaths have taken place in our families. The Indians became panic-stricken at the unusual and dangerous illness of so many of our number and fled to the mountains, making it difficult for a time to procure necessary help. This epidemic has seriously interfered with the general work of the agency, especially in the school and office work. At this date, however, the epidemic seems to have had its run, and nearly all are in a fair way to recover their usual health, though some do so very slowly, and my own health is far from being fully restored; but I hope when cooler weather shall come it will bring renewed health to us all.

## THE WEATHER, CROPS, ETC.

This season has been an unusually hot and dry one, making a serious falling off in the amount of our grain and other crops; so much so that I have given permission to a large number of the Indians to go to the mountains to hunt and pick berries, and to the Willamette Valley to pick hops, as I did last year with very satisfactory results. They are thus taught to labor and earn something for themselves, and also, by being brought in contact with the better class of our citizens, they have an opportunity to learn many things that will be to their future advantage. I have appointed a number of their principal and most reliable men to oversee them and report to me any irregularities in conduct or otherwise.

There seems to be a constant and increasing desire to learn more of civilized habits and modes of labor. Many of the Warm Spring Indians, who have heretofore stood aloof, have gone to work this season with commendable energy, and have inclosed large fields for cultivation, and may in time equal, if not surpass, the Wascoes in agricultural pursuits.

## NUMBER OF INDIANS.

A census taken September, 1876, soon after my last annual report was made out, showed no material difference from the figures then given, which were 252 males and 248 females, making 500 in all. The census showed 245 males and 258 females, or 503 in all, and is taken as the basis for my present report. It is my candid opinion that the births have exceeded the deaths by a small per cent., so that my report shows 508 Indians now belonging to this reservation.

## HEALTH, SICKNESS, AND DEATH.

The general health was very good until the coming of the summer months, when the unusually hot weather brought with it an unusual amount of sickness and mortality. At one time there were not well persons enough among my employes to take proper care of the sick ones. Necessary medicines became exhausted, and, in order to save life and prevent suffering, I was compelled to purchase a limited amount for our use. The supply invoiced to us last February failed to come, and, as I was constantly expecting it, I made no estimate for medical supplies other than the one furnished for the current year.

There is still a disposition among a portion of the Indians to resort to their own medicine-men, especially in cases of extreme or dangerous sickness. They cannot well be brought to have faith in our remedies until they are so situated and so conform to our modes of living as to receive the same care from physicians and nurses as we are wont to bestow. As with us, a physician in whom they have confidence, and who shows that he cares for their interests, and is anxious to save life and prevent suffering, will have a good degree of success in spite of their wild habits and superstitions.

## THE SCHOOL.

The school has been in a measure a success, though the average attendance has not been as large as in some former years, owing to a number of the best scholars having left the school, and some of them removing to the Simcoe reservation. The present system is much better than no school at all, but there can never be anything like a perfect success until a boarding-school is established. Many of the parents live on their farms, some miles distant from the agency, and much too far for their children to conveniently attend, and even many of those who come do so very irregularly, owing largely to their irregular habits of living and of procuring subsistence therefor. It is and will be slow work to make decided progress in English studies where the children are only about six hours of the day in school, while the rest of the time is spent with their own people, when they, of course, talk their native tongue, and have nothing to remind them of what they have been studying during the day. Several years ago I built a house with my own hands, designed for a girls' boarding-school, and for several months we hired a matron to take charge of it, who had good success in teaching the girls to knit, sew, cook, &c.; besides all the school-children were provided with a noonday meal, which was a strong inducement to be regular in their attendance. Cannot the Government appropriate for our use a sufficient amount to continue this work, at least in providing this noonday meal?

## RELIGIOUS INTERESTS.

There has been a decided progress in the field of Christian labor here. During the winter an interesting revival took place, in which over one hundred professed conversion. As we have had no minister here to hold communion services, none of them have been received into church fellowship. Our society has made provision for the support of a minister and his wife, who are to labor here as missionaries, and we hope to have them here in a short time.

The Sabbath services so far have been mainly conducted by myself, requiring two natives to interpret into the two languages spoken by these Indians. The attendance is always good,



sometimes crowding our building to its utmost capacity. In making examinations for admission to church relations, I would not require the same test as to doctrinal points that I would from our own people, for these Indian believers are but babes in Christ, and do not comprehend the "higher law" in all its points. The "way of life" they seem to understand, for it is possible even for the wayfaring man, though a fool, not to err therein. There are many who mock at my efforts, but if they could have been here ten years ago and seen these Indians, and see them now, they would be led to exclaim, "What hath God wrought!"

#### GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

As before remarked, there has been a large falling off in the grain crops from those of last year. The acreage sown was much greater, but a portion has been an entire failure. Enough, however, has been raised to meet their wants, when we add what will be secured from hunting, fishing, &c. In the item of salmon alone there cannot be less than from 30,000 to 40,000 pounds, in about equal quantities of salt and dried salmon.

#### GAME, PELTRIES, AND CLOTHING.

There is a constant falling off in the way of game and peltries, and the Indians are more and more being compelled to resort to civilized modes of procuring subsistence, and to secure the means to purchase supplies of food, clothing, &c. The traditional Indian, with his war paint and feathers, is fast becoming a thing of the past, and it is quite rare to see one dressed in primitive Indian style. In all their modes of life there is a slow but radical change being brought about.

#### CRIMES AND THEIR PUNISHMENT.

The crimes committed have been but few comparatively, they being mostly confined to petty offenses, which have been punished by Indian tribunals. Drunkenness is of rare occurrence, and many of the Indians seem to take a pride in seeing how well they can behave, and in telling me how they have met and resisted the temptation to do wrong. There seems to be the most perfect feeling of friendship toward the whites, and such assurances come from some whose word I would take as soon as that of a white man in whom I have the utmost confidence.

#### HOUSES, MILLS, AND LUMBER.

The demand for houses is increasing, and our saw-mill will find ample employment. The past winter was a very mild one, to what we generally have, there being scarcely any freezing weather to interfere with our mills, and they were kept almost constantly running, and so my returns show a larger amount of lumber cut than in the previous year.

#### EMPLOYÉS AND THEIR QUALIFICATIONS.

It has been my constant desire and aim to employ men who were qualified to perform most any kind of service that might be called for, though foreign to their regular employment, and at the same time have men who would co-operate with me in the work of educating and Christianizing these Indians. I have thus far had fair success in all these points, but hope for much better in the future. It is much easier to find *competent* men than true, earnest Christians, who are willing to sacrifice self for the benefit of these people.

My force of employés is all too small to carry on the work as I would love to see it, but if it can be kept up at its present strength we can get along reasonably well. Hoping that the coming year may be freighted with still more glorious results,

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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UINTAH VALLEY AGENCY, UTAH,  
*August 25, 1877.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my seventh annual report of affairs pertaining to the agency under my charge:

It is with much pleasure that I am able to report the same gratifying evidences of progress, in all respects, indicated in my last. Notwithstanding the disappointment occasioned by the non-reception of annuity-goods, which I was apprehensive would produce much dissatisfaction and discouragement, my Indians, as if to show themselves deserving of them, have manifested, if possible, a more kindly disposition, and more diligence and interest in their farming operations than they did last year. At the date of my last, as indicated therein, some of my Indians were absent, ostensibly to aid in the suppression of the Sioux



war. How many of them actually reached General Crook's command, and what they did, if anything, I am unable to state, but their absence did not, as apprehended, produce any serious influence upon their farming operations, or any demoralization on their return.

#### CONTRACTS, PURCHASES, AND DELIVERY OF SUPPLIES.

For the purpose of purchasing supplies I visited Salt Lake City, reaching there on the 16th of September. On the 20th, after communicating with the Department relative to the matter, I advertised for proposals for beef-cattle, flour, sundry other articles, and freight. After the reception of proposals, on the 27th, contracts were made and bonds recorded for the supply of beef-cattle, flour, and freight, on what were considered very satisfactory terms. These being forwarded to the Department for approval, I returned to my agency. Arriving here on October 4, I found everything satisfactory, my employés and Indians being busily engaged in thrashing and taking care of the crops.

It became necessary for me again to return to the city to inspect and receive supplies contracted for, also to purchase others for which I had failed to receive satisfactory bids, and to forward all my supplies to the agency. After some delay all were sent forward, and I again returned to my agency to receive them. Owing to the extreme badness of the roads, breakage of wagons, &c., the last of the goods did not arrive till the 18th of November; still this was earlier, and the goods in a better condition, than I at one time anticipated. After the reception of supplies it again became necessary for me to return to Salt Lake to close my business preparatory to the closing in of winter. I accordingly left the agency on the 21st, arrived in the city on the 25th, closed my business, left for the agency on the 29th of November, and reached home on December 5.

I have thus given a somewhat detailed account of my movements, in order that the Department may have some idea, though still an inadequate one, of the labor, expense, and perplexity incident to the position which I hold. Nor are these peculiar to this year alone. Every year necessitates about the same amount of labor and expense, varied sometimes by episodes in accordance with the state of the weather and the roads, involving extra hardships and expense, which cannot be avoided if the duties are to be discharged for the interests of the service. Most gladly would I adopt any course to lighten both, but hitherto have been unable to discover any mode by which it can be done. Situated 200 miles from Salt Lake, our base of supplies, where all of our business must be done, which is also our post-office, with an outrageously bad road even at the most favorable season of the year, almost impassable from snow for at least four months, and exceedingly dangerous from high water for at least three months more, it will readily be seen under what disadvantages we labor; and the Department will not, I apprehend, be astonished or complain should its communications not reach us sometimes for months after they are sent, or ours not reach it in due season.

#### THE INDIANS, THEIR NUMBER, LOCATION, ETC.

The whole number of Indians properly belonging to this reservation, from the most accurate count and estimate we can get, is 639, located as follows: Tabby's band, or all those who recognize him as their nominal chief, numbering 439, are located on this reservation, all engaged more or less in farming, and come more immediately under the civilizing influences of the agency; Kenosh's band, numbering about 125, located south of Utah Lake, have never resided on this reservation, though some of them visit this agency, and when here receive supplies. It is understood they are somewhat engaged in farming, though to what extent I am unable to state. Captain Joe's band, numbering about 75, also located south of Utah Lake, in San Pete County. This latter band spent one year on this reservation since I have had charge, but from an unwillingness of Captain Joe and his band to submit to Tabby's control, and also, as I am well assured, from outside influences, they left, and though promising to return, have never done so, though some of them are frequently here and receive supplies. This band is also, to a greater or less extent, engaged in farming. I have endeavored to induce Joe's band to return, and also Kenosh and his band, and make this reservation their home, but from the indisposition of these chiefs and their bands to coalesce, also from the fact, as intimated above, that the latter two are under antagonistic outside influences, I have not been able to accomplish this result.

#### OUTSIDE ANTAGONISM.

It is unpleasant to me to be compelled to speak harshly or condemnatory of the conduct of those among whom I reside, and with whom I must come in contact in the discharge of my duties, for I am well aware, from past experience, how much they can thwart my plans and interfere with the benevolent designs of the Government. I do not refer to the great body of the people of this Territory, for I have every reason to believe they would be glad to aid me in securing the location of all the Indians in the Territory on this reservation, and be freed from annoyance and severe tax upon themselves. I have, however, the best possible evidence, short of direct personal knowledge, to believe that some of the leaders of the Mormon Church have, from motives best known to themselves, tried to keep the Indians of this Territory under their control, nor have they been altogether unsuccessful. I have had this

influence to contend with ever since I came to the Territory. Not only has it been exerted upon those Indians outside, to keep them away, but on those who are located here, to induce them to leave. This I have from the Indians themselves, and I have full confidence in their statements. They have baptized all they could get to submit to their rites. Kenosh and Captain Joe are members of the Mormon Church, as are also many, if not all, of their bands. Kenosh told me himself that he would come to this agency if Brigham would let him. Another, believed to be reliable, told me that Brigham tried to persuade him not to come to the agency, and to use his influence on others to induce them to leave and stay away, telling him that Washington had nothing to do with them. From what has been stated, the small number of Indians on this reservation, and the lack of more complete success, may be, to some extent, accounted for.

#### UINTAH UTES—THEIR FARMING OPERATIONS, ETC.

What follows must be considered as referring entirely to what we denominate the Uintah Utes, as from what has been stated it will be seen they are the only Indians who come directly and fully under the control of this agency. When I was advised last fall by the Department that, in consequence of the small amount of the appropriation for Utah, our Indians could not receive annuities as usual, I apprehended much dissatisfaction, and even trouble, but especially was I apprehensive of the influence it might have upon their farming operations and industrial habits. I immediately called them together and explained as well as possible that the failure of Congress to grant the means was the cause of the non-reception of their usual presents. After a long consultation among themselves, and during which I must say my sympathies were much excited on their behalf, they said, "All right; Washington heap poor now; we will hunt more buck-skins, and heap farm next year, and may be Washington give us more blankets." I encouraged this noble resolution, expressed my sympathy and regret on their behalf, and assured them that I would do all I could to help them, and secure all I could for them. It will be gratifying to the Department and all friends of these Indians, as it certainly is to myself, to know that they have nobly redeemed their promises, as I think the statements hereinafter made and the statistical report herewith will fully show.

They have in cultivation this year about 300 acres, most of it in wheat. Much of this land they have cleared and plowed for the first time, and inclosed with rude fencing. We are now cutting their grain, which looks unusually promising, but we cannot, of course, tell exactly how much they will have, but from a careful estimate I have put their wheat at 1,200 bushels; oats, 300; barley, 40; potatoes, 500; corn, 400; and turnips, 45; besides other vegetables of much value to them. Some of my employes think I have put the estimate too low, especially wheat, which, as remarked, looks unusually well, except that it is much injured by smut. Judging from my estimates last year, which were sustained by the results, so far as we could test them, I feel assured that the above estimates are within what the results will show. These results have been secured almost entirely by their own labor. In all their farming operations my employes merely superintend and instruct them, and see that their teams and implements are kept in order, except in cutting and thrashing with machinery, where skillful management is required. The Indians do all the binding, hauling, and most of the labor in thrashing. They have also put up about 25 tons of hay, to be used in next spring's farm-work, evidence of forethought and preparation not heretofore shown.

#### THEIR WEALTH IN STOCK AND MANAGEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS IN CIVILIZATION.

It is difficult to estimate the number of stock owned by our Indians, as they are much scattered and generally kept at some distance from the agency, on the best pastures; but from the best information I have been able to obtain, I am led to believe they must have from 800 to 1,000 head of horses and mules, many of them good, and about the same number of cattle, also a few goats, hogs, and sheep. Were their stock equally distributed they would have a pretty good supply for all, but, as it is with white people, some have more than they need, some few, and others none at all. Some of them are making their stock available for their own subsistence and the purchase of articles for use and comfort. They have among them four wagons, which they have purchased or traded stock for, two of them new, with new sets of harness. They have also 10 or 12 yoke of oxen, traded for during the year, and such is the desire among many of them to secure wagons and teams of their own that I doubt not that, before another year, most of those who are able will have them. I have encouraged and aided them in this direction as far as possible, believing it to be to their true interests and progress to acquire what they needed by their own resources and energy.

#### FURTHER EVIDENCES OF PROGRESS IN CIVILIZATION.

Much that has been already said, I think, unmistakably points in this direction. There are many other things which, though hardly appreciable by an occasional visitor, yet to those who have known the conduct and habits of these Indians several years are marked and significant. The past year has been distinguished by an unusual kindness of manner and respectful treatment, not only of myself, but of all persons belonging to the agency; by a willingness to receive and follow instructions; by an observance of the Sabbath, and often by

the respectful and even serious attendance upon religious services on the Sabbath; by their abstinence from all vulgar or profane language; indeed, in most of these particulars their example might be copied with propriety by many white men in this Territory who have enjoyed the benefits of civilization; by their growing desire for houses and the furniture necessary for comfort and convenience; by their inclination, so far as they can secure it, to adopt citizens' dress; by their giving up their medicine men, and applying to us in cases of sickness and death for relief and comfort.

#### HEALTH, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

The health of our Indians is comparatively good, though there is much complaining and many applications for medicine, especially if the medicine is of a stimulating nature and not unpleasant. We discourage the use of medicines without we are satisfied they will be beneficial, and there is no possibility of their being injurious. They are like children, and even some adult white persons, who resort to medicine for every slight indisposition. This, of course, we do not wish to encourage. There are, however, many serious cases, most of which result fatally. Some might, I doubt not, be relieved had we a skillful physician and hospital facilities, so that they might be properly treated and cared for. Without the latter the services of the former would be comparatively unavailing. Among the adults there are some confirmed invalids, and though they are not entirely laid up, yet they are unable to work, and will ere long pass away. Since I commenced this report one death has occurred, which has most forcibly demonstrated the necessity for medical aid and advantages in serious cases. Myself and some of my employes visited him, and administered such remedies as we could, but without avail, and we were compelled to witness his excruciating suffering, and the anguish of his relatives and friends, without the ability to relieve the one or to administer consolation to the others. This is by no means an unimportant feature in the service under my charge. O, how I long at such times for knowledge and skill to help, and for all the resources of their as well as of my own language, that I might be able to point them to the only source of aid and comfort in such emergencies!

It would seem from the reported number of births and deaths, for the last two years at least, that our number is on the increase, and yet from the same report our aggregate number is less than ever before. This apparent contradiction I am unable to explain, except it be upon the hypothesis that we are gradually arriving at a more accurate count in the aggregate, and fail in this respect as to births and deaths, which I am inclined to think is the fact; for the conviction has forced itself upon my mind that our Indians are decreasing, and must, unless some decided interposition on their behalf, in a generation or so pass away as a band or tribe. Without doubt their partial change of habits and customs will have this tendency, without a more thorough change and complete adoption of civilized habits and pursuits. In my opinion the transition state will always be attended by a decrease in numbers.

#### MISSIONS AND SCHOOLS.

No mission, properly so called, has ever been established in this agency. In all religious and benevolent as well as secular undertakings, means and efforts are brought into requisition where it is thought they will produce the best results. This has, I presume, not been deemed as promising a field as others, hence the failure. I do not quite adopt this view, though I cannot change it. I am strongly inclined to the opinion, though our agency is small, that the devoted efforts of one missionary, male or female, would in a series of years produce as beneficent results as the same amount of labor among any other Indian tribe.

Our school has been suspended for nearly a year and a half for the want of funds, and also because it was thought the results did not justify the expense. Much good manifestly resulted from it while in operation, but certainly not as much as we had hoped for or desired, nor as much comparatively as there would have been secured had we been able to continue it, and I fear that much of the ground gained has been lost through the want of continued cultivation. The best results, in my opinion, can only be secured with any Indian tribe, but especially with ours, by the permanent establishment of a manual-labor boarding-school for both sexes, where the pupils can be kept separated from the body of the tribe most of the time, and taught habits of cleanliness, propriety of conduct among themselves, and especially among the sexes, and industrial habits. I regard it as essential to the elevation and civilization of Indians that special efforts should be made to redeem the character of the women from the low estimate and degraded condition in which it is held. In this regard I think a manifest improvement is going on among many of our Indians, but much, very much, remains to be accomplished which cannot so soon or so effectually be done as with such a school as is indicated above. We, of course, have not had, nor can we yet have, such a one. But having a school-house and most of the appliances necessary for a day-school, and believing that a small amount expended in the hire of a female teacher, and the reopening of our school, would be productive of good results, I applied to the Department for \$500 to be expended in this way, which was kindly granted. We are daily expecting the arrival of our teacher, and hope to reopen our school by September 1. We do not expect to accomplish great things, but, as I have already said to the Department, we do hope to secure results which will amply justify the expenditure of the small amount allowed.



## TRADING-POST AND TRADING.

After the adoption of the new regulations by the Department, in accordance with the act of Congress of August 15, 1876, my trader, whose license had expired, declined to renew it, stating that the trade would not warrant so much trouble and expense, especially as the sale of guns and ammunition was prohibited, which was a material part thereof. He wished to continue trading without license, and indeed I felt inclined to permit him to do so, till I could see if some modification of the regulations could not be procured, so far as our agency was concerned, believing that it was for the interests of our Indians, and that no evil could result therefrom; but as he refused to comply with the regulations relative to the sale of arms and ammunition, I ordered him to remove his goods, which was accordingly done. He transferred his store to Ashley's Ford, about 30 miles distant, but outside the reservation. Since that time I have been unable to find any one who was willing to take the post and submit to the new regulations. We have consequently had no trader during the last year. I would respectfully submit that this is a source of much inconvenience and some loss to our Indians, and that they are very desirous for a trader, and wished me to let them get one. I told them to do so, if they could find a good man who was willing to comply with the regulations. Hitherto they have not succeeded. I would, therefore, earnestly request on their behalf that, if possible, some relaxation of the rules and regulations be made so far as this agency is concerned, that our Indians may have the benefit of a trading-post.

From the fact that we have had no regular trader, it is impossible to give, except approximately, the value of the products of the chase. The amount taken has been without doubt as much as last year, viz, 2,500 pounds, but the reduction in price, nearly 50 per cent., has greatly reduced their value. The most forcible argument for liberal terms for trading at this post is, that it keeps our Indians more at home, and they are unable to get liquor which they sometimes bring in with them in small quantities.

## ISSUE OF SUPPLIES.

The provision of law is that supplies of subsistence be issued weekly, but provision is also made that, with the consent of Department, they may be issued at longer intervals. Believing it to be best in our situation, and with the limited amount we have to issue, that every two weeks would give better satisfaction, I applied for permission thus to issue, which was granted. We endeavor to observe, as far as practicable, the provisions of law and instructions, that those who are able should work to the value of supplies issued.

## EMPLOYÉS, BUILDINGS, ETC.

The following is a list of my employés, with their salaries: one carpenter, who acts as wagon-maker, miller, and sawyer, \$1,000 per annum; one head farmer, \$900; one blacksmith, \$900; one herder, \$600; one laborer, \$600; and one interpreter, \$300; also one female teacher, just arrived, and will commence service September 1, \$500. These employés are all of good moral character, all, except blacksmith and interpreter, professors of religion. Three of them, viz, carpenter, farmer, and laborer, have their families with them, are all industrious, and take an interest in the service and the welfare of the Indians. Myself and all my employés furnish our own subsistence. I am much pleased with my present force, and am well assured they will compare favorably with any other, both in industry and character.

The buildings on this agency consist of one large frame, containing engine and grist, saw, and shingle mills, with ample room for storing grain; one double frame, two stories, with shed-rooms attached, for two families; one school-house, two stories and wing, frame, in which the agent resides, occupying also rooms in main building; one carpenter-shop, one blacksmith-shop, and one slaughter-house, log, with shingled roof; one trader's house, part frame and part log, now occupied by carpenter and family; one large double stable, log, upon which we have put an additional frame story, being necessary for the storage and protection of hay, covered for the present with boards till we can manufacture shingles for the purpose. We have built for the Indians, with their assistance, during the year, three houses, two frame and one log, and hope to be able, after the crops are secured, to build one more frame and some log houses. These latter we think are better for them, being warmer, inasmuch as we cannot plaster frame houses, but some of the principal Indians are ambitious to have houses like ours, and we try to gratify them as far as possible.

## GOVERNMENT FARMING.

As intimated in my last annual report, we have not found it profitable or advisable to farm on Government account, especially as our force is small, and the Indians require special attention and assistance during the farming season. We have, therefore, attempted nothing further than the raising of oats and cutting hay for use of Government stock. By putting in extra time and using extra exertions my employés have also raised some potatoes and other vegetables for their own use.

In conclusion, I will venture to call the attention of the Department to suggestions made



in closing my last annual report relative to the gratuitous distribution of annuity and other goods. The more I reflect upon this subject the more I am impressed with its importance in the development of Indian character and civilization. It would be a kind of compulsory mode of inducing them to walk alone. Nor would I have anything furnished them but such articles as are necessary for subsistence and clothing, and articles to be used in farming and domestic operations. I would suggest further, as a means of compelling them to use their best exertions to prepare themselves for self-sustenance, that a time be set, at a reasonable distance in the future, and that they be distinctly notified of it, at which all Government supplies shall cease. It would be well, before such a measure be adopted, that they be furnished pretty liberally with teams and farming implements, and also, those that have none, with stock, so that, after the expiration of the time appointed, most, if not all, would be enabled to subsist comparatively comfortably. Most of them, as things now stand, though I have endeavored to convince them to the contrary, seem to think that the Government will always supply them as heretofore. This, though the people and Government of the United States are proverbially generous, will not be the case, and the sooner all those who have the means and opportunities for providing for themselves are made aware of the fact the better.

The suggestions thus given might not be suitable or applicable to all agencies, but I am clear in thinking that some course similar to the one above indicated would be for the best future interests of Indians under my charge; and this leads me to this further remark and suggestion, that legislation in Indian matters should have reference to the character and degree of progress they have made in civilized pursuits. General laws are frequently inapplicable to particular cases.

Respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

J. J. CRITCHLOW,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

COLVILLE INDIAN AGENCY,  
*Fort Colville, Washington Territory, August 23, 1877.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fifth annual report of the condition of the Indian service under my charge.

Owing to the limited appropriations for the agencies in this Territory, for the past fiscal year, the Indians of this agency have received little or nothing in the way of assistance from the Government. They have, nevertheless, shown the same commendable efforts to improve their condition, by engaging in civilized pursuits to the extent of their means, and are, as I think, entitled to much credit in declining to take any part in the neighboring hostilities, although often importuned to do so, but have steadily maintained their peaceful and friendly disposition toward the whites.

The council called at this place by Col. E. C. Watkins, United States Indian inspector, for the 27th of June, 1877, being postponed on account of the Indian outbreak, was convened at the Spokane Falls on the 16th August following, when the question of locating the Indians upon suitable reservations was considered, and an addition proposed to the present Colville reserve, which would include the principal fisheries on the Columbia and Spokane Rivers, and furnish sufficient arable land for the tribes located upon it. As the *Upper Spokans* and *Colville* band of *Pend d'Oreilles* manifest some reluctance to go upon the reserve assigned them, many of them having farms and improvements where they are at present, it is my opinion that ample time should be given them to dispose of their property ere removing, as the country will not, in all probability, be required for settlement for some years.

The recent assignment of the *Cœur d'Aléne* Indians, numbering 450, to this agency, increases the number of Indians under my charge to 3,457, as near as can be ascertained without actual count. Since my last annual report, it has been found that the tribes of *San Poels* and *Methows* have been overestimated in numbers, or that they have suffered a reduction of about 110, by members uniting themselves, as is often the case, to other tribes.

The Indian boarding-school has been carried on during the past year under contract between the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Rev. J. B. A. Brouillet, dated December 8, 1876. A full complement of scholars have been in attendance, and the progress of the pupils has been satisfactory in every respect.

There has been no lack of zeal on the part of the Catholic and other missionaries who have labored so long among the tribes of this agency to induce them to embrace a Christian life; and their efforts are rewarded by the peaceful bearing of their congregations, and the readiness with which their admonitions are listened to. Much credit is also due the Sisters of Charity for the care and attention given the sick in the absence of regular medical attendance.

The advantages to the agency from the employment of a physician and miller, from the commencement of the present fiscal year, are already apparent; the usefulness of the former,

however, has been very much impaired by the non-arrival of the regular supply of medical stores.

From the diminished number of salmon taken by the Indians at the different fisheries this season, in consequence, it is believed, of the large quantity caught near the mouth of the Columbia for canning and other purposes, it is feared that application will have to be made to the Government for assistance during the coming winter, as there will, in all probability, be much suffering from an insufficiency of food.

As the Indians of this agency have now the location of their reserve designated to them, and their number increased by the assignment of the Cœur d'Alénes, the necessity for a liberal appropriation to aid them in establishing themselves is evident.

No buildings having been erected for the use of the agent and employés of this agency during the sixteen years of its existence, I respectfully request that my constant application for them may receive the consideration of the Department.

In closing this report, I again respectfully take occasion to renew the recommendation made in my annual report for 1876, for extending the criminal laws of the United States over the Indians under my charge, for the reasons therein stated. The statistical report of this agency is herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. SIMMS,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NEAH BAY INDIAN RESERVATION, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,  
August 18, 1877.

SIR: As directed by your circular dated July 10, 1877, I proceed to communicate such facts respecting the condition and prospects of affairs in my agency as are proper to be embodied in this my fourth annual report.

It would be gratifying, if the facts would justify it, to report as the result of my three years' residence with the *Makah* Indians radical improvements in their character and manner of life. To this end the Government has been incurring large expense for many years, and the country is impatiently waiting for the promised harvest of social reform, of moral regeneration, and of material prosperity among these burdensome people.

I do not claim to have produced any very marked results upon the tribe under my control as yet. If my work should be soon interrupted, the fruit of it in all probability would not long be visible. What I do claim is that a system of measures has been introduced looking to the ultimate overthrow of barbarism, and the ultimate establishment of civilized life among these people; a system of measures which have never failed, when properly encouraged and faithfully and continuously carried out, to improve and ameliorate the condition of whatever savage race has been made the subject of them.

I did not undertake this work with the expectation of rapid improvement in the manners of the adult Indians. I did not expect them to abandon their rude lodges suddenly or to take on the customs or costumes of civilized people. To reconstruct the domestic life and social habits of any barbarous race is the work of a generation. \* \* \* To prepare this or any other savage people for these high results, the work must begin in childhood. And it is not enough that the children be sent to school three or six or nine months in a year for a few years, dwelling meanwhile in their native camps and imbibing the influence of their savage surroundings. \* \* \* I therefore started out with the plan of separating the children to the utmost extent of my ability from the home and influence of their parents; the plan of taking them entirely out of Indian life and putting them at once and entirely into civilized life.

In carrying out this purpose I have had to encounter the most persistent and unanimous opposition of the tribe. For more than a year I depended upon persuasive measures, preferring, if possible, to win the children to me and bring the parents into sympathy with my work by kindness rather than by coercion. Finding, at length, that I could not do this, I resolved to take high ground with them and carry the point by force. The first trial was a severe one and was made a test of the principle of coercion. It resulted in the surrender of the child demanded after the offender had lain two nights and one day in prison, and effectually settled the controversy with the whole tribe. Seeing that I was in earnest, that withholding their children would only subject them to punishment, they no longer confronted me with positive refusal, but yielded to the requirement with great reluctance and after exhausting every device imaginable to induce me to yield to their wishes. Still, when once the point was gained, there was in every instance an end to the issue. The children, finding themselves comfortably situated and kindly treated, soon became content and happy, and the parents seem to abate all their opposition, and acquiesce in a friendly spirit.

I inaugurated the school in my own family, and have continued it thus far under my own personal supervision. My house is the home of the children. To me and to my wife then look for protection and for parental guidance. Teachers and other employes in the school are merely assistants to carry out our plans and help us do whatever we find needful to be done. A change of teachers works no change in the system of the school. If a teacher resigns, or for any cause be disabled, the children do not, on that account, scatter to the camps. The children are still at home in our family, and upon us devolves the superadded labor of their instruction until other help can be obtained. It is only by these means that I can expect permanently good results. There must be a plan, for the permanent carrying out of which somebody must be responsible, and other things being equal, the agent himself is better situated for it than any one else.

As to the results of the school, thus far, it is enough to say that they are such as to greatly encourage us. The majority of the pupils are young children, and are yet in the elementary lessons. The older pupils, who have been longest with us, have made creditable proficiency in reading, writing, and in numbers. They have been practiced in most kinds of domestic work; the boys in gardening, hauling and cutting wood, and in general chores; the girls in housekeeping and needle-work. In personal habits and moral character, while there is yet room for improvement, it is certain that good progress in the right direction has been made; nor is there anything to discourage the hope that they will grow up to be men and women of upright character. If all in the tribe were as good as those in the school, nobody would doubt that the next generation would be in every respect a better people. To bring them all in is now the object of my main endeavor.

When it was ascertained that Indian hostilities east of the mountains had drawn off all military defenses from the sound-country, there was fear in some minds of trouble among the tribes living upon these waters. I am happy, however, to report that no insubordination has appeared among those of this agency, and that I have no apprehension of any. While, however, this is the case in this immediate agency, wisdom would dictate precaution against any possible outbreak here or elsewhere, and I have noticed with pleasure the announcement in the dispatches of the ordering of a man-of-war to cruise in Puget Sound. The presence of such an instrumentality will inspire universal confidence and banish all danger.

In previous reports and correspondence I have urged the importance of improving the tide-lands of the reservation. As my work progresses, the necessity of this will become more and more imperative. When the boys and girls go out from the school to settle in homes of their own, they must have farms on which they can subsist. The timber-land, covered as it is with heavy growth of evergreen timber, is not worth clearing. Indians will never undertake to clear it. The best lands we have in the Territory for cultivation are tide-lands, and of these there are enough on the reservation, properly improved, to subsist the whole tribe.

By reference to statistics of farming, given in answer to the specific inquiries herewith returned, it will be perceived that this is not an agricultural reservation. The reservation-farm, which is situated upon the sea-coast south of Cape Flattery, contains in its inclosure about 100 acres, with a comfortable farm-house, barn, and outhouses. But the land is sandy and sterile, and the productions limited. There is a cleared field, at Neah Bay, of probably 20 acres. In this is the reservation-garden, cultivated chiefly by the school, and a small meadow. By means of fertilization this field is made to produce grass and vegetables for the use of the agency. But, naturally, this field is also sterile, and if we had good arable land elsewhere it would not pay to till it.

The prairie-lands of the reservation, forming the valley of the Waatch Creek and of the Suez River, are subject to overflow by the tide. On these there is produced annually thousands of tons of the finest natural grass, which, but for tide-water, could be made into hay, and yield a profitable income. The land, if diked, could be made to produce barley, oats, potatoes, and all the esculent roots in great abundance, and furnish the best inducement to the Indians to turn their attention to farming. As it is, they have no temptation to cultivate land. The upland of the reservation is either barren sea-beach, or else it is timber-land, covered with spruce and hemlock, to clear which would cost hundreds of dollars per acre—an undertaking quite out of the question with Indians. The expense of diking the tide-lands would not exceed three dollars per acre, if done according to the plan recommended by the engineer who surveyed the valley and projected the improvement in May, 1875, whose report, with the accompanying map, are now on file in the Commissioner's office.

That projected dike, of less than half a mile, with a tide-gate in the river, would reclaim a thousand acres of the finest agricultural land in the country, which would be ready for the plow as soon as diked. Then there would remain in the Suez Valley, a little farther south, enough of pasture-land for all the stock on the reservation. This improvement involves not only the question of self-support, it involves the paramount question of civilization. When the children of the tribe, now in course of their education, shall go out from school, shall they be provided with a chance to live as civilized people live, or shall they be forced for subsistence back to the occupation and homes of their fathers? This is the important question, and I cannot close this report without repeating the recommendation, several times made heretofore, that means be appropriated to reclaim these lands.

It was my intention to have visited the Quillehutes, recently transferred to my jurisdiction, before submitting this report. But finding it impossible to do this without delaying my



report beyond the time prescribed, I have concluded to defer my visit and make my observations there the subject of a special report after my return. The leading facts concerning them, as collected at second-hand, will be found below. I do not expect they can be induced to come to the reservation to reside permanently. They are much attached to their ancient home. They have good fishing-ground and plenty of game, and the probability is that it will be best not to disturb them at present. Of this, however, I can speak more definitely after visiting them in person.

From the foregoing statements, and from the facts and figures given in the accompanying list of inquiries, it will be seen that the educational work of the agency is of more consequence than all else beside. It cannot fail to be observed, furthermore, that it is no sinecure to the agent and his family; that assuming the care and guardianship of fifty Indian children, with a prospect of greatly exceeding that number soon, places the laboring oar heavily in their hands, and entitles them to the sympathy, encouragement, and co-operation of the department. This, I am happy to believe, we have received in the past to the extent of the Commissioner's means and ability. Appropriations have been forwarded promptly, and in amounts as liberal as the law of Congress rendered it possible. Marked kindness has been shown the agent in the settlement of his accounts, and in the bearing of financial burdens created by outside parties maliciously for acts performed in obedience to official direction. For this, and for the uniformly kind and respectful spirit of all official correspondence, I can do no less than record my most grateful and heartfelt acknowledgments.

Respectfully submitted this 18th day of August, A. D. 1877.

C. A. HUNTINGTON,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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OFFICE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT FOR THE PUYALLUP,  
NISQUALLY, AND OTHER INDIAN TRIBES,  
*Olympia, Washington Ter., August 20, 1877.*

SIR: In accordance with instructions contained in your circular (with blanks for statistics) of July 10, 1877, I have the honor to submit the following as my second annual report as United States Indian agent for the reservations, tribes, and bands belonging to this agency.

LIMITS OF AGENCY.

I suppose it is settled that the district of country now embraced in this agency contains but five Indian reservations. At the writing of my last annual report I supposed it to contain six, but it seems that in this supposition I differed with those above me in authority. This is a matter of too much importance to be left in doubt. Section 2066 of the Revised Statutes United States requires that "the limits of each (agency) shall be established by the Secretary of the Interior either by tribes or geographical boundaries." I am very sure that the limits of this agency have not been, and do not know that those of any other agency in the Territory have been, so defined. The Indians of this Territory are not restricted to reside upon reservations, and large numbers of them roam away from their reservations and reside upon unoccupied government lands at such places as may suit them from time to time; and as intoxicating liquors are often sold to them at such places, and as it is necessary, in prosecutions for selling such liquors to Indians, to prove that they were under charge of an Indian agent at the time, and as Indian agents are often called on as witnesses on such points, it is sometimes difficult for an Indian agent to testify, from the locality at which the liquor was sold, whether it was within the limits of his agency or not. For this and other reasons I respectfully request that the limits of this agency shall be established as the law directs.

MUCKLESHOOT RESERVATION.

In my last annual report I mentioned the fact that both my predecessor and self had been exercising acts of jurisdiction over the Muckleshoot Indian reservation, and that Agent Chirouse, of the Tulalip agency, had also been exercising such acts; and to prevent an actual conflict of jurisdiction the question as to what agency it belonged should be authoritatively settled by the department at Washington. From the fact that said reservation had been authorized and set apart for the "Upper Puyallups" at the great council or conference at Fox Island, near Steilacoom, in August, 1856, between Governor Stevens and other officers, on behalf of the United States, and the Medicine Creek Treaty Indians, who had been called together by Governor Stevens to readjust their reservations, as fixed by treaty in December, 1854, with which they had become very much dissatisfied, and from the further fact that the Muckleshoot, Puyallup, and Nisqually reservations were all set apart at said council for the Medicine Creek Treaty Indians, I believed that the Muckleshoot, Puyallup,



Nisqually, and Squaxin reservations, (the latter is the only remaining original treaty reservation,) all rightfully and legally belonged to this agency, which includes Indians and reservations, parties to said treaty, also all of the non-treaty tribes and bands of West Washington. But from the fact that in 1860 the Muckleshoot reservation had been assigned, without legal authority, by Agent Simmons to the Point Elliott or Tulalip agency, (see report of Commissioner Indian Affairs for 1860, pp 193 and 194,) which assignment had been blindly acquiesced in for many years, Agent Chirouse believed he had rightful jurisdiction over the Muckleshoot reservation.

After repeated applications by me to have a decision upon this matter, the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date of March 14, 1877, answered me, somewhat tartly, that he was "not aware that any question exists upon the point indicated, except as made by" myself, &c., and that "the reservation belongs to the Tulalip agency." So that matter is at last settled, and I am relieved from reporting as to the Muckleshoot reservation and Indians.

#### PUYALLUP RESERVATION.

As your said circular of instructions of July 10, 1877, requires that annual reports "should contain such general information, *heretofore reported*, as in itself to afford to one who inquires for the first time respecting your (my) Indians a fair picture of their condition," I feel that I am not only licensed but, to some extent, commanded to draw upon my last annual report and those of former years to fill out a truthful picture of the condition of the Indians of this agency for general information.

The Puyallup reservation is altogether the most important of the five now belonging to this agency. There is fully as much good agricultural land upon it and about as many Indians belonging to it as to all of the other four reservations combined. It contains in all 18,061½ acres of land, at least two-thirds of which is very rich agricultural land, but it is all heavily timbered, except what has been cleared and between 200 and 300 acres of tide-flats.

#### HOMESTEADS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Over 150 homesteads have been taken by Indians on this reservation, mostly in 40-acre lots; an increase of 30 over last year. The aggregate of land now under cultivation upon all their claims is 945 acres; an increase of 130 acres over last year.

#### TITLES TO HOMESTEADS.

Soon after coming to this Territory as superintendent of Indian affairs, I discovered that the bane of our Indian system and the prime cause of its failure was the fact of communing tribes upon reservations like herds of cattle in fenced pastures, without any individual property in the soil. (See Report Commissioner Indian Affairs for 1872, pp. 329 and 330.) So I set to work and succeeded in getting twelve of the fifteen Indian reservations in this Territory, including all in this agency, surveyed into 40-acre lots, for the purpose of having the Indians to take homesteads and obtain individual titles to the same like white men.

As soon as surveys were completed, I encouraged Indians to take claims on their reservations in accordance with the surveyed lines, build houses on and improve them, and I would see that every one who would do so would get a title or "paper" from the government for his claim. From the fact that the sixth article of the Medicine Creek treaty provides (see Revision of Indian Treaties, pp. 562 and 563) that the Indians of said treaty should have the privilege of taking separate permanent homes on their respective reservations "on the same terms and subject to the same regulations as are required in the sixth article of the treaty with the Omahas, so far as the same may be applicable;" and from the fact that said sixth article of the treaty with the Omahas provides (see Revision of Indian Treaties, p. 639) that the "President may issue a patent to such persons or families" as "have made a location on land for a permanent home," I supposed that the faith of the government thus pledged would cause the Indians to receive the deeds thus promised as fast as the names of the Indians with the numbers and descriptions of their selections were reported. But I have been sadly disappointed so far. Either the sixth or seventh articles in each of the other five treaties with the Indians of this Territory contains the same provision as that quoted from the sixth article of the Medicine Creek treaty; but I believe that none of the agents of said treaties have yet succeeded in obtaining any titles from the government for their Indians. Most of the Indians of this agency, especially those of the Puyallup reservation, took claims soon after the survey and built dwellings, made "permanent homes" on and improved their claims, and have procured their subsistence by the cultivation of their farms like white men. Many complied with the requirements of making "permanent homes" and improvements four years ago, and have been looking to me for the fulfillment of my promise to get the "papers" for their claims. Some few of them have lost faith and abandoned their claims, but the mass of them have great faith in my promise to them, and are still working away on their claims, believing that "Washington" will not let them lose their homes and labor.

I most earnestly urge that the allotment titles provided for by treaty be forwarded for the 138 names and descriptions forwarded by me for the Puyallups, a corrected list of which was forwarded a third time to your office under date of February, 28, 1877. The reception of these titles would do more to stimulate and encourage the Indians of this agency in improving their arms and in habits of industry and civilization than anything else that could be done.

## SCHOOLS.

I had good industrial boarding-school buildings constructed at the Chehalis Indian reservation, and a good boarding-school opened there at the beginning of 1873, (see Report Commissioner Indian Affairs for 1873, pp. 303 and 304,) but said school and all employes were discontinued at that reservation on the 30th of June, 1875, for want of funds, since which time there has been no school there, which is a calamity to civilization.

I also had good industrial boarding-school buildings constructed at the Puyallup Indian reservation in 1873, and a good boarding-school commenced there in the fall of that year, (see Report Commissioner Indian Affairs for 1873, p. 303,) which was continued up to June 30, 1876, when it stopped for a short vacation, but all employes at that place were soon afterwards ordered discharged for want of funds; so there was practically no Indian school in this agency from the 1st of July, 1876, up to the 1st of July, 1877. The Hon. Commissioner Indian Affairs, under date of 28th of March last, informed me that I would be allowed \$2,200 as an employe-fund for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1877. So I employed the Rev. M. G. Mann and wife as teacher and matron to commence a day-school there the 1st of July, or as soon after as it could be got ready, and to continue the day-school till funds were sent me to purchase supplies for opening a boarding-school. Mr. Mann's annual report accompanying this shows that he has been teaching over a dozen pupils, and that Mrs. Mann has been making clothing for them from material left over from the former boarding-school.

As stated in my last annual report, (see Report Commissioner Indian Affairs for 1876, p. 139,) "a hundred Indian children could be had to attend an industrial boarding-school on that reservation if proper provision was made for school-room, teachers, boarding, and lodging." But the Hon. Commissioner Indian Affairs informed me, under date of July 11 ultimo, that I could only be allowed funds sufficient to carry on a boarding-school "for, say, nine months, with from 20 to 25 picked boarding pupils, and as many day-scholars as you (I) can gather and teach." I regret the inability of the government to provide for the maintenance of all that would come, as where so many desire to attend, it will unavoidably occasion some disappointment and ill feeling to discriminate in favor of some and against many others. The funds for the maintenance of the boarding-school not yet having arrived, it has not commenced.

## MISSIONARY WORK DONE AND THAT SHOULD BE DONE.

The Rev. M. G. Mann, of the Presbyterian Church, came to the Puyallup reservation as a missionary at the beginning of 1876, and soon afterward organized a church there among the Indians. He was placed in charge of the boarding-school there till it was discontinued, as stated. Since then he remained there as pastor of the Indian church, which has increased to 149 members, and has had a very marked and observable effect upon the moral deportment of the Indians of that reservation. Drunkenness, gambling, and other vices, formerly so common among them, have almost wholly ceased. Most of them attend church regularly every Sunday, well dressed, and as cleanly and as orderly in their behavior as an ordinary country congregation of whites. The elevating and purifying effect of Christianity was never more apparent among any people than among the Puyallups.

I am sorry to say that there has been no missionary work of any kind among any of the other Indians or reservations of this agency, with the exception of an occasional visit of a Catholic priest and some Christian people to the Nisqually reservation. With this little exception, the Nisqually, Squaxin, Chehalis, and Shoalwater Bay reservations are sadly neglected mission fields. The Indians of these reservations are teachable and easily accessible, and missionary labor is as much needed among them as among any people of Africa or India.

## FARMING AND LABOR OPERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

On the Puyallup reservation the farming improvements during the year, like those in morals, are very apparent. The season for farming operations has been very favorable, and crops of all kinds have given or will give an abundant yield where they have been properly cultured. On the Puyallup reservation, 1,048 acres are under cultivation, which is an increase of 333 acres over last year. The agricultural products of the Puyallup Indians during this season are estimated as follows: Wheat, 635 bushels; corn, 140 bushels; oats, 3,465 bushels; barley, 75 bushels; potatoes, 6,745 bushels; turnips, 2,260 bushels; onions, 337 bushels; beans, 440 bushels; melons,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tons; pumpkins,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  tons; hay cut, 723 tons. The Indians of this reservation now own 335 head of cattle, which is an increase of 111 head over

last year. There has been some decrease in the number of horses owned by the Puyallups, which is a good indication, as they had too many ponies for profitable use. They have increased in the number of hogs owned from 60 last year to 230 this year. But few sheep are owned by them, only 8. They have built 51 new houses on this reservation during the year, and have cut and sold 2,035 cords of cottonwood bolts. Over 100 of them were engaged in working on a 25-mile branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which was constructed through this reservation up to the coal mines, which is now about completed.

A very strong proof of the improvement of the Indians of the Puyallup reservation in morals is the fact that during the construction of said branch railroad through their reservation (over six miles) not one Indian was guilty of drunkenness or any disorderly conduct, notwithstanding there were many bad and demoralized white men engaged in said work.

#### THE INDIANS OF THE SHOALWATER BAY RESERVATION

have manifested a strong desire for improvement during the past year. Upon my recommendation they raised funds and hired a surveyor to lay off the agricultural portion of their reservation (a little over 100 acres) into lots of from one to six acres. Over 30 have each taken one of these lots. About half of them have built houses on their lots, and others are preparing to build on and improve their lots; and all want deeds or "papers" for their lots, which I have promised them. Their reservation is situated on Shoalwater Bay, about 75 miles southwest of this place, and contains about 340 acres in all.

#### THE NISQUALLY RESERVATION,

situated 12 miles east of this place, contains 4,717 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres, about one-eighth of which is good agricultural land. About 280 acres of it is under cultivation this year; no increase over last year worth naming. They have their whole reservation surrounded by a good fence for the purposes of a pasture, and have their little fields and gardens separately inclosed inside the reservation inclosure. The statistical table herewith inclosed shows a small increase in the number of domestic animals and of agricultural products over last year on the Nisqually reservation.

#### THE CHEHALIS RESERVATION

is situated on the Chehalis River, about 20 miles southwest of this place, and contains 4,224 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres of land, over half of which is excellent agricultural land. I had a good school-house and commodious boarding-school buildings constructed there in 1872, in which a good school of from 20 to 40 pupils was kept two and a half years, but was discontinued from July 1, 1875, for want of funds, since which time there has been no Government employé there. I rented the school-farm there again last spring on the same terms as the year previous, for the purpose of having it kept in good repair, and for the purpose of having feed enough from the rent to feed the cattle and horses there belonging to the government, and in the hope that funds would be allowed to reopen the school there for Indian children, of whom 30 or 40 could be readily had. It will be seen by the statistical table of the Chehalis reservation, herewith inclosed, that there has been a falling off this year in the amount of land cultivated by the Chehalis Indians as compared with last year and a considerable falling off in agricultural products.

#### THE SQUAXIN INDIAN RESERVATION

is an island of 1,494 acres in Puget Sound, 10 miles north of this place. For reasons stated in my last annual report, (see Report Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1876, p. 140,) deterioration and decay is still going on among the Indians of this reservation. Beyond a few garden-vegetables, no agricultural products worth mentioning have been raised this year by them. The table of statistics for this reservation, herewith inclosed, makes a meager showing.

#### REASONS FOR THE FALLING OFF IN THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND IMPROVEMENTS IN SOME RESERVATIONS AND NOT IN OTHERS.

No seed of any kind was distributed among any of the Indians of this agency last spring, as on previous years. The Indians of the Nisqually, Squaxin, Chehalis, and Shoalwater Bay reservations have had no employés or missionaries among them, nor any civilizing influences or advice except the occasional efforts and direction on visits by the agent.

Industry not being natural, but an artificial habit very difficult to be acquired by adult Indians, and civilization being an exotic among them, each requires the watchful nurture of one or more of those possessing both in a high degree on every reservation in order to promote progress and prevent retrogression. The effort of the Shoalwater Bay Indians at industry is spasmodic, occasioned by their newly acquired or discovered title to their reservation and my visit to them. (See Report Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1876, p. 141.)



This spasm will soon pass off and not probably recur soon, unless some one with authority, intelligence, and Christianity goes to reside with and push them along. The Nisquallies have barely been prevented from falling back from the fact that they are near by and easily accessible. I see some of their chiefs or headmen almost daily. My interpreter and his wife belong to that tribe, and that reservation is occasionally visited and the Indians talked to by Christian people. The Squaxin reservation can only be visited by water, and is therefore difficult of access. The Chehalis reservation being over 20 miles distant by a rough road, much of the time almost impassable from mud and water, is also difficult of access; and both of these reservations being without government employes, missionaries, Christian visitors, or other civilizing influences, save the occasional visits of the agent, are retrograding. The Indians of the Puyallup reservation, though 40 miles distant from the agency and without government employes for the year previous to July 1, had the constant oversight of a devoted missionary and of a church of near 150 members, with regular preaching and Sabbath school, and were stimulated in physical matters by the construction of a railroad through their reservation, which brought them in contact with energetic industry and afforded remunerative employment. There is, therefore, progression among them.

#### SUGGESTIONS, ETC.

The honorable Commissioner, in his said circular of instructions of the 10th ultimo, requests agents, in their annual report, to "make suggestions freely as to any changes considered desirable in methods employed in treatment of Indians," &c. The wise and excellent recommendations of the honorable Commissioner in his last annual report, as to the necessity for a fixed and permanent Indian policy, and in regard to the "concentration of all Indians upon a few reservations," "allotment to them of land in severalty," and "extension over them of United States laws and the jurisdiction of United States courts," meet my most hearty approval in every particular, with the exception of his suggestion of the Yakama reservation as the one upon which to consolidate the Indians west of the Rocky Mountains and north of California, though this district of country is specified only by implication.

The Yakama reservation is east of the Cascade range of mountains, and is a large and excellent reservation, being 40 by 60 miles in extent, and mostly composed of good agricultural and pasture land; and Agent Wilbur, who has been with the Indians of that reservation some fifteen years, has been splendidly successful in civilizing them; but the climate east and west of the Cascade Mountains in this Territory is very dissimilar, and there is nearly as much dissimilarity in the habits and modes of living of the Indians of these two regions.

The Indians west of the Cascades reside almost wholly around the shores of Puget Sound, the Straits of Fuca, and the Pacific Ocean, and on the streams emptying into these waters, and subsist largely upon fish and shell-fish. Hence the change of climate and modes of living would be no greater in moving them from west of the Cascades than to move them at once to the Indian Territory, where good policy requires that all the Indians belonging to our government should be gathered and permanently located as speedily as possible.

In my annual report, as superintendent of Indian affairs Washington Territory, for 1874 (not published) I suggested that if it was intended to reduce the Indians west of the Cascades in this Territory to *one reservation*, as contemplated by Gov. I. I. Stevens, when making treaties with them, (see Revision of Indian Treaties, p. 380, art. 3,) for reasons stated, the most suitable reservation for this purpose would be the district of country in this Territory bounded by the coast range of mountains on the east, the Pacific Ocean on the west, the Straits of Fuca on the north, and Gray's Harbor on the south. Before this matter of concentration is fixed, I respectfully suggest that what is said in said last-named report, under the heading "Consolidation of all Indians of West Washington on one reservation," be looked at and considered.

#### ALLOTMENT TITLES.

On all of the reservations of this agency Indians have more or less made improvements of a permanent nature for the purpose of fixed homes. In all such cases I recommend that, when the reservations are abandoned or vacated, the Indian, at his option, be allowed to retain his home with land enough to embrace his improvements, in no case to be less than 40 acres or more than 160, for which he shall receive an allotment deed for twenty-five years, and *only* transferable to and inheritable by Indians; and as all the Indian treaties made in this Territory require that allotment titles shall be made in accordance with the sixth article of the treaty with the Omahas, which requires as one of the conditions of the patent "that the tract shall not be aliened or leased for a longer term than two years," (see Revision of Indian Treaties, p. 639,) to this should be added, "nor without the consent of the Indian agent in charge." Those acquainted with the gullibility of the Indian and the cupidity of the white man will see the necessity of this restriction.



## THE BLUNDER IN THE MEDICINE CREEK TREATY.

This blunder, by which the Indians of that treaty have been defrauded out of at least \$50,000, was mentioned in my last annual report, (see Report Commissioner Indian Affairs for 1876, p. 138,) also in my report as superintendent Indian affairs, Washington Territory, for 1873, page 303. In the name of justice, I demand that an appropriation be made for the payment of this money, out of which these poor Indians were wronged by our government, through her officials, near twenty-eight years ago, and that this money be applied, as mentioned in my last annual report, to purposes of

## EDUCATION.

The great truth that ignorance is the parent of vice, crime, and war, is amply proven by the statistics and history of our times to be as true with the Indians as with the white race, and shows that it is infinitely more economical and better for government to educate and civilize, and thus prevent vice, crime, and war, than to provide penitentiaries for the repression of those who violate and defy her laws and authority. Statistics show that each convict costs the state, on an average, \$1,200, while it costs but \$400, on an average, to educate each youth to be an intelligent, law-abiding, peace-loving citizen. The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1868 says that single Indian wars have cost our government from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000, and that in the Sioux war of 1852-'54, and in the Cheyenne war of 1864, it cost our government \$1,000,000 and the lives of twenty men for every Indian warrior killed. I believe it can be shown that no Indian tribe in which education and Christianity have been introduced have given our government any trouble by war. The Modocs, who killed General Canby, had never been touched by education or Christianity, as I am informed; and such was the case with the Sioux who killed General Custer; and the wild bands of the Nez Percés now on the war-path, and causing so much bloodshed and trouble, (unlike the large majority of their tribe, with whom they have refused to affiliate,) are without any education or Christianity. But aside from the expensive item of war, it is the highest interest and duty of our government toward the Indians within her limits—her wards—to civilize them as speedily as possible to such an extent that they may be safely civilized and melted into the body politic of our nation, and thus end our Indian policy and bureau. This can be done by our government in one generation, and *our government alone* has the right, power, and ability to do it. Civilization is wholly an artificial acquirement, and consists of culture, habit, and ideas acquired between infancy and mature age. Adult Indians, therefore, with habits and ideas matured and fixed, like old trees, can be but little changed or civilized by any system of culture; but Indian children, being without fixed habits and ideas, like young twigs, can be cultured and trained into civilization by being placed under such teachers and in such schools as are mentioned in Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1876, pages 136 and 137. Their education should be compulsory, and not be left to their own or to the whims of their barbaric parents. As it is a matter of vast importance that our government should stop raising generations of costly and worthless savages, I ask for an appropriation for the support of two such industrial boarding-schools as mentioned in said report, at the page named.

## CITIZINIZATION.

As there is no law by which an Indian may acquire all of the rights and privileges of a citizen of the United States, notwithstanding he may be possessed of the highest learning and Christianity, (see Report Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1873, p. 304,) I respectfully suggest the enactment of an Indian citizenship law, fixing the requirements, terms, and conditions upon which Indians may become fully enfranchised citizens, fixing the standard high. Such a law would do much to stimulate and encourage the Indians in efforts to pass through the rough breakers that intervene between barbarism and civilization.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. MILROY,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## QUINAIELT INDIAN AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

August 6, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency.

The past year has been to us one of peace and in some respects a good degree of prosperity. The only way by which I am able to form an idea of the results of the efforts made at civilizing is to go back a few years and compare the condition of the Indians then with what it is now. I am convinced there has been a great improvement, morally and other-

wise. We have now nine families living in houses built after the style of our ordinary country dwellings, furnished with stoves, chairs, tables, and other conveniences. I think I am safe in saying these families, who a few years since were living in a state of most wretched filth and indolence, are to-day keeping their houses and persons comparatively clean, and will compare favorably with the ordinary class of pioneer farmers. They are industrious in their way, endeavoring to make an honest living.

The number of families of the *Quinaielt* tribe is not over forty. Only a part of these are near enough to the agency to be immediately under the civilizing influences. The country is rough and heavily timbered, and prevents communication with those living at a distance most of the year. Consequently, the number who are in a position to be benefited by receiving instructions is small.

The other three tribes, viz, *Queets*, *Hohs*, and *Quillehutes*, live at such a distance from the agency as to be entirely out of reach. The two latter tribes are not on the reservation, and are not disposed to leave their old homes, nor will they give their children to the school as they would necessarily be separated from them. I am forced to admit this feeling of reluctance to part with their children is not greatly different from that of white parents were they placed in the same condition. The Indian is, as a consequence of his ignorance, entirely incapable of estimating the value of education, and instead of seeing a blessing in it for his child, he fears it will prove a means of placing an impassable gulf separating and alienating his child from him. This is one of the greatest obstacles to be met and overcome in the task of civilizing and educating the Indian.

The school is receiving a fair support from those Indians who come immediately under its influence. In fact, all of the children of proper age and health, within a reasonable distance of the agency, are or have been scholars, and have received benefit. Since the organization of the school (nine years) there have been ten deaths, and two left the school and were married. When the bare fact is stated that the number of scholars on school register is only 15 out of about 160 children belonging to the four tribes, the attendance seems small; but when the situation of these tribes show that not one-fourth of these can be reached, in consequence of impassable barriers as mountains and rivers isolating them from the agency most of the year, and our school has a constant attendance of not less than 13 regular boarding scholars for the year out of about 25 children of this tribe, the showing will compare favorably with other schools as to numbers. The advancement of the scholars in their studies has been good, several of whom read understandingly in the Fourth Reader and write a good hand. They are generally obedient and contented, but are very diffident, and it is difficult to get them to converse or tell what they know. Another cause of this diffidence is the idea impressed upon them by their parents and the older Indians that if they become educated and adopt the habits of the whites they will be separated from their old friends and associates. Efforts have constantly been made to increase the attendance on the school, but have been unsuccessful, and our situation is such that I have not thought it prudent to attempt to fill the school by force, as I feel it would bring trouble, which at the present we are not prepared to meet.

In the treaty made with these Indians the following language is used in contemplation of their removing on to the reserve: "And the said tribes and bands agree to remove to and settle upon the same within one year after the ratification of this treaty, or sooner, if the means are furnished them. In the mean time it shall be lawful for them to reside upon any lands not in the actual claim and occupation of the citizens of the United States," &c. [Treaty with Quinaielt and Quillehute Indians, July 1, 1855, art. 2.] No steps have been taken to comply with this agreement on the part of the United States, and the Indians are still occupying their old homes. Under these circumstances we can only persuade those Indians to avail themselves of the benefit of school and other civilizing influences.

The present teacher and assistant are earnest Christians, honestly striving to do their duty. Their time is constantly given to the scholars both during and out of school hours, their home is the children's home, and everything is done that can be to make the children happy and to instruct them intellectually and religiously. For this they are rewarded by hearing these little Indians, boys and girls, sing praises to Jesus, and speak his name in prayer. Two have died trusting in that Saviour who loves little children.

The cost of maintaining the school, with pay of teachers and supplies of provisions, clothing, and other necessary articles, for the past year, is \$2,160.10. There is now on hand enough provisions and clothing to last the school about six months of the coming year, and 25 pair of new white blankets purchased from the above amount, and I return an unexpended balance of \$339.90 to the United States Treasury, of school fund.

In managing the financial department of this agency I have made it a rule to spend no money unless it was required and could be made of advantage to the service. The appropriations for the current expense of this agency, with the exception of medicines, are sufficient, and I have returned an unexpended balance in all of \$689.38 to the United States.

The farming operations this year are more favorable than last. A good crop of hay has been saved, and we have a few acres of oats that promise well. The vegetable crops are also better than last year. Only about 20 acres are cleared fit for farming, as the land is all heavily timbered, and it is the work of years to open a farm. A good garden is cultivated

by the teacher for the use of the school. The Indians have raised about eight tons of hay, and have some gardens.

The carpenter has been employed in assisting Indians to build, and in general repairs. One dwelling-house has been built for an Indian and another commenced; also a barn for agency use will be finished this fall. The only expense of the buildings to the Government is for nails, doors and fixtures, with windows, and the pay of the carpenter at \$900 per annum. The lumber is procured by the Indians and employés. The employés are employed as the interests of the service demand, and, I am pleased to say, take an interest in assisting to carry out the wishes of the department to benefit the Indians.

The amount of annuity funds was \$700, which has been expended for clothing and other articles required by the Indians, and the greater part was issued in compliance with act of March 3, 1875. The road leading over Point Granville Mountain, a distance of about one mile, which was rendered impassable by heavy land-slides, has been repaired with these funds, and is now in good order. All supplies for agency or Indians must come in over this road, and it is of vital importance that it be kept in repair. It is damaged more or less every year by the surf dashing against the bluff, causing land-slides. For this reason I endeavor to have all supplies, sufficient for six months, into the agency by the 1st of October. No safe transportation can be had from Portland, Oreg., or other points during the winter months, and it is very difficult to obtain at any time, as there are no regular facilities further than Tenino, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, distant about 150 miles from this agency. For transportation over this distance I have to depend upon the farmers, or any one I can obtain. It is done in wagons, canoes, and sail-boats, there being no steamboats on the route. The distance from Portland to this agency, via Tenino, is 259 miles, and the average cost of transportation is about \$45 per ton coin to Point Brown, where all agency goods are landed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. HENRY,  
*Special Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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S'KOKOMISH AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

*August 10, 1877.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit my seventh annual report of Indian affairs under my jurisdiction.

It gives me pleasure to be able to say that the present condition of the agency and reservation farm is very good. The buildings are in a good state of repair, and the fences, dikes, and bridges are well kept up. During the year an office has been built for the use of the physician, which was much needed. A school-room has been erected and is in process of completion, 20 by 26 feet, with spacious chamber-room above for sleeping apartments for the boys. An addition to the barn has been built, 18 by 45 feet, in which to store hay, and other repairs have been made to the dwellings of the employés. There has been about 12 acres of grass-seed sown on the farm, and, when well-rooted, the annual product of the farm will, I think, be about 75 tons of hay. There has also been some clearing done on the high land, by the farmer and school, for potatoes, which is needed, as the low land about the agency does not raise potatoes of a good quality.

Owing to the delay of Congress in passing the appropriation bill a number of my employés left in July, 1876, and I was unable to supply their places until late in that year, or more work would, of course, have been done.

The same cause compelled me for a time to reduce the number of scholars in the school. The amount allowed for support of schools here has been reduced \$300 for the past year, also curtailing my ability to enlarge educational advantages. In March last circumstances compelled the teacher, who had labored so faithfully here for the past five or six years, to resign, and a new one was appointed in April. It has been my good fortune to secure the services of an excellent teacher of long experience, but it takes time for the Indians to get acquainted enough to place confidence in any one, and he has this obstacle in his way, which time only will overcome. Notwithstanding all this the school is in a healthy condition and doing very well. Might have done better had it not been for the aforementioned drawbacks. During the fall and winter months school sessions have been kept six hours a day, and during the spring and summer months there has been school one-half a day, and the scholars have been taught to work the other half. The average attendance during the year has been about 28.

The S'Kokomish Indians who live on the reservation, and that part of the S'Klallam Indians who live at Dungeness, who also cultivate their own land, are well advanced in the modes of civilized life. They own and occupy good, comfortable houses; many of them have furniture and cooking utensils the same as whites; and they obtain their living by their labor, either on their own land or working for the whites in their vicinity. They have during the



year increased the acreage of their tillable land and improved their dwellings and fences to a considerable extent. They attend religious services as generally on the Sabbath, are as industrious, temperate, and well behaved, as the average white population in their vicinity.

The other S'Klallam Indians, who work at the saw-mills or gain their living by fishing, are not so far advanced, but I can see improvement also in them. They wear better clothes and have neater houses than formerly, but their constant contact with low whites has a deleterious influence over them.

Among their needs for further advancement in civilization is, first, a law to govern their intercourse with each other. At present the Indian customs of law govern in trivial matters, and in more serious ones the agent adopts a *quasi-martial* law, which he enforces with the means in his power. Indians should have laws to govern them as well as any other class of persons, and would readily submit to any well-digested, simple code of laws that should be enacted.

Another subject upon which legislation is needed is the granting of titles to their lands to those disposed to cultivate and improve them. As has been repeatedly urged heretofore, this causes them much uneasiness. Could they be sure of their homes they would, of course, work with much more interest than with the uncertainties under which they now operate.

In connection with this it is but just and fair to them that they should have all the benefits arising from the reservation, which are but small at best, including the right to cut and sell all the timber that grows upon it. This would afford them remunerative occupation, prepare the land for further use, and in their view but carry out the terms of the treaty.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is better than in former years. The present physician is an active and successful practitioner, and is fast gaining their confidence.

The labors of a missionary have been constant and faithful during the year, and the results are seen more in the general moral improvement of all the Indians than in the addition of membership to the church. At Dungeness the Indians keep up regular religious services on the Sabbath among themselves, with no teacher, except occasional visits from the missionary stationed here.

In conclusion, I would say that the improvement of the Indians is marked and apparent, though their obstacles to overcome are many. There is no reason to believe that their civilization or christianization is unattainable by any means, but it is unreasonable to expect them to make more improvement in three or five years than our own ancestors did in two hundred. Steady, faithful labor will have its reward as surely with them as any other class of people.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN EELLS,

*United States Indian Agent, Washington Territory.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TULALIP SPECIAL AGENCY,

*Tulalip, Washington Territory, August 18, 1877.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I respectfully submit this as my report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1877.

The fact that I have been in the Indian country less than a year, and have been all the time overwhelmed with pressing duties incident to my office, must be my excuse for not preparing as interesting a statement of the condition of this agency as would be desirable.

The Indians of this agency were formerly the possessors of that immense extent of country, now embraced in Washington Territory, bounded by British Columbia from the Cascade Mountains to the Gulf of Georgia, and the straits of Juan de Fuca, on the north; by a line through the middle of the great peninsula in Puget Sound on the west; by the country of the Nisqually and Puyallup Indians, situated immediately north of the forty-seventh parallel of north latitude, on the south; and by the Cascade Range of mountains on the east. The United States, through its representative, Governor Stevens, of Washington Territory, concluded a treaty with them in 1855, at Point Elliott, a locality near this reservation. The treaty is cited as the "Point Elliott treaty," and the Indians are officially spoken of as the "Dwamish and other allied and subordinate tribes."

By the terms of the treaty which was ratified by the United States Senate in 1859, the Indians agreed to cede all their lands to the United States, acknowledge their dependence on the Government, and live on terms of amity with all its citizens; to remove to four reservations which the Government reserved for their "present use and occupancy;" to free all their slaves; to abstain from trading in British Columbia.

The Government promised the Indians to pay them the sum of \$150,000 in twenty annual payments, the payments to be made in goods; to provide a smithy and carpenter shop, and to furnish said shops with the necessary tools; to employ a blacksmith, carpenter, and farmer to instruct the Indians in their respective occupations, also to employ a physician to attend the sick; to establish and support an agricultural and industrial school at Tulalip, to be free to all the Indian children of the district of Puget Sound, and to provide said school



with instructors. The Government also secured to the Indians, in common with all citizens of the Territory, the right of taking fish at the usual grounds, together with the privilege of hunting and gathering berries upon open and unclaimed lands. It reserved to itself the right of giving the Indians titles to homesteads on the reservations, or of removing them to other Government lands. In case of removal, however, payment would be made for substantial improvements abandoned in consequence of such removal.

Such are the principal features of the Point Elliott treaty, as understood by the agent.

The Indians interpret the treaty differently. They say that the reservations were reserved by themselves as the permanent homes of themselves and children, and that the cession was of their lands other than the reservations. They therefore claim that the reservation lands belong to them absolutely, and it need not be added that the proposition to consolidate them with other tribes at another agency does not meet with their approqation.

- The reservations provided for in the treaty were located in the vicinity of the most numerous and powerful tribes. The *Dugh-dwabsh* (*D'wamish*) tribe, with the subordinate tribes, viz, Swo-Kwabish, Sk-Khabish, S'tsa-babsh, and Rha-cho-abish; the *Etak-bush* with its subordinate tribes, viz, S'hak-tabsh, Dugh-sokum, and Ska-hak-bush; and the *Sko-pabsh* with its subordinate tribes, viz, S'yi-lal-ko-absh and St-ka-bish, were assigned to the Port Madison reservation. The *Sko-pabsh* tribe with its subordinate tribes were, however, afterward assigned to the Muckleshoot reservation, which was established for their benefit during the Indian troubles of 1859. The *Swe-debish* (*Swinamish*) tribe with its subordinate tribe viz, Sak-bush; and Scad-jat (*Skaget*) with its subordinate tribes, viz, Sba-lush, Ki-kia-loos, Do-qua-chabsh, Squa-dabsh, Bes-he-kwe-guelts, Dugh-wa-ha, Cho-ba-abish, and Sac-megh were assigned to the Swinamish reservation. The *Nugh-lemmy* (*Lummi*) tribe with its subordinate tribes, viz, Nugh-sakh, Sabsh, No-ah-ha, and Swa-lash were assigned to the Lummi reservation. The *S'do-ho-bish* (*Snohomish*) tribe with its subordinate tribes, viz, Sto-lo-qua-bish, Nugh-kwetle-babish, Sdo-do-ho-bish, and Stak-ta-le-jabsh; the *Sdo-qual-bush* with its subordinate tribes, viz, Svhet-damsh and Stak-tabsh were assigned to the Tulalip reservation.

The name of this reservation is derived from the Indian word *Dugh-la-lap*, signifying the bay that is larger inside than at its entrance; this, from the fact that the bay upon the banks of which the agency buildings are erected is almost in the form of a horseshoe. Tulalip is the central reservation and the headquarters of the agency; it is here that the employes reside and the shops and schools are located. Such are the Indians of the agency and the reservations to which they belong.

At the time of the making of the treaty the Indians numbered about 7,000 or 8,000 souls; now they number less than 3,000. They have been swept away by diseases imported into the country by whites, by physical disorders occasioned by the change from a barbarous to a civilized mode of life, and by natural causes. About one-eighth of the present population are of mixed blood.

Fewer than one-half of the Indians live on the reservation; whole tribes have persistently refused to remove to the reservations assigned them.

During the year the agent received the following-named amounts for the use of the agency, viz:

To pay the seventeenth installment of the \$150,000 promised the Indians.....	\$4, 250 00
To purchase materials for repairing houses.....	300 00
To purchase necessary tools, &c., for the shops.....	500 00
To support the schools and pay the teachers.....	3, 000 00
To meet the incidental expenses of the agency.....	609 85
To pay the transportation on supplies.....	500 00
To pay the salaries of the agent, interpreter, physician, blacksmith, carpenter, and farmers.....	5, 784 24
Total .....	14, 944 09

The sum of \$4,224.68 was expended for annuity goods, consisting of agricultural implements, tools, flour, groceries, blankets, dry goods, and other useful articles. These were issued to the Indians who habitually live and perform some labor on the reservation. The following statement will show the number of Indians who received annuities at the several reservations:

*Issue of annuities—Tulalip agency.*

Dates of issue.	Places of issue.	To whom issued.				
		Heads of Families.	Representing—			
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1877.						
April 4	Tulalip reservation.....	154	121	128	95	344
16	Swinamish reservation .....	81	69	78	85	232
12	Lummi reservation .....	81	58	70	95	223
18	Port Madison reservation .....	45	35	38	36	109
May 5	Muckleshoot reservation.....	25	18	20	21	59
	Total.....	386	301	334	332	967

The 47 children in the boarding-school received no annuities, and they are not included in the above enumeration.

About three-fourths of the Indians cultivated gardens or farms during the year. The Lummis subsist from the product of their farms, but the others still support themselves by fishing, by the sale of logs cut in the clearing of their farms, and by their earnings at the hop-fields and lumbering-mills.

The majority of the agency buildings and Indian houses are in bad condition but their exteriors have been neatly whitewashed, so that they now present a creditable appearance from a distance. The papering and other improvements made on the agent's office has created a strong desire on the part of the Indians to possess neat, well-appearing houses. No people were ever civilized on horseback or in canoes, and one of the most powerful means of advancing civilization among these Indians, in their present condition, is to make their homes more attractive, and to encumber them with so much furniture that they can no longer move the whole family and all the household effects in a canoe. I have therefore estimated for the new fiscal year for a comparatively large quantity of wall-paper, flooring, bedseats, chairs, tables, &c., in place of the usual estimate for tea, rice, flour, &c., which the Indians may easily procure for themselves. About twenty new houses are needed to enable the agent's preventing the Indians from erecting mat-houses and shanties on the beach. A new wharf is needed at Tulalip, as the old one is worm-eaten and in a dangerous condition.

The health of the Indians has greatly improved during the year. A hospital building, containing a dispensary, office, and ward, has just been erected, and considerable attention has been given to the sanitary condition of the Indian houses.

The Port Madison reservation was threatened with small-pox from a neighboring settlement, but it is believed that the precautionary measures taken, consisting of the destruction of the old fish and oil houses, the sweeping of the beach along the entire front of the village, the burning of all the rubbish, the liberal use of disinfectants, the establishment of a quarantine, and the vaccination of the Indians, prevented the epidemic from gaining a foot-hold in the Indian country.

The agency farm has not been successful during the year, from the fact that the oxen, the only farm animals, proved worthless at plowing-time. The farmer was therefore obliged to turn his farm into a mere vegetable garden.

The blacksmith's shop has been but little needed during the year, and after the necessary repairs to the tools and implements of the agency and Indians, I hired an employé who is both a millwright and blacksmith. The saw-mill is now undergoing extensive repairs, and in the future a larger quantity of timber will be produced than heretofore.

The employés provided for in the treaty were evidently intended to be teachers of their respective trades to the Indians, but as no provisions are made for the support of apprentices, none are employed. The positions of the employés is therefore that of mere workmen in their respective occupations. Nevertheless, several Indians have become fair house-carpenters and farmers during the past year.

The great civilizing element here is the school. The boys' school, under the management

of the Order of Oblates, is an agricultural and industrial and boarding-school. It is well conducted, and the boys who remain in it a few years become practical farmers and industrious workers. The girls' school, under the management of the Sisters of Providence, is an industrial and boarding establishment, and certainly as good an Indian school as there is in the country. At least \$2,000 more should be appropriated for these schools. The appropriations made by Congress are evidently based on the theory that day-schools were promised in the treaty, whereas boarding-schools were actually promised, since they are for all the Indian youth of the district of Puget Sound, instead of a single reservation, and since the parents of a majority of the pupils do not reside at Tulalip.

The mission, under the charge of Rev. E. C. Chirouse, O. M. I., Roman Catholic Church, is doing an incalculable amount of good. The Indians on the reservations are well instructed in the doctrines of the Christian religion, and their morals will compare favorably with those of the white people of any settlement on this coast.

The agent at this agency is overworked and underpaid. The management of the 3,000 Indians, scattered over an extent of country equal in size to a medium-sized State, and surrounded by a different race of people; the superintendence of farms, shops, and schools; the answering of frequent appeals made by citizens to remove obnoxious Indians from the vicinity of their settlements; the protection extended to Indians injured in their persons or property by whites; the expenditure of large sums of money, which have to be accounted for according to a most cumbersome system of accountability, imposes duties of an overwhelming character on an agent who knows his duty and is well disposed to perform it. The clerical duties alone at this agency are as great as those imposed on an ordinary clerk in the Executive Departments at Washington, and yet the agent's writing is considered as a mere incident of that officer's regular duties, and no clerical assistance is allowed him. This condition of affairs is very trying and most discouraging to the agent, and it gives color of probability to the complaint of the Indians that the government and its agents have generally been neglectful of them. It is my conviction that this complaint will be valid until the government pays its agent a salary in keeping with the importance of the office he exercises and the labor he performs, gives him a clerk to assist him in his writing, and allows him a subagent to aid him in his general duties on reservations far removed from the agency headquarters.

Having tendered my resignation, and being on the eve of separating my connection with the department, I may be permitted to give expression to the sentiment of gratitude I experience toward my official superiors for the prompt and generous manner in which they have acted upon my every representation and request, toward my associates for their loyal services and kind encouragement, and toward all the Indians, who have been uniformly courteous and respectful to me personally, and obedient and submissive to the laws and regulations I have imposed upon them. After a year of service in the department, I am more than ever convinced of the ignorance or bad faith of those who speak disparagingly of the Indian service and its officers, and who assert that the civilization of the Indian is an unsuccessful and futile experiment.

Very respectfully,

EDMOND MALLET,

*Special Agent for the Indians of the Tulalip Special Agency in Washington Territory.*  
The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

#### OFFICE YAKAMA INDIAN AGENCY,

*Fort Simcoe, Washington Territory, August 8, 1877.*

SIR: In submitting my annual report, it affords me pleasure to state that the Indians belonging to this treaty, those living on the reservation and those who have never made the reservation their home, are peaceable and well-disposed, not only toward the whites and government, but among themselves. I have now lived among them fifteen years with my family, and we feel a growing attachment to them.

Their progress toward Christianization and civilization has within said time been constant, and many of the good results are apparent in their personal cleanliness, their dress, houses, furniture, farms and farming implements, horses and wagons, harness, schools and churches. Of their improved condition they are themselves sensible, and often speak of it with deep feeling. This class of Indians are exerting a salutary influence upon the Yakama Nation, and teaching them in language they cannot misunderstand the advantages they have gained in abandoning their roaming habits, making themselves farms and homes, enriching themselves with stock and the products of the soil. I am persuaded no man can visit this agency, shops, farms, houses, mills, schools, and churches, without being impressed with the wonderful improvement of the Indians. They are marching along with rapid strides to civilization.

Less crimes have been committed by them the past year than by the same number of whites. I have not known a drunken Indian upon the agency during the year. Very few have been put into the guard-house for correction.

The proposition to turn over the Indian Bureau to the War Department, which has a



different times been before Congress, has been watched with deep solicitude by all who desire and who have faith in the amelioration of the condition of the Indians. If it be said the present system is faulty, is expensive, it becomes a question worthy of careful consideration whether or not, in the hands of the War Department, the service would be less faulty, less expensive, or more effectual of the results sought. The present policy, in my opinion, as it enlists the sympathy, prayers, and support of the good of all denominations in helping the fallen, gives stronger assurances of improvement, physical, mental, moral, and financial, to the Indians of the nation, than any other system that can be adopted. The object of the department should be, and now is, to keep good men among the Indians. Let the laws be vigorously enforced against the lawless, who are prowling around reservations like greedy wolves or hungry dogs, and peace and prosperity will attend the Indian service. A little organized police force of Indian men at an agency, who would require pay only when services were performed, would do more to keep order and to arrest the lawless and bring them to justice than four times that number of soldiers. I have for years pursued this course, and have never found it necessary to call on the military for help.

#### FARMING.

The Indians are opening new farms, and depending upon the cultivation of their land for subsistence. Formerly the women were the only burden-bearers—now the work is honorably divided between the men and women, each doing their part.

#### SHOPS.

In all the shops of the agency we have apprentice boys learning the different trades; we can turn out carpenters, plow and wagon makers, blacksmiths, millers, and sawyers, gunsmiths, and harness-makers, that are becoming thrifty workmen with or without an instructor.

#### MILLS.

During the year we have not pressed our saw-mills in making lumber as in the past; we had a good deal of unexpended lumber on hand, and were disappointed in not having snow last winter to stock the mills. I have purchased and attached a planer to the steam mill, where we have been planing a large quantity of our old lumber and getting it ready for building.

The wheat, corn, vegetables, and beef raised, with the salmon caught, has given them an abundance to subsist upon during the year, and they have exchanged wheat and oats for merchandise at the neighboring towns.

#### EDUCATION

The education of the youth and children of the agency has progressed slowly. I could organize schools in many parts of the reservation, taught by native teachers who have been educated here, if the great object of instruction could be obtained in such schools by such teachers. The children living at home with their people would be unsteady in their attendance, and would fall back nights and mornings about as much as they could be advanced during the day. In our boarding-schools we practice what we preach: that a girl or boy, however well educated in books, if not educated to *work*, is not half educated.

The boys work in the shops, in the garden, sawing wood, on the farm, and at everything that is useful for white boys to learn—in this we are systematic—in their going to bed, getting up, preparing for and having their meals, in washing themselves and their school and sleeping rooms. These habits formed when they are young remain with them when they are old. That these habits may be correctly formed and engraved into them, so as to become part and parcel of them, they need to be instructed only as they can be at a boarding-school and away from their people.

Since we first organized our boarding-schools we have been enlarging our quarters, so we now accommodate fifty-six children, and still we lack room. We are now taking off the roof from our boarding-house, which is one story, and which must be newly shingled, and are putting on another story, making a sleeping-room for the girls 24 by 50 feet. We are lengthening our dining-room and making improvements in the kitchen. When the improvement is completed we shall fill up the rooms to their utmost capacity with children.

The girls of the schools are instructed to knit, sew, wash, and iron, make their own dresses and the clothing for the boys. Mrs. Headley directs the girls in cooking, making and mending all the children's clothes, with a thousand little things that are to be seen to and done in a family of fifty-six children, with efficiency, patience, and tact.

The superintendent, H. L. Powell, with his long experience with the children, and his entire devotedness to their physical, mental, and moral state, is doing good work in and out of the schools.



## CHURCH-EDIFICES.

We have two churches, one four and the other seven miles from the agency buildings. These churches have both been enlarged since they were first erected, but are too small for our congregations. The Indians in a council resolved to build two new churches large enough to hold the congregations, and use the old ones for school-houses.

## SANITARY CONDITION.

The Indians, as they adopt the white man's mode of living, are becoming more healthy; more children are born and live to grow up to manhood and womanhood than formerly. So near as I can estimate there has been an increase by births the past year of 175, to be added to the number reported last year. The physician has suffered great inconvenience in not being furnished with the needed medicines from the department.

Looking over the work of the past year we see marked improvements in every department. The mills, shops, farming, stock, schools, and churches, are in the advance of what they were a year ago. Every bushel of grain raised, every farm opened, every house built, every wagon bought, every harness manufactured, every child instructed in the schools, and every service in their sanctuaries, tends to lead the wild away from their wildness to adopt habits of civilized life.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. WIBLUR,

*United States Indian Agent, Washington Territory.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

KESHENA, WIS., August 20, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with general order of July 10, 1877, I respectfully submit my third annual report of this agency, comprising the Oneida, Stockbridge, and Menomonee tribes, numbering, respectively, 1,324, 124, and 1,368 souls.

## THE ONEIDAS,

as a rule, are in better condition than a year ago respecting their farms. Very much more time and attention has been given to farming the past season, with, at present writing, a good prospect of fair crops. Wheat and oats have already been harvested and estimated at 25,000 bushels; corn and other grains 25,000 bushels. The potato crop is a failure, owing to the drought.

The same trouble reported last year continues—a determination on the part of a large proportion of the tribe to cut and sell the timber, whereby to obtain a living, rather than till the soil, notwithstanding all efforts put forth to prevent this violation of the law. Thirteen suits have been entered in the United States court prosecuting parties purchasing logs, staves, bolts, and wood. A few of them have settled and the suits have been withdrawn; others have continued their cases till the October term of court, and meanwhile are buying all the timber offered: as in many cases the Indian will turn his load over to some irresponsible white man at the entrance to the market, who sells the timber, returning the team, withholding one-third to one-half of the amount received. Thus, the Indian gets oftentimes less than half the value of his load.

The tribe is divided as to what course they would have the Government take with them, as the time cannot be far distant when some step must be taken for their relief. A large majority of them will petition at next Congress for a sale of the reserve, and the money received from such sale divided *pro rata* among the tribe, and they dissolve their tribal relation and become citizens of the United States. Others of their tribe will ask for a division of their lands, securing to each individual 120 or more acres, they to be governed by Wisconsin State laws. In the opinion of your agent, as a tribe they are not ready for citizenship. In fact, the present generation never will be. Yet there are exceptions to this, and great injustice will be done to a few intelligent hard-working men if they are not allowed to dissolve their tribal relation and go out into the world where they can have all the privileges of citizens, benefit of schools, &c. Again, the allotment of 120 acres to a family of four persons or less would be a mistake, as but few of them would till over 15 to 25 acres, while this amount they would neglect for the sake of cutting and selling the timber found within the bounds of their allotment. Surrounded as their reservation is by unprincipled whites, the Indian and the government are being robbed systematically by short measures, unjust scaling, getting the Indian drunk and buying his merchandise at a fifth of its value, and by every conceivable method known in the criminal calendar.

Their schools—one under the charge of the Episcopal society and the other under the care

of the Methodist—have been only fairly attended, owing, as their parents claim, to their extreme poverty. Rev. S. W. Ford, teacher of the Methodist mission, has done a good work the past year in holding an evening school for adults, with marked beneficial results. There has been also a large addition to his church-membership, a serious religious interest pervading the district.

#### *Temperance.*

has made striking progress with the tribe the past year. A lodge of Good Templars was established with a membership of about fifty. As with whites, not all remain true to their vows, but many hard drinkers have reformed, and very much good has been accomplished. Your agent is urgent that the next Congress take prompt and decisive steps for the relief of the Oneidas; giving citizenship to a worthy few, and allotting land to others, placing them under a law that can punish petty thieving and drunkenness.

#### THE STOCKBRIDGE TRIBE

are so nearly civilized that a report of their condition must be similar to that of any community. As among an equal number of whites, there are the honest, intelligent, law-abiding men and women, and the shiftless, indolent, mischief-making, drinking ones. They all have their farms, and manage with their interest-money, about \$25 a year per capita, to get a good living; a few of them saving a little. It is chronic with this tribe to have internal quarrels, and the current year, in this respect, is no exception to the half century past. This tribe, like the Oneidas, are already preparing to petition next Congress for a sale of their land and a division of the spoil, asking the right of citizenship. This petition will have the names of nearly or quite four-fifths of the tribe, and as the balance are in every respect ready for the change, but for selfish reasons will oppose the petition, it is to be desired that Congress will act in their behalf.

Their school is sustained but six months of the year, and but a slim attendance at that. Yet Mrs. J. Slingerland, the teacher, is very efficient, as the progress of those who attend will prove. That every child on the reserve, about twenty-five, is not in school, is simply indifference on the part of the parents, impossible to overcome.

The religious teaching of Rev. Jeremiah Slingerland consists of Sabbath service, with little or no interest save on the part of the faithful few. The same can be said of temperance. A lodge of Good Templars is sustained by the better class, the influence of which is not lost; yet it fails to gather in those who need its protecting care. Here, as elsewhere, there are those who resist all appeals and will not be reclaimed. Opium is used to excess by a few of the tribe.

As usual, several cases of trespass have been discovered, where the Indians last winter cut timber on other than their allotted land. Nearly or quite a million feet of Government timber has thus been stolen the past year. These cases were promptly reported, suits entered, and are still in court, having been carried over to the October term.

#### THE MENOMONEES

during the past year have made perceptible progress toward civilization, as indicated by their habits and mode of living. Wigwams are fast giving place to comfortable log and frame houses; stables are built as shelter for their stock and crops. The rifle and the rod are laid aside for the plow and the hoe, and while they have not as much land under cultivation as could be desired, yet in this they are only partially in fault. They have yet to learn the value of the seed-time, as bearing upon the harvest. Could this tribe have six to ten wide-awake farmers to follow them up closely, helping them to prepare and plant their ground in the spring, they thus might be induced to care for their crops till gathered. But owning their cattle in common, with a pair only for perhaps six or eight families, somewhat scattered, sadly neglected by the Indian who has the stock in charge, oftentimes with an unwillingness on his part to allow his neighbor to use them, less land is put under cultivation than otherwise would be. Ten yoke of working-cattle have been added to the stock of the tribe the past year and distributed among them; of these two have already strayed away, two have died, and one so badly lamed as to render him unfit for use; all owing to the carelessness or indifference of those having them in charge. This waste leads me to question the wisdom of trusting tribal property to any individual. Scythes, hoes, wagons, plows are left out exposed to sun and storms, and new ones have been called for almost yearly. A great improvement, however, has been made in this respect, as they are told that unless the tools are housed and cared for, they cannot be replaced at the expense of the tribe. Again, this having all things in common retards civilization, and they need to be taught personal responsibility, which comes only from individual ownership.

I am enabled to speak hopefully of

#### *The schools.*

At the suggestion of Col. E. C. Watkins, United States Indian inspector, while here in the early summer of 1876, the four day-schools held in different parts of the reservation were

abolished and a boarding-school established at Keshena. Temporary changes were made in the house occupied by the farmer for the accommodation of the children, and the experiment tried with W. W. Wheeler, former farmer, principal; Mrs. W. W. Wheeler, matron; and Miss S. B. Dresser, of Massachusetts, assistant principal. At first it met the determined opposition of the Romish priest located here, and only two boarders remained through the term. The priest was assured that so long as he confined his labors to his legitimate church duties and did not interfere with the Government school he might remain upon the reserve, but if he continued to persecute and to excommunicate from his church parents who sent their children to the school, he would not be allowed to labor among the people. In this your agent has the hearty approval of the tribe, as they know the school to be strictly unsectarian, and the increasing numbers who seek its benefits prove their sympathy and interest, for we have enrolled the past term 103 names, mostly Roman Catholics. The average attendance the last month of the term was 76. Again, the unanimity with which the tribe voted, in April last, an appropriation of \$3,000 for the new school-building, proposals for the erection of which are now being received, confirms the statement that the Indians are in full accord with the agent in educational work.

A need long felt has been supplied this year. The services of Dr. Samuel J. Marshall, graduate of Charity Medical College, of Cleveland, Ohio, has been secured for this tribe. His appointment was made April 1, and his labors thus far have been very successful, and although opposed by the "medicine-men," he is often called to prescribe for their families.

It is to be regretted that no direct labor is put forth by any of our religious societies to reach the pagan portion of this tribe, numbering as they do nearly one-half of their membership.

We are glad to note, from year to year, a steady upward advance. The progress is slow; the nation cannot throw off old habits in a day; but it is clearly evident that the Christian policy of our Government is being rewarded. Confidence is inspired, they are growing more industrious, respond more readily to efforts made to rouse them from their natural indolence, and seem grateful for kindly advice and suggestions, and the practical assistance which it is the aim of your agent to give.

With the statistics of each of the three tribes under my charge, and a report from the Government farmer, miller, and blacksmith laboring among the Menomonees, herewith inclosed,

I am, yours, very respectfully,

JOS. C. BRIDGMAN,

*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,  
*Red Cliff Reserve, Wis., September 3, 1877.*

SIR: In reply to your circular-letter of July 10, 1877, I have the honor to submit the following annual report:

Owing to the late day (August 15, 1876) on which Congress made the appropriation for support of the Indian Office for the year just past, much delay and many annoyances were experienced at Indian agencies where no treaty stipulations exist for the support of employes. July 1, 1876, found this agency in the midst of many embarrassing circumstances growing out of this condition of affairs. The investigations, newspaper articles, and general discussions of Indian matters had so worked upon the minds and hearts of those engaged in Indian civilization that, to a degree at least, all spirit of enthusiasm had lapsed, dwindled away, or entirely lost its effects upon their sympathies—employes asking the question, "Will I be retained?" Some were seeking other means of obtaining a livelihood, yet hoping that they might be permitted to remain in a work that seemed so full of golden opportunities. The Indians who had nobly struck out for a higher plane, by asking allotments of land in severalty, and had in many instances made (to them) valuable improvements, seemed depressed and worn out with long waiting for the "kingdom coming," or that happy day when Indians would be acknowledged as equal citizens with the rest of the human kind.

#### ANNUITY PAYMENT.

The first thing demanding the attention of the agent, after the annual report is finished and ready for the mail, is the annual payment. These are made upon the several reservations, or as near the reservation as practicable. But one band (Bois Forte) at this agency have treaty stipulations providing for an annual payment; but through our kind friends in Congress the Chippewas of Lake Superior receive a small appropriation annually. This appropriation is used in the purchase of goods, payment of necessary employes, &c. The goods are purchased under contract at the annual lettings in May or June, and shipped under the direction of the Board of Indian Commissioners to the agent, who receives them from the transportation contractors, and gives his personal attention to the proper distribution.

For the last several years the Indian appropriation bills have wisely contained a proviso



'that for the purpose of inducing Indians to labor and become self-supporting it is provided that hereafter in distributing the supplies and annuities to the Indians for whom the same are appropriated, the agent distributing the same require all able-bodied male Indians between the ages of eighteen and forty-five to perform service upon the reservation to an amount equal to the supplies to be delivered, and the allowance shall be distributed only upon condition of the performance of such labor,' &c. Now, to carry out this provision, employés are necessary upon each reservation. Congress has not in some instances made provision for this large number of employés. Therefore the proportion due some of my bands must necessarily be distributed in some other way. This is done to the heads of families. The Indians are called (by messenger sent to each chief for the purpose) to meet the agent at a given time. The agent then starts with his interpreter and two witnesses, and all the goods, which are inspected, packed, and marked (Chippewas of Grand Portage or Lac Courte d'Oreille, as the case may be) in New York. The invoices have previously been mailed to the agent from the Department in Washington. Arriving at the Indian villages, the Indians are first called to meet the agent in council, when, after a short prayer, invoking the blessing of God upon the meeting, its business, &c., the Indians are invited to take part, and freely unburden their minds of any grievances or want of attention. They are counseled to be of good cheer; they are encouraged to be more zealous and active in all laudable efforts toward self-support; to exert themselves more diligently to till the soil; to accept the provisions of their last treaty, and make selections of 80s; to build houses, and secure home comforts; to support their schools (if they have one) by sending their children each day of the school year; after which the invoices are presented, the goods opened, and carefully invoiced by the two witnesses, assisted by a committee of Indians appointed by the Indians for the purpose. When all are found correct, the report is made, and receipts taken therefor from the chiefs, headmen, and heads of families; and the chiefs, headmen, and interpreter proceed to prepare the rolls. The rolls are made up as follows:

No.	Names.	Marks.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Witnesses.

In making this roll the interpreter is required to inform himself of the present condition of each family; whether old, poor, lame, and blind, or specially unfortunate, or industrious, and the necessary remarks are made indicating these things upon the roll. After the roll has been prepared, then it is closely inspected and compared with the roll of the previous year by the agent; and the goods intended for each family are placed opposite the name, always being careful to reward the aged, blind, lame, &c., with a larger proportion than the less afflicted. These goods are then put up in bundles or packages, and the Indian's name placed upon it. These are then distributed in regular order; after which congratulatory speeches are made, and the agent proceeds to the next reservation, and the Indians either separate, going to their homes, hunting or fishing grounds, or rice-fields, or remain to enjoy a day of feasting and dancing. Payments were made the past year as follows: Grand Portage bands, October 18, 1876; Bois Forte bands, January 26, 1877; Fond du Lac bands, February 6, 1877; Red Cliff bands, February 27, 1877; Bad River bands, February 28, 1877; Lac Courte d'Oreille bands, April 3, 1877; Lac du Flambeau bands, May 18, 1877. Several ineffectual efforts were made to get the two latter bands together in the winter, but owing to bad roads, and no snow, they could not be reached till the dates named. Much delay and many annoyances were experienced in delivering the goods, owing no doubt to the late date at which Congress made the appropriation. The expense was quadruple, and in some instances ten times the amount was demanded. For instance, Red Cliff bands, on the lake. Had I been able to get possession of my goods in November, I could have shipped them from Duluth to Red Cliff by water at about 20 cents per 100 pounds, while it cost \$2 per 100 pounds to have them hauled by sleigh the 90 miles across the country.

#### AGRICULTURE.

The prospects are very favorable for the best crops the Chippewas have ever had. Never in the history of these Indians have they made such a general effort to plant *all* the seed furnished, and never have they come so near succeeding. Over 2,000 bushels of potatoes have been planted; 800 bushels of oats, 870 bushels of corn, 2,675 bushels of turnips, 500 tons of hay, 80 bushels of pease, and over 32,000 bushels of potatoes, besides all of the smaller produce in large quantities, it is estimated will be harvested. The seeds have invariably been planted and tended by the Indians. The ground was prepared in many instances last fall, a great many acres having been cleared and plowed and made ready for seed long before planting time. When told last fall that the Indians were to receive the goods and supplies in payment for labor performed on their 80s, it seemed to renew their faith in the promises that had frequently been made in years gone by—that the Government intended to help the poor Indian. Now, the Indians who live on reservations where regular



employés are stationed, and who have taken 80s, (Red Cliff, Bad River, and Lac Courte d'Oreille, for instance,) saw in this the answer to their petitions, made, lo! these many years, that the Government would assist them to clear off and open up farms in this wild wilderness. They went to work with a will. More enthusiasm was displayed than I have ever witnessed before, each striving to outdo his neighbor, and all striving to have the very best crops that hard work and good seed could produce upon not over-excellent soil; and their highest hopes have been realized.

Two years since, on the suggestion of Colonel Kemble, United States inspector, I moved my residence from Bayfield to Red Cliff, where I could be with and among the Indians for the purpose of bringing this reservation under as high a state of cultivation as the soil would admit, it having been pronounced unfit for agricultural pursuits; and I have no hesitancy in saying, from my experience upon this reservation, that there is no part of Northern Wisconsin or Minnesota but what can be utilized in this direction. I have on this reservation two small fields of as fine oats, one field of barley, and two of corn, as can be found anywhere in these States. To speak of this northern country as unfit for a white man to live in is foolish in the extreme. What we want is the white man's knowledge and determination, backed up and supported by the strong arm and power of endurance as found in the native red man, and well-cultivated fields will take the place of this "howling wilderness."

#### SCHOOLS,

Of which we have seven—five day and two night schools. The one at Vermillion Lake is now suspended for want of a good teacher and house to live in. By far the most important of these schools is the manual-labor and boarding school at Odanah, on Bad River reservation. I cannot speak too highly of the importance of this work and the manner in which it is prosecuted. I think next to an Indian agent the missionary school-teacher should not only be endowed with the patience of a Job, but should have the wisdom of a Solomon. These requisites the missionary at Odanah possesses in a great measure.

On the 1st of July, 1876, I inaugurated at Red Cliff a system of lunches for each child who attended school; this lunch was prepared very plain, bread and butter being all that was allowed. The Indian children were so glad to get this food that the schools were doubled in a few days. The lunches were continued during the year with entire satisfaction. Soon after our success at Red Cliff was published abroad, Mr. Baird, of Odanah school, made a similar trial at his day-school with the same grand result. Mr. Baird issued to each child who had been in attendance all day a little sack containing about a quart of Indian meal. This was done by the teacher handing the children the sack as they passed out to their homes at the close of school. For a full report of which, see his report herewith. It seems to me that this success is a mile-post pointing to a day not far distant when lunch-schools will be the acknowledged medium through which to secure regular daily attendance upon schools for our poor Indians. I must certainly recommend this plan to the careful study of those seeking the best mode for securing daily attendance, and hope for good reports. We have had an attendance upon our schools of 202 children.

We have organized an Indian church with 52 members, officered complete, and a native pastor installed, and have increased the membership 8 persons during the year. The missionaries at Odanah have frequently been called to perform the marriage ceremony. We have expended for education during the year \$8,216; for further particulars and statistics I would refer to the reports of Messrs. Baird, Pew, Gordon, and Mrs. Crocker, herewith. Our schools have been well attended and considerable advancement reported.

By far, the greatest need of this agency is civil law. Delegate to the agent, judge, or jury a power sufficient to be recognized and obeyed. We have laws enough, but the difficulty lies in having some one with power to execute them. For instance, one Indian belonging to the Fond du Lac bands met another Indian on the rail-road in Carrollton County, Minnesota; an altercation ensued; Indian murdered; coroner's jury met and found the Indian had lost his life at the hands of another Indian; county too poor to arrest and prosecute the case; sheriff knows if he makes the arrest county board will not only refuse to allow his actual expenses, but he can never be elected again in that county, because he did his duty in making the arrest, and was the means of piling up taxes against the people. The people in frontier counties claim that they are too poor to go to law. Therefore you can never get an officer who is elected by the people to prosecute an Indian. Jails should be built upon each reservation, and authority to elect or appoint some one to execute civil law. Indians must be made to feel that there is a power in the Government; and so sure as they tear down and burn up their neighbor's fences, just so sure will they be punished. Give us civil law, and power to execute it.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

I cannot too forcibly impress upon our friends in Congress and the Department the necessity for means for furnishing the daily lunches, at least for Bad River and Red Cliff, and if possible the other schools at this agency should be liberally supported in this direction.

As depredations of more than one kind, and especially upon the timber on the reservations of this agency, have become so frequent, it is thought advisable to take some steps

looking to the sale of that portion not required for permanent homes for the Indians. I would therefore recommend that all the surplus land be sold for the benefit of those living upon the several reservations, and that the proceeds be invested in Government securities, and the interest used annually in making comfortable homes for those who are striving to become self-supporting. I would, however, give the Indians an opportunity to select 80s under the treaty of 1854, before the land is sold. It is suggested that the 20 or 30 persons belonging to the Red Cliff bands who have not been provided with 80s should be allowed to take them within the boundary of the 18 sections set aside by executive order for their benefit, and then the surplus placed upon the market as above indicated. This will apply equally to all other reservations. There are large bodies of valuable pine upon these reservations that should be sold at once, as the winds, fire, and logging-men constantly are reducing its value.

Reference is respectfully made to the report of the two explorers who were sent out to examine the country about Vermillion Lake, and my report thereon, and I must earnestly recommend that the desired legislation be secured to permanently locate the employes and schools at Vermillion Lake for the benefit of the Boise Fort bands. The benefits to be derived from their treaty is rapidly passing away, and but little permanent good reached. I do hope, therefore, that a sufficient amount of land may be set aside for their permanent use and occupancy, and the necessary funds appropriated to build schools and other houses thereon.

The Lac du Flambeau bands have a reservation on Flambeau River, in Wisconsin, estimated to be worth nearly \$300,000. Those Indians should be permitted to make selections of 80s within the boundary of the hard-wood lands skirting the lake, and the balance sold at once for their benefit, and the funds thus obtained invested in Government securities, and the interest annually expended in bringing those Indians under the civilizing influences of the agency. These Indians are now scattered all over Northern Wisconsin, begging, in many cases, from house to house for food to eat. They are in a wretched and miserable condition that beggars description.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions have conducted the manual-labor and boarding school on Bad River reservation for the past five or six years under contract; they have also permitted the children of the reservation to attend the day-school, which is quite an expense, without receiving any compensation. I would recommend that at least \$1,000 be allowed the board for this service during the next year. This will enable the board to provide the school with maps, charts, books, &c., that seem indispensable.

In addition to the usual appropriation for civilization purposes, I would respectfully ask that at least \$5,000 be appropriated for building houses, purchase of cattle, and clearing lands taken up by Indians under the treaty of 1854. These Indians are anxious to work, and it seems peculiarly unfortunate that the Department is not supplied with funds sufficient to help them when they are so worthy.

I would respectfully ask that the boundary-lines of the reservation be surveyed and distinctly blazed this season. Trespassers would then have no excuse for cutting Indian timber.

The new year starts in with evidently more flattering prospects for Indian civilization than ever before; one by one the old landmarks of superstitious error and indolent barbarism are passing away; we can see the signs of improvement all around us. Indian civilization is no longer a myth, a problem to be solved by a wise man, but a *reality*. Teach the wild and restless savage that by the sweat of his own brow he may secure a living and be comfortable; after this, the school and Bible; but do not undertake to Christianize a human being with a stomach craving food; teach them to work that they may live; then talk to them of the better life and the death of a loving Saviour, and their eyes will brighten and their ears open, and the words you speak enter their hearts and bring forth fruit. No more noble vocation can be found than that of leading a poor and despised Indian from his ignorance, superstition, and misery up the ladder to self-support, and to realize the sense of obligation to a loving Father who seeth, knoweth, and rewardeth according to our deserts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. L. MAHAN,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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SHOSHONE AND BANNOCK AGENCY,  
*Wyoming Territory, September 1, 1877.*

SIR: In accordance with instructions received from the Department, I have the honor to transmit herewith my first annual report of the affairs of this agency. Owing to the short time of my occupancy, I do not know that I shall be able to furnish the Department with as full details and information concerning the requirements and wants of the agency and the Indians under my charge as may be desired.

Upon my arrival I relieved my predecessor, Dr. James Irwin, on the 1st day of June, as

per my communication to the honorable Commissioner of the 2d of June, 1877. The Indian houses, 15 in number, agency buildings, engine, and some other property, for which I receipted to late Agent Irwin, were found to be in a very bad condition, which in due course of time will be put in proper repair. A considerable quantity of lumber will be required for this and other necessary repairs about the agency. The houses built for the Shoshones by the Government in 1874 are entirely destitute of furniture of any kind save the old-style nine-plate southern-plantation stove. It is desirable that these houses should be made habitable, by supplying them with common pine furniture, which could be done by the agency carpenter, provided we could get the lumber.

The agency warehouse is a very unsafe place to keep such a large amount of stores in as are usually on hand at agencies, being built of cottonwood boards one inch thick, nailed upon end and batted, joining the engine-room and grist mill. The issue-room is a small building, 24 by 18, and will not admit of standing-room inside to persons drawing rations. This works a great hardship upon those who come to receive them, especially so to women, when they are compelled to wait in the cold and storm their turn to be served with food. I respectfully recommend that a suitable building be erected at this agency, which will be at once a safe place to store supplies in and also an issue-room. This would be an act of humanity to the Indians, and relieve the agent of a great deal of anxiety with reference to the security of the property of which he has the care.

The Shoshones are rapidly drifting toward a useful and industrious life. They take to farming and stock-raising quite naturally. It has now been several years since the Shoshones began cultivating the soil in this valley; but each year proved a reverse, the locusts ruining their crops, until the Indians became well-nigh discouraged. It was decided they would not wholly give up the effort, but try again. The preparation for putting in a large crop the present season was therefore abandoned, and but about 100 acres was planted.

The Shoshones number 1,800, and of these about 1,300 have come directly under the influence of the agency. They have 525 acres of land fenced, and at one time had more than 300 acres of land broken by the Government, but truth compels me to state that over one-third of that has now gone back to sod and weeds, so that when the Shoshones are ready to plow again it will be as though it had never been broken. The Indians, however, are not to blame for this "going back," and had it not have been for the terrible plague of locusts, which rendered all their work as nothing, much would have been accomplished by them. Yet the effort made by them has not been barren of results; they have exemplified their willingness to work, and during all their adversity have manifested a courage not more than equaled by the strongest-hearted white man in the land. It requires considerable skill to raise crops by irrigation, but locusts baffle the skill of all. Therefore the progress of the Shoshones has been and will be necessarily slow. I see nothing to inspire the belief that they will become self-sustaining before the end of the next decade. They farm but a small plat of ground each, and that is sufficient to teach them how to grow things. But too much must not be expected from them for a few years; with Indians, more will be gained to "make haste slowly."

But their progress in education should keep even pace with their other attainments. No school has been in session at this agency for several years. A day-school was opened in January, 1872, and continued until December 31, 1874, with, from various causes, occasional intermissions; among others, the fact that wood and grass are scarce about the agency. Wood, especially, must be brought from the mountains, 10 miles away; but the Indians, not having been taught to provide wood for winter use by hauling, prefer to move to where these materials are plentiful, which interferes with the attendance of the children at a day-school. However, if there should be a manual-labor and boarding school opened for them, I feel sure that many would attend it—enough to warrant the effort and expense—and that it would in time become a great success. I cannot say that the Shoshones have a great liking for the work now, but it is because they have not yet learned to realize the benefits of an education. I think by opening a school among them of the kind suggested a liking for it would soon be created. There is a school-house at the agency, size 32 by 16, made of sawed logs, and supplied with pine benches, heating-stove, books, slates, &c., and will seat 40 scholars comfortably. I am sorry not to be able to report any progress; but where a people pay no regard to educational matters they cannot be considered *progressive*. I earnestly hope before a great while to have good schools in operation at this agency.

Missionary work has never been undertaken at this agency. The Protestant Episcopal Church assumed the charge of the religious training of the Shoshones. These Indians would listen attentively to religious teaching, and this agency presents a fine field for work of this character, and should by all means be commenced immediately. In 1873 a class of fourteen youths was prepared by the teacher and baptized by the late Bishop Randall the same year. It is desirable that steps be taken to initiate mission-work at this point at as early a day as possible. Many opportunities for doing good have already passed by unimproved. The attention of the proper authorities has frequently been invited to the subject.

Before the provisions of the treaty of 1868 began to be supplied by the Government, the Shoshones followed no other pursuits or occupation but that of the chase, by which they gained subsistence. The furs and peltry taken by them were bartered for different sorts of ornaments and fancy articles of dress. In manufactures they were also deficient in knowl-



edge, being confined to willow-ware, bead-work, and implements of warfare, consisting of the bow, arrow, and spear. They also had a knowledge of making a very good article of glue. The above articles, however, were only made by them in quantities sufficient for their own use, and not for the purposes of commerce.

The Indians are becoming quite industrious in looking after their farms and stock. Every family has now one or more head of cattle, and are feeling very proud of them. They are learning to handle their stock to better advantage than formerly, this being the first season the Indians have assumed entire control of their herds, of which they now possess about 1,400 head. There is also due to them from the Government two installments of \$5,000 each, or a total of \$10,000, payable in stock-cattle, under the treaty of the Hon. F. R. Brunot, of September 26, 1872. The above stock-cattle will probably be delivered during the next year. The Indians do not sell, trade off, or kill these cattle, but are saving them against the time, which they know is not far distant, when there will not be sufficient game in the country to subsist upon.

The Shoshones are perfectly quiet and peaceable, and are beginning to realize the great benefits conferred upon them by the Government in the application of the "peace policy." In regard to the feasibility of the civilization of the Shoshones there can be no doubt of the fact. They desire to have schools for their children, more houses to live in, wagons and plows for their ponies, and the headmen have recently been considering the question of raising fruit-trees in this valley, and request me to ask the honorable commissioners to send them "some trees to try." They are willing to work for these things, and to help themselves all that they can.

But it would be an encouragement to the Shoshones in their industrial pursuits to increase the employé force at this agency. The complaint is frequent that they have no one to show them how to work, which contains a great deal of truth; and in this connection I desire to invite the attention of the Department to the limited number of employés allowed at this agency. By article 10 of the treaty of 1863, "The United States agree to furnish annually to the Indians, the physician, teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, as herein contemplated, and that such appropriations shall be made, from time to time, on the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior, as will be sufficient to employ such persons." There is no provision made in said treaty to employ other help at the agency than those mentioned in the foregoing, and if it be not contemplated that the above-named treaty-employés shall do and perform other work than that indicated by the treaty named, then the practical working of this agency is overthrown, and I would respectfully suggest that such legislation shall be had as will enable the agent of the Shoshones to retain the full number of employés named in said treaty each year, and that he be authorized to assign said employés to such other duties about the agency as will be to the interest of the Government and of this tribe. The number of employés now engaged here is five, namely: blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and clerk, and also one assistant butcher, who is paid from the proceeds of the sale of beef-hides. Upon these I must depend for the performance of all necessary work to be done at the agency; and under the present law of issuing rations, so much of their time is taken up with that as to leave but little time for any other employment.

The faith of the Shoshones in the physician and medicines provided for them by the Government is increasing, and their confidence in the sorcery and incantations practiced by the native "medicine men" is less than ever before. As it is desirable that civilizing influences should be extended to the Shoshones from every available quarter, I would respectfully recommend that a hospital be provided for the proper care and treatment of the sick of the tribe. It is not possible to render full justice, in the way of medical treatment, in any other way. The hospital should be located midway between the agency and the Hot Springs, and could be erected at a cost not to exceed \$4,000.

As a common rule, Indians do not wear the citizen's dress because, as they say, it is not as comfortable nor as convenient as the blanket, &c. Yet most of the Shoshones who receive clothing from the Government wear them when large enough. But they do not get enough to do them for a year, and some will trade them off for a trifle. Under the present mode of issuing a year's supply of clothing, &c., to Indians, it has a tendency to and does make them improvident. If the annuities sent here by the Government for the Shoshones were to be dealt out to them, say, twice a year, while it would add somewhat to the duties of the agent, it would be much to the advantage of the Indians.

Several horrible Indian massacres occurred during the year near the northern and south-eastern line of this reservation. During the month of October last, while the Shoshones were on one of their annual hunts, the village became divided; Washakie, with the greater portion, struck across the country from the base of the Sierra Shoshones Mountains to the mouth of Owl Creek, on Big Wind River; the smallest party, under two braves named Naakie and Ta-go-on-dum, started for the river above the mouth of Grey Bull, where, having arrived, the prospect of a successful hunt was propitious. Large herds of buffalo were everywhere in sight; but the next morning after their arrival this little band, comprising men, women, and children, were suddenly attacked by Dull Knife's band of hostile Cheyennes, numbering about 400 warriors. The battle, one of the fiercest ever waged on these plains, lasted until after sundown, when the hostiles withdrew; and the Shoshones found their casualties were, one man, two women, and two children killed outright. The Chey-



ennes, it was thought, also suffered severely, but their loss was not ascertained. The same hostile army, in a few days afterward, struck several small parties of miners and trappers in the mountains east of the agency, whom they killed, and drove off their stock. Eight white men and five Shoshones are known to have fallen victims in this terrible massacre. The bodies of all those murdered persons, save one, men, women, and children, have been left unburied where they fell.

During the year whisky in considerable quantities has been introduced upon the reservation by parties unknown to me; thus far one case has been prosecuted, which resulted in the conviction of the offender, who is now serving a two years' sentence in the penitentiary. In regard to this evil I have to say that where there are so many persons upon the reservation without authority, it is impossible for the agent to detect the guilty parties.

As perhaps may be well known, there are on this reservation at the present time a number of persons located upon lands prior to its being set apart as a reservation in 1868. These claims have been recognized by the Government as valid, and a commission appointed to appraise said property; but the settlers have not had their claims liquidated, and they still remain, extending their farms, renewing their buildings, and from time to time other members of their families have joined them, until now quite a settlement of whites are near the agency. The Shoshones object to these persons remaining here; they look upon it, and justly, I think, as an infringement on their rights; these persons also have large herds of stock which graze on the Indians' lands. They represent that these people ought to be paid for their claims and required to move away. I earnestly recommend that action be taken to correct this evil, and that the number of persons upon this reservation be reduced to those strictly authorized by law to be upon Indian reservations.

This report and the accompanying statistics, though I am sorry to say do not show the progress that would be desirable, are as close an approximation, and as near the truth, as I am able to make them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES I. PATTEN,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF CIVIL AND MILITARY COMMISSION TO NEZ PERCÉ INDIANS WASHINGTON TERRITORY AND THE NORTHWEST.

PORTLAND, OREG., *December 1, 1876.*

SIR: The special commission on Indian matters, called by telegraphic instructions dated October 13, 1876, to rendezvous at Chicago, Ill., met at the Palmer House in that city on the 17th of that month, all the members being present excepting Bvt. Col. H. Clay Wood, assistant adjutant-general, United States Army, who was in Oregon.

On Wednesday, the 18th, the commission set out for San Francisco, where they arrived the 25th. At that place we received your full instructions, designating the undersigned, "with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, members of a commission to visit the Nez Percé and other roving bands of Indians in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington Territory, with a view to secure their settlement upon reservations and their early entrance upon a civilized life," and to perform various other duties therein specified. A copy of said instructions is herewith attached, marked A.

October 28 the commission left by steamer for Portland, reaching there November 1, where the commission was organized by the choice of Mr. Jerome as chairman, and Mr. Stickney as secretary. Joined by Colonel Wood the commission left Portland, November 3, and proceeded by steamboat, railroad, and stage, to Lapwai (Nez Percé) Indian agency, 370 miles from Portland, reaching there Tuesday night, November 7.

### MEETING AT LAPWAI.

Information of the assembling of the commission at Lapwai, Idaho, on or about November 8, had been seasonably forwarded to Agent Monteith, at Lapwai, with instructions to lose no time in sending for the non-treaty Nez Percé Indians, and especially for Joseph and his band, to be there at that time. A large number of treaty Indians had already arrived from Kamiah and other points, but no reliable tidings had been received from Joseph. The commission busied itself with an examination of the agency—of the improved and unimproved farming-lands in the valleys of the Lapwai and Sweetwater Rivers; questions of encroachment on the reservation by white settlers; obligations of the Government under the treaties not yet discharged, as also in long conference with the friendly or treaty Indians—until November 11th, when it was announced that Joseph and his band had camped on the reservation within seven or eight miles of the agency. A call upon him by the chairman of the commission, accompanied by Agent Monteith and interpreter, James Reuben, a Nez Percé, developed the fact that he had come with a considerable portion of his band, by easy stages, and that his business, even now, did not demand haste. An appointment was finally secured for a council to be convened in the church at Lapwai, near the agency, on Monday, November 13, 1876, at 12 m., nearly a week after the arrival of the commissioners.

A few moments before the appointed hour the head of his well-mounted column was seen from the agency turning a point in the road. With military precision and order it massed itself in front of, but at considerable distance from, the church. As he entered the church with his band it was evident that their ranks were considerably swelled by the addition of other prominent non-treaty Indians, as also by some malcontents among those who acknowledged themselves bound by the treaties. The commission occupied the platform of the church. Joseph and his band, sixty or seventy in number, (including malcontents,) after an exchange of salutations by himself and a few of his headmen with the commission, took seats upon our left, the treaty-Indians filling the right and center of the house.

Brief personal introductions by General Howard followed, who also made to Joseph a plain and concise statement of the peaceful errands and objects of the commission.

From the first it was apparent that Joseph was in no haste. Never was the policy of masterly inactivity more fully inaugurated. He answered every salutation, compliment, and expression of good-will, in kind, and duplicated the quantity. An alertness and dexterity in intellectual fencing was exhibited by him that was quite remarkable.

He is in the full vigor of his manhood; six feet tall, straight, well formed, and muscular; his forehead is broad, his perceptive faculties large, his head well formed, his voice musical

and sympathetic, and his expression usually calm and sedate, when animated marked and magnetic. His younger brother, in whose ability he evidently confides—putting him forward much of the time as his advocate—is two inches taller, than himself, equally well formed, quite as animated, and perhaps more impassioned in speech, though possibly inferior in judgment.

When, in answer to suggestions and general inquiry, no grievance was stated, the commission plied him with questions touching his occasional occupation of Wallowa Valley, and the irritations and disturbances consequent thereon with the white settlers, he answered, he had not come to talk about land, and added that these white settlers had first informed him of the appointment of this commission, expressing their belief that on its assembling all these troubles would be settled, and they (the whites) would retire from the valley. In this, and the following interviews, which were long drawn out, one of them continuing into the night, Joseph maintained his right to Wallowa Valley, including, as we understood, the tract of country set apart as a reservation for him and his band, by Executive order dated June 16, 1873, and shown in drawing accompanying this report, marked B, and also extending to and including Imnaha Valley, where he and his band spend most of their time. As Joseph did not move upon and occupy this reservation, said order was revoked June 10, 1875. This tract embraces a territory equal to 1,425 square miles, and is larger than the present reservation. Joseph, as will be seen, does not base his claim of right upon the Executive order.

The commission answered that a part of the valley had already been surveyed and opened to settlement; that if, by some arrangement, the white settlers in the valley could be induced to leave it, others would come; that the State of Oregon, in whose territory the valley is located, is inviting the white race from the four corners of the earth to come in and occupy its hills and valleys, and would not be long willing so large a territory should be left to the exclusive (and that but occasional) use of so small a band; and if it were, could hardly prevent the permanent settlement of such immense tracts of land which he and his band merely visit for a brief season annually for hunting and fishing; and that in the conflicts which may arise in the future, as in the past, between him and the whites, the President might not be able to justify or defend him.

As against his claim of right to the valley, the commission stated that under the law of nations the title of our government to this whole country, drained by the Columbia, by right of discovery and occupation, had been admitted by other great nations; that notwithstanding this, the government had always sought to extinguish the Indians' possessory title, whatever that may be; that in respect to this Wallowa Valley, the President claimed that he extinguished the Indian title to it by the treaty of 1863, which bore the signatures of a majority of their chiefs and headmen; but in a spirit of generosity he was disposed, rather than press his rights to issue, to treat for an adjustment of present differences: that owing to the coldness of the climate the Wallowa Valley is not a suitable location for an Indian reservation, and is now in part settled by white squatters for grazing purposes. It is embraced within the limits of the State of Oregon, and the Indians would therefore be under the jurisdiction of the State and local laws. As a general proposition, Indians do not receive, at least from the local officials and State courts, the protection contemplated by the laws, and accorded to the whites. The State of Oregon could not probably be induced to cede the jurisdiction of the valley to the United States for an Indian reservation. Consequently, we suggested a willingness to set apart suitable lands for tillage and pasture for himself and his band upon the present reservation; to aid him in the erection of houses, in fencing their land, in procuring farming implements and other helps to peaceful industries, and to habits of life consonant with the spirit of the age, together with the privileges now enjoyed by the treaty-Indians; and to secure such rights and privileges for fishing and hunting as would be consistent with a settled pastoral, rather than a nomadic life.

The reply to all such suggestions, seriously made and oft repeated both by Joseph and his brother, was to the effect that the "Creative Power," when he made the earth, made no marks, no lines of division or separation upon it, and that it should be allowed to remain as then made. The earth was his mother. He was made of the earth and grew up on its bosom. The earth, as his mother and nurse, was sacred to his affections, too sacred to be valued by or sold for silver and gold. He could not consent to sever his affections from the land that bore him. He was content to live upon such fruits as the "Creative Power" placed within and upon it, and unwilling to barter these and his free habits away for the new modes of life proposed by us. Moreover, the earth carried chieftainship, (which the interpreter explained to mean law, authority, or control,) and therefore to part with the earth would be to part with himself or with his self-control. He asked nothing of the President. He was able to take care of himself. He did not desire Wallowa Valley as a reservation, for that would subject him and his band to the will of and dependence on another, and to laws not of their own making. He was disposed to live peaceably. He and his band had suffered wrong rather than do wrong. One of their number was wickedly slain by a white man during the last summer, but he would not avenge his death. But unavenged by him, the voice of that brother's blood, sanctifying the ground, would call the dust of their fathers back to life, to people the land in protest of this great wrong.

The serious and feeling manner in which he uttered these sentiments was impressive. He was admonished that in taking this position he placed himself in antagonism to the President, whose government extended from ocean to ocean; that if he held to this position, sooner or later there would come an issue, and when it came, as the weaker party, he and his band would go to the wall; that the President was not disposed to deprive him of any just right or govern him by his individual will, but merely subject him to the same just and equal laws by which he himself as well as all his people were ruled.

We pointed him to the fact that the wild, nomadic habits of the Indians cut off most of their offspring in infancy and many of their aged before their time; that warm, permanent homes, comfortable clothing, and better food, made sure at regular seasons, would as certainly promote happiness as they would longevity.

He and his band have fallen under the influence of the "dreamers," (Smohollah,) a modern spiritualistic mysticism, known of late among the Indians of this region, and represented in his band by his "medicine-man" or magician, who is understood to have great power over him and the whole band. We had waited long for his coming, as we thought very needlessly, and did not think it best to wait longer, with hope of shaking his resolve, buttressed, as we knew it to be, in a new-fangled religious delusion and kept alive by a kind of wizard, who allowed no word to enter his ear except also strained through his own.

We thought it best to close the conference, after reading him a formal proposition, as recorded on page 37 of our proceedings, marked C, hereto attached, and leave him to his reflections, with the request that if he came to a better mind he communicate with the agent. (See proposition.)

#### CAUSE OF TROUBLE WITH THE NON-TREATY INDIANS, INCLUDING JOSEPH AND HIS FOLLOWERS.

The dreamers, among other pernicious doctrines, teach that the earth being created by God complete, should not be disturbed by man, and that any cultivation of the soil or other improvements to interfere with its natural productions, any voluntary submission to the control of the government, any improvement in the way of schools, churches, &c., are crimes from which they shrink. This fanaticism is kept alive by the superstitions of these "dreamers," who industriously teach that if they continue steadfast in their present belief, a leader will be raised up in the East who will restore all the dead Indians to life, who will unite with them in expelling the whites from their country, when they will again enter upon and repossess the lands of their ancestors.

Influenced by such belief, Joseph and his band firmly declined to enter into any negotiations or make any arrangement that looked to a final settlement of the questions pending between him and the government.

While the commission give all due weight to the precedents and authorities in the government's dealings with Indians, and to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, which recognize an undefined right of occupancy by Indians to large sections of the country, as fully set forth in Colonel Wood's report, (copy on file in the department,) yet in view of the fact that these Indians do not claim simply this, but set up an absolute title to the lands, an absolute and independent sovereignty, and refuse even to be limited in their claim and control; necessity, humanity, and good sense constrain the government to set metes and bounds and give regulations to these non-treaty Indians.

Certainly the fact that Joseph's father, chief of this same band, joined in the treaty of 1855, implied a surrender of any *specific* rights to any particular portion of the *whole* reserve, which includes the Wallowa Valley, only retaining an undivided interest. This fact renders the present Joseph's specific claim to even the right of occupancy still more uncertain, and if the principle usually applied by the government of holding that the Indians with whom they have treaties are bound by majorities is here applied, Joseph should be required to live within the limits of the present reservation.

We therefore recommend,

First. That the leaders and teachers of what is known as the "dreamer" belief be required to return to the agencies where they belong forthwith, and in case of refusal that they be removed from further contact with the roaming Indians by immediate transportation to the Indian Territory.

There is at least one such "dreamer" with Joseph's band, to whom reference has been previously made in this report.

Second. With this pregnant cause of trouble thus removed, so long as Joseph and his band remain in the Im-na-ha Valley, and visit the Wallowa Valley for hunting, fishing, and grazing for only a short time in each year, we recommend a speedy military occupancy of the valley by an adequate force to prevent a recurrence of past difficulties between the whites and the Indians. Meanwhile the agent of the Nez Percés should continue his efforts to settle these Indians in severally upon the lands of the reservation that are still vacant.

Third. Unless they should conclude to settle quietly, as above indicated, within a reason-



able time in the judgment of the department, they should then be placed by force upon the Nez Percé reservation, and, in satisfaction of any possible rights of occupancy which they may have, the same aid and allotments of land granted to the treaty Nez Percés should be extended to them on the reservation.

Fourth. If these Indians overrun land belonging to the whites and commit depredations upon their property, disturb the peace by threats or otherwise, or commit any other overt act of hostility, we recommend the employment of sufficient force to bring them into subjection, and to place them upon the Nez Percé reservation.

The Indian agent at Lapwai should be fully instructed to carry into execution these suggestions, relying at all times upon the department commander for aid when necessary.

Fifth. We recommend the adoption of a similar policy toward the other non-treaty Indians of the Yakama, Umatilla, and Nez Percé agencies, including other Indians who have wandered from their reservations, and for this purpose the agents having the care of these reservations should be directed to take similar action to that recommended for the Nez Percé agent.

#### NON-COMPLIANCE BY THE GOVERNMENT WITH ITS TREATY OBLIGATIONS.

During an interview held with the agent and treaty Indians, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there were sufficient unoccupied tillable lands for Joseph's band on the reservation, and for the further purpose of securing their co-operation to aid us in inducing Joseph to come upon the reservation, facts were brought to our attention of a failure on the part of the Government to fulfill its treaty stipulations with these Indians. The commission therefore deem it their duty to call the attention of the Government to this subject.

First. Article 2 of the treaty of June 9, 1863, provides that no white man, excepting such as may be employed by the Indian Department, shall be permitted to reside upon the reservation, without permission of the tribe and the superintendent and agent.

By reference to page 3 of our proceedings at Lapwai, hereto appended, will be found the statement of Mr. J. B. Monteith, the United States Indian agent, to the effect that W. G. Langford asserts a claim to 640 acres, covering that at present occupied by the agency.

Finn claims and occupies as much more.

Colwell claims and occupies about seventy-five acres.

D. B. Randall claims 50 acres.

It is clearly the duty of the government to adjust and quiet these claims, and remove the parties from the reservation. Each day's delay to fulfill this treaty stipulation adds to the distrust of the Indians in the good faith of the government.

By reference to page 8 of proceedings, C, hereto appended, it will appear the commission adopted a resolution recommending the agent to revoke the license given Randall by James O'Neil, a former agent, for the location of a stage-station on the reservation, and take possession of the land. This recommendation was deemed proper, inasmuch as the station has been abandoned for more than a year, there being no further use for it, and the lands were wanted for the use of the Indians.

Second. Article 3, of the same treaty of 1863, provides for the survey of the land suitable for cultivation into lots of twenty acres each.

While a survey is reported by the agent to have been early made, no measures were then or have been since taken to adjust farm limits to the lines of the surveyed lots.

Third. Rules and regulations for continuing the possession of these lots and the improvements thereon in the families of deceased Indians have not been prescribed, as required by the treaty.

Fourth. It is also provided that certificates (or deeds) for such tracts shall be issued to individual Indians.

The failure of the Government to comply with this important provision of the treaty causes much uneasiness among the Indians, who are little inclined to spend their labor and means in improving ground held by the uncertain tenure of the pleasure of an agent.

Fifth. Article 7 of the treaty provides for a payment of \$4,665 in gold coin to them for services and horses furnished the Oregon mounted volunteers in March, 1856.

It is asserted by the Indians that this provision of the treaty has hitherto been disregarded by the Government.

The commission would emphasize the opinion that every consideration of justice and equity as well as expediency, demands from the Government a faithful and literal compliance with all its treaty obligations toward the Indians. A failure to do this is looked upon as bad faith, and can be productive of only bad results.

#### CONSOLIDATION OF AGENCIES.

The commission is instructed "to take into consideration the subject of reducing by consolidation the number of reservations in the Territories visited, and, if such a course shall be deemed advisable, to make recommendation as to the location of the consolidated agencies, and the methods to be pursued to secure such consolidation."

Owing to the lateness of the season and the delays attending our interviews with Joseph

and his band, we have been able to visit only the Umatilla, Yakama, Nez Percé, Puyallup, and Neah Bay reservations. From these comparatively limited means of information we have collated much useful knowledge.

All the Indians in Oregon and the Territories of Washington and Idaho could be well, accommodated with sufficient arable land, suitable in soil and climate for comfortable homes, upon the Nez Percé and Yakama reservations alone. Here they would also find ample pasture-lands for all their herds, supplies of pine, fir, and other timber suitable for building, fencing, and fuel, streams filled with fish, and mountains teeming with game.

Upon the Nez Percé reservation at Lapwai is one saw-mill and one grist-mill, and the same at Kamiah. At Yakama are two saw-mills and one grist mill. These mills have abundant capacity to saw the lumber and grind the grain for all the Indians in the said State and Territories, nor need any additional expense be incurred for the construction of agency buildings.

In view of these important facts, we earnestly recommend that a system of reducing the existing number of agencies be entered upon at once, as far as the same can be effected without violation of existing treaties, believing such action would not only result in a large saving to the Government, but in promoting the true and highest interests of the Indians. For in the interest of the Indian, in order to change his habits of life and render him speedily self-supporting, there is required, as Agent Wilbur well says, "patient and constant perseverance, instructing, correcting, and reproving. This needs to be done everywhere—from house to house, from camp to camp, on the mountains, at their fisheries, on the week-day and on the Sabbath. They are grown-up children, and must be personally educated to work."

Such tutelage cannot be accomplished by allowing the Indians to be scattered without governmental direction and aid, as will be the case at the expiration of the present treaties, or to roam at will, as thousands are doing in the valley of the Columbia to-day. The government should, in our judgment, assume and exercise a plain duty, viz, treat the Indians as its wards, and exercise over them the necessary and wholesome authority.

It is evident this object can best be accomplished by judicious consolidation. The lands thus vacated, after being appraised by parties unbiased by local sympathy or prejudice, could be placed in the market at fair prices, and a fund accumulated, the income of which would supply the Indians not only with means of improvement, but also with farming-implements and breeding-stock, as well as domestic comforts, and in various ways contributing to their proper establishment in their new homes. This is especially true of the Umatilla reservation. Its improvements in agency buildings do not exceed fifteen hundred dollars, or at most two thousand dollars, in value, the whole vast tract of valuable land being suffered to lie waste, occupied by a mere handful of Indians who are incapable of developing its rich treasures, all ready to reward the industry and skill of the farmer. Its location is in the most productive region of Eastern Oregon, surrounded by thrifty farmers, and embracing from fifteen thousand to twenty-five thousand acres of the best quality of land, valued at not less than ten dollars per acre. Its extensive tracts of timber-land are equally if not more valuable, and would be eagerly purchased if opened to settlement. Besides, there are upon this reservation pasture-lands almost without limit, and water-power furnished by the Umatilla River of great value. While it is believed this reservation is but a sample of others which offer equally strong inducements both to the government and for the benefit of the Indians for consolidation, it is also true that some of them are almost worthless for the purpose for which they have been set apart, and should, for that reason, be abandoned. The Indian will never attain a knowledge of the arts of husbandry, and become independent and self-sustaining, without the advantages of good soil and other appliances deemed essential for successful farming.

Owing to the differences in religion, it will probably conduce to harmony and success to consolidate so as to keep the Roman Catholics and Protestants separate, as is now the case, and considering the difference of character, caused by the difference of occupation, of the Indians on and near Puget Sound from those in the interior, it will probably be best to reduce these to two reservations, one Roman Catholic and one Protestant, thus keeping the Sound Indians where they can pursue their present mode of living, viz, working for lumbermen and fishing. The Indians of a few reservations, on and near the mainland, for example Puyallup, Chehalis, S'Kokomish, &c., might be taken to the Yakama, and become farmers and stock-raisers.

While the commission is clear in recommending and urging the policy of consolidation, it is well aware that the detail necessarily accompanying its execution is complicated, requiring the utmost skill and time for its success. The scheme would doubtless be attended with some difficulties, but it is believed none of a serious nature would be encountered.

No one should be intrusted with the direction of so important an undertaking who has not had experience and knowledge of Indian character and habits, and whose antecedents of life do not signally qualify him for so delicate and arduous a service. When the right person is found he should have large discretion, full confidence of the administration, with liberty to invoke the aid, not only of the Indian agents, but of the military authority if necessary.

The commission has deemed it expedient to refrain from further details in its recommendations on this point, believing that Congress will, in its wisdom, so legislate that the detail

in executing its laws would be largely left to the knowledge and experience of the department. They are, however, justified, from the information they now have, in declaring their decided opinion, that it is for the interest of the government and the Indians to reduce the fourteen agencies within the limits of the present Department of the Columbia to five, two on Puget Sound, and one other in Washington Territory, one in Oregon, and one in Idaho, with the understanding that capable heads of families should have the privilege of remaining where they are and taking up lands in severalty, in reasonable quantities and under limitations as to its alienation to be prescribed by law.

#### COLVILLE AGENCY.

Our instructions require us, if practicable, to visit the Cœur d'Alènes in Northern Idaho, the Spokanes, Lemhi and d'Oreilles and Kootenays, also the Colville Indians, with a view of settling certain difficulties that have arisen from their not being on the lands set apart for them, or upon lands to which they have a title. The commission found it impossible to visit these tribes of Indians owing to the lateness in the season when they reached Washington Territory. We should have been detained in the Colville country for the winter, had we undertaken to go there as late as November, and remain long enough to visit the different tribes that are very much scattered and examine into the questions at issue.

With reference to the Colville Indians, Mr. Oppenheimer, a citizen who has large interests in Colville, having recently returned from the Colville Valley to Portland, Oreg., makes a statement in behalf of the citizens, and accompanies it with a map. We inclose the statement and a copy of his map. While the commission believe that these Indians could properly be embraced within some present reservation, and would not encourage the hope of a new reservation for them, they are not, of course, prepared yet to make specific recommendations, because of their inability to visit the localities mentioned.

#### CONCERNING UNITED STATES LAW.

Our instructions further require "suggestions with a view of securing certainty, uniformity, and promptitude in the execution of United States law both for *whites* and *Indians* (in that part of the country) who are brought in contact with each other."

On the Yakama reservation the agent has been appointed by the district court a judicial officer, *i. e.*, a United States commissioner. He declares that this arrangement, with his added authority as agent, enables him to meet all possible cases of violation of law, and secures the certainty, uniformity, and promptitude of execution of the laws.

Where the Indian agent is not also a judicial officer, *i. e.*, a United States commissioner, numerous cases arise where Indians suffer remediless wrongs at the hands of desperadoes, and also whites at the hands of bad Indians, for which there is at present no available relief. This whole subject needs careful consideration by the law-officers of the government, that the needed legislation may be recommended. Certainly, if the reservation system be continued, the United States courts could be clothed with jurisdiction, if they do not now have it, for all Indians belonging to a reservation, and a resident commissioner could be provided to meet cases that would arise between Indians and whites, between Indians themselves, or between whites themselves, in matters concerning the reservation.

In this connection, we earnestly recommend that, for the purpose of bringing the Indians to a personal responsibility and making them amenable to the civil law, the necessary steps be taken to break up the tribal relations now existing, and that the practice of paying chiefs on reservations be discontinued as soon as possible.

In lieu of the latter expenditure the same appropriation could be used with greater advantage in payment of a police force, to be organized from the best-behaved of the Indians. The effect of such service and discipline would be wholesome, and productive of good results to all concerned.

#### RECAPITULATION.

The following summary of recommendations is submitted :

First. That the leaders and teachers known as "dreamers" belonging to non-treaty and roaming Indians (there being at least one with Joseph's band) be required to go upon their own reservations. In case of refusal, that they be removed to the Indian Territory.

Second. So long as Joseph and his band remain in the Im-na-ha Valley and visit the Wallowa Valley for hunting, fishing, and grazing a part of each year, that there be a speedy military occupation of Wallowa Valley, by an adequate military force, to prevent difficulties between whites and Indians. Meanwhile, the Nez Percé agent to continue efforts to settle these Indians in severalty upon the present reservation.

Third. Unless they conclude to settle quietly as above indicated, within a reasonable time, that they should then be placed upon the reservation by force.

Fourth. In case of outbreak or any act of hostility, that they at once be brought into subjection and put upon the reservation.

Fifth. That all the non-treaty Indians, and those who have wandered from their reservations, be dealt with by the agencies to which they properly belong in the same manner.

Sixth. There having been a failure on the part of the Government to fulfill its stipulations with the treaty-Indians, that the Government give speedy attention to this important subject.

Seventh. That the fourteen agencies within the limits of the Department of the Columbia be reduced to five, selling the abandoned reservations for the benefit of the Indians removed, and permitting heads of families, if they choose, to remain and settle in severalty.

Eighth. That the necessary steps to be taken to invest agents with judicial authority, similar to that now exercised on the Yakama reservation.

That the tribal relations be speedily dissolved, the practice of paying chiefs discontinued, and all Indians be held amenable, like the whites, to civil law.

In the event of abandonment and consolidation of reservations as above, we especially urge that individual selection of lands heretofore made or hereafter to be made by Indians under treaty stipulations should be sacredly observed. The owners thereof should be protected in the enjoyment of these allotments as their homes, and not be required to remove to other reservations, or to be further subject to the special control of the government.

Respectfully submitted,

D. H. JEROME.  
O. O HOWARD.  
WM. STICKNEY.  
A. C. BARSTOW.

To Hon. J. Q. SMITH,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*



## INDIAN LEGISLATION BY THE FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

CHAP. 47.—AN ACT to supply a deficiency in the appropriations for certain Indians. [Vol. 19, p. 28.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That for the purpose of supplying the "Sioux Indians of different tribes, including the Santee Sioux of Nebraska," with necessary subsistence, namely, beef, bacon, flour, and corn, and for the necessary transportation thereof, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, April 6, 1876.

CHAP. 51.—AN ACT to authorize the sale of the Pawnee reservation. [Vol. 19, p. 28.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That with the consent and concurrence of the Pawnee tribe of Indians, expressed in open council in the usual manner, the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be appraised and sold the entire reservation set apart for said Indians, in the State of Nebraska, by the provisions of the first article of a treaty with them, concluded September twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, in the following manner: The said secretary shall appoint three disinterested and competent persons, who, after being duly sworn to perform said service faithfully and impartially, shall personally examine and appraise said lands at their actual cash value, by legal subdivisions of one hundred and sixty acres, separately from the value of any improvements on the same, and shall also examine and appraise the value of said improvements, and make return thereof to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. After the appraisement of said lands as herein provided, the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to offer the same for sale on the following terms and conditions, to wit: After advertising the time of sale for three months in one newspaper published in each of the cities of New York, Washington, Chicago, Saint Louis, Cincinnati, Columbus, Nebraska, and Omaha, he shall offer the lands at public sale to the highest bidder for one-third cash in hand, the balance in two equal annual payments, drawing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum from the day of sale. Said land shall be sold in separate tracts of one hundred and sixty acres, and none of it shall be sold for less than its appraised value, or for less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre. Said sale to take place at some point in Nebraska as near as may be to said land, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior. If any person shall commit waste or damage upon said lands before full payment thereof, his rights to the lands purchased by him shall cease, and the same, together with all of said lands not sold at said public sale, shall be sold under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, at private sale, on the same terms and subject to the same conditions as those sold at said public sale: *Provided*, That said lands shall not be sold for less than their appraised value, or for less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre. And patents in fee-simple shall be issued to the purchasers of lands under the seals herein provided for upon the payment to the Secretary of the Interior in full of the purchase price of the same: *Provided*, That if any of said tracts of land shall contain valuable improvements thereon, made by or for the Indians, or for Government purposes, said improvements may be sold separately from the lands on which they are situated, or may be sold with the land, as the Secretary of the Interior may deem best: *And provided further*, That the second section of the act of Congress, approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, making provision for the sale of a portion of these lands, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 2. That there be, and hereby is, appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, out of which not more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be used in defraying expenses already incurred for the subsistence of said Pawnee tribe of Indians, and for their removal to the Indian Territory, and other necessary expenses connected with their establishment and settlement therein: *Provided*, That the accounts for said expenses heretofore incurred shall not be paid until after they have been examined and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, who is directed to settle said expenses upon principles of equity and justice as between the claimants and the Indians. And the residue of said three hundred thousand dollars after the payment of expenses heretofore incurred shall be applied to defray the expenses of appraisement and sale of the lands referred to in the first section of this act, and to the settlement of said Indians, and to their further subsistence, until they can become self-sustaining, and also in the purchase of agricultural implements and live stock, and in establishing and supporting schools, and for other beneficial objects, including expenditures made for the above-mentioned purposes during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six; said sums to be available for the purposes hereinbefore

specified immediately after the approval of this act: *Provided*, That the said three hundred thousand dollars herein appropriated shall be reimbursed to the United States out of the funds arising from the sale of the lands described in the first section of this act: *And provided also*, That so much of the residue of the three hundred thousand dollars aforesaid as may be needed for the immediate necessities of the aforesaid Pawnee Indians may be expended in the purchase of supplies therefor in open market.

SEC. 3. That any surplus that may remain from the proceeds of the sale of the lands described in said first section, after the reimbursement to the United States of said sum of three hundred thousand dollars, and after the purchase of a suitable reservation in the Indian Territory for the Pawnee tribe of Indians, shall be placed to the credit of said Indians on the books of the Treasury of the United States, and bear interest at a rate not to exceed five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, except such portion thereof as the Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the President of the United States, may deem necessary to be expended for their immediate use for subsistence or other beneficial objects.

SEC. 4. That the following-described reservation in Indian Territory be, and the same is hereby, set apart for the use and occupation of the Pawnee tribe of Indians, namely: All that tract of country between the Cimarron and Arkansas Rivers embraced within the limits of townships twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four north, of range four east, townships eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four north, of range five east, townships eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three north, of range six east of the Indian meridian: *Provided*, That the terms of the sixteenth article of the Cherokee treaty of July nineteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, shall be complied with so far as the same may be applicable thereto: *And provided further*, That the sum to be paid to the Cherokees by the Pawnees for such quantity of the land herein described as may be within the limits of the Cherokee country west of the ninety-sixth meridian of west longitude shall not exceed seventy cents per acre: *And provided also*, That the portion of the reservation herein described lying within the territory ceded to the United States by the third article of the treaty of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, shall be paid for by said Pawnees at the rate of thirty cents per acre.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be made to each head of a family or single person over twenty-one years of age belonging to said Pawnee tribe, and residing upon said reserve, who shall so elect, an allotment within said reservation, of one hundred and sixty acres of land, as near as may be, to be governed by the lines of public survey; and upon the approval of the Secretary of the Interior of such allotments, certificates shall be issued therefor by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs: *Provided*, That whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that any allottee has occupied and cultivated any portion of his or her allotment for the period of five successive years, and has at least twenty-five acres of the same fenced and in crop, such allottee shall be entitled to receive a patent for his or her allotment, with the condition that the same shall not be aliened or conveyed within fifteen years from the date thereof, and then only with the consent of the Secretary of the Interior and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe.

Approved April 10, 1876.

CHAP. 79.—AN ACT authorizing the sale of logs cut by the Indians of the Menomonee reservation in Wisconsin under the direction of the Interior Department. [Vol. 19, p. 3.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Interior be and he hereby is authorized to cause to be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, after due public advertisement and in such lots or quantities as he may deem judicious, all pine timber cut upon the Menomonee Indian reservation in Wisconsin, under the direction of United States Indian agent J. C. Bridgman.

SEC. 2. That the proceeds arising from all sales of such timber shall be applied, first to the payment of any and all indebtedness incurred for labor, supplies and other expenses incident to the cutting and sale of said timber, and the surplus, if any, shall be deposited in the nearest government depository to the credit of the United States for the benefit of the said Menomonee Indians.

Approved, April 25, 1876.

CHAP. 88.—AN ACT making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal years ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and for prior years, and for other purposes. [Vol. 19, p. 41.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and for former years, and for other purposes, namely:

## INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

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For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the compensation not exceeding eight dollars per day to each member of the said commission for the time actually employed, and necessary incidental expenses of the commission appointed June eighteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, to treat with the Sioux Indians for the relinquishment of the Black Hills country in Dakota Territory, twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to allow compensation to members of such commission who are prohibited from receiving the same by the provisions of section one thousand seven hundred and sixty-five, of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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For the purpose of paying the expenses of transportation, care, and custody, arranging and exhibiting, and safe return of articles belonging to the United States to be presented and exhibited in the United States building at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, during the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, in pursuance of an act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, the following sums are hereby appropriated, namely: For the Interior Department, fifteen thousand dollars; for the War Department, eighteen thousand five hundred dollars; for the Smithsonian Institution, twenty-one thousand dollars; for the United States Commission of Food-Fishes, five thousand dollars; for the Treasury Department, fourteen thousand dollars; the same to be disbursed by the board on behalf of the United States Executive Departments appointed in pursuance of the order of the President of January twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy-four: *Provided*, That for contingent expenses any surplus arising from appropriations made to either of said Departments by act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, is hereby authorized to be used for the purposes herein mentioned.

For subsistence of Apache Indians at the Southern Apache agency, New Mexico, twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Indian agent located at said agency may, under instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, exchange sugar belonging to said agency for beef or flour.

For payment of amounts certified to be due Indian agents by the accounting-officers of the Treasury Department, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-three and prior years, one thousand four hundred and forty-eight dollars and eight cents. For payment of amount certified to be due by the accounting-officers of the Treasury Department, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-three and prior years, one dollar and three cents. For payment of amount found due by the accounting-officers of the Treasury Department on settlement of the account of Major James A. Hearn, late Indian agent, on account of maintaining peace among and with the various tribes, bands, and parties of Indians, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-one and prior years, five dollars and thirteen cents. For payment of amount due Lindsay Applegate, late subagent of Indian affairs, per settlement of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-three and prior years, forty-two dollars and one cent.

Approved, May 1, 1876.

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CHAP. 94.—AN ACT appropriating fifty thousand dollars for subsistence supplies for Apache Indians in Arizona Territory, and for the removal of the Indians of the Chiricahua Agency to San Carlos Agency. [Vol. 19, p. 53.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to provide subsistence supplies for the Apache Indians in Arizona Territory from first May to thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, said subsistence supplies to be purchased in open market, if in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior it shall be deemed best: and if any surplus remains after the purchase of said supplies, the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be used to defray the expenses incident to the removal of the Indians of the Chiricahua Agency to the San Carlos reservation in said Territory, whenever in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior such removal may be deemed advisable.

Approved, May 9, 1876.

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CHAP. 104.—AN ACT to extend the time to pre-emptors on the public lands. [Vol. 19, p. 55.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That whenever any pre-emptor on public lands or Indian reservations shall make satisfactory proof, at the local land office, under rules and regulations to be pre-



scribed by the Secretary of the Interior, that the crops upon the lands occupied by him have been destroyed by grasshoppers within two years previous to the passage of this act, the time within which such pre-emptor is required to make final proof and payment is hereby extended two years.

Approved, May 23, 1876.

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CHAP. 105.—AN ACT extending the time within which homestead entries upon certain lands in Michigan may be made. [Vol. 19, p. 55.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section one of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for the restoration to market of certain lands in Michigan,' approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, be, and hereby is, amended so as to read as follows:

That the act approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, entitled "An act for the restoration to market of certain lands in Michigan," be, and is hereby, amended so as to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to cause patents to be issued to three hundred and twenty members of the Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan for the selections found to have been made by them, but which were not, prior to the passage of said act, regularly reported and recognized by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and the remainder of said lands not disposed of, and not valuable mainly for pine timber, shall be subject to entry under the homestead laws.

Approved, May 23, 1876.

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CHAP. 122.—AN ACT transferring the custody of certain Indian trust-funds. [Vol. 19, p. 58.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all stocks, bonds, or other securities or evidence of indebtedness now held by the Secretary of the Interior in trust for the benefit of certain Indian tribes shall, within thirty days from the passage of this act, be transferred to the Treasurer of the United States, who shall become the custodian thereof; and it shall be the duty of said Treasurer to collect all interest falling due on said bonds, stocks, &c., and deposit the same in the Treasury of the United States, and to issue certificates of deposit therefor, in favor of the Secretary of the Interior, as trustees for various Indian tribes. And the Treasurer of the United States shall also become the custodian of all bonds and stock which may be purchased for the benefit of any Indian tribe or tribes after the transfer of funds herein authorized, and shall make all purchases and sales of bonds and stocks authorized by treaty-stipulations or by acts of Congress when requested so to do by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided,* That nothing in this act shall in any manner impair or affect the supervisory and appellate powers and duties in regard to Indian affairs which may now be vested in the Secretary of the Interior as trustee for various Indian tribes, except as to the custody of said bonds and the collection of interest thereon as hereinbefore mentioned.

Approved, June 10, 1876.

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CHAP. 168.—AN ACT providing for the sale of the Kansas Indian lands in Kansas to actual settlers, and for the disposition of the proceeds of the sale. [Vol. 19, p. 74.]

Whereas, the Secretary of the Interior, in pursuance of an act approved May eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, has caused to be appraised the lands heretofore owned by the Kansas tribe of Indians, in the State of Kansas, which by the terms of the treaty made by the United States and said Indians, and proclaimed November seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty, were to be sold for the benefit of said Indians; which appraisement also includes all improvements on the same, and the value of said improvements; distinguishing between improvements made by members of said Indian tribe, the United States, and white settlers; and

Whereas the appraisement thus made was so high that neither settlers nor purchasers were able to pay the same, and the said land has remained unsold from the passage of the act; Therefore,

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That each bona fide settler on any of the trust lands embraced in said act, heretofore reported as such by the commissioners appointed to make said appraisement, and the rejected claimants as bona fide settlers, who were recommended as such by Andrew C. Williams, acting under instructions to superintendent Hoag, from the Indian Office, dated October, twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be permitted to make payment of the appraised value of their lands to the local land-office at Topeka, Kansas, under such rules as the Commissioner of the General Land Office may adopt, in six equal annual instalments; the first instalment payable on the first of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and the remaining instalments payable annually from that time, and drawing



interest at six per centum per annum until paid: *Provided*, That where there is timber or any of the lands to be sold under the provisions of this act, the Secretary of the Interior shall require the purchaser to enter into bond, with approved security, that he shall commit no waste on the timber, or otherwise on said land until the last payment is made.

SEC. 2. That all the remainder of the trust-lands and of the undisposed portion of the diminished reserve shall be subject to entry at the local land office at Topeka, Kansas, in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, unless a legal subdivision of a section shall be fractional and found to contain a greater number of acres, only by actual settlers, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of the General Land Office may prescribe. And the parties making such entries shall be required to make payment of the appraised value of the land entered and occupied by each, in the following manner: One sixth at the time that the entry is made, and the remainder in five equal annual payments, drawing interest at six per centum per annum, and the Secretary of the Interior shall withhold title until the last payment is made; and the Secretary of the Interior, where there is timber on the lands, shall, in addition, compel the purchaser to enter into bond, with approved security, to commit no waste by the destruction of timber or otherwise, on the premises, until final payment has been made; and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause patents in fee-simple to be issued to all parties who shall complete purchases under the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That if any person or persons applying to purchase land under the provisions of this act shall fail to make payment or to perform any other conditions required by the provisions of this act, or by rules and regulations that may be prescribed in the execution hereof, within ninety days after such payment shall become due, or performance be required by the terms hereof, or by the rules and regulations which may be prescribed in the execution hereof, such person or persons shall forfeit all rights under the provisions of this act, and all claim or right to reimbursement or compensation for previous action or payment by said person or persons under the provisions hereof; and the land proposed to be purchased by such person or persons shall again be subject to sale as though no action had been had in regard to the same.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior shall inquire into the correctness of the appraisal of these lands; and if he be satisfied that they have been appraised at more than their present cash value, he may appoint a new commission of three persons to re-appraise the same; the per diem and expenses of which, at the rates heretofore paid to such commissioners, shall be deducted from the proceeds of said lands.

SEC. 4. That in preparing or giving their testimony, all settlers or purchasers of land under the provisions of this act may have such testimony taken, after due and legal notice to the opposing party in interest, before any notary public or person qualified to administer an oath, and may forward such testimony with their application to the land offices or parties authorized to dispose of said lands, which testimony shall be received as if taken before the officers of such land office.

SEC. 5. That the net proceeds arising from such sales, after defraying the expenses of appraisal and sale, which have heretofore or may hereafter be incurred, and also the outstanding indebtedness, principal and interest, of said Kansas tribe of Indians, which has heretofore been incurred under treaty stipulations, shall belong to said tribe in common, and may be used by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the direction of the President of the United States, in providing and improving for them new homes in the Indian Territory, and in subsisting them until they become self-sustaining; and the residue, not so required, shall be placed to their credit on the books of the Treasury, and bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, and be held as a fund for their civilization, the interest of which, and the principal, when deemed necessary by the President of the United States, may be used for such purpose: *Provided*, that no proceedings shall be taken under this act until the said Kansas Indians shall file their assent thereto with the Secretary of the Interior.

Approved, July 5, 1876.

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CHAP. 182.—AN ACT to authorize the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to purchase supplies for the Indian Bureau in open market. [Vol. 19, p. 88.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase in open market, without the usual advertisement, for immediate use of the Indian tribes, such supplies as are required to an extent, not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which is hereby appropriated for such purpose, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to serve until the regular appropriation bill shall be passed and approved, and the time now required by law for advertisement and acceptance of proposals shall have elapsed; and such sums so expended shall be deducted from the appropriate sums respectively appropriated under the regular appropriation bill when passed.

Approved, July 12, 1876.

CHAP. 184.—AN ACT to authorize the Northwestern Improvement Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Wisconsin, to enter upon the Menomonee Indian reservation, and improve the Oconto River, its branches and tributaries. [Vol. 19, p. 89.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the assent of Congress be, and hereby is, given to the Northwestern Improvement Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Wisconsin, to improve the Oconto River and its branches and tributaries, so as to run logs down said river its branches, and tributaries, across the Menomonee Indian reservation, in accordance with the laws of said State: *Provided*, That any damages which may be caused by such improvement shall be awarded as in all other cases under the laws of the State of Wisconsin, and the amount be paid into the Treasury of the United States for the benefit of said Indians; and said Indians and all other persons shall be permitted to use said river for the purpose of running logs, as contemplated in this act; and the charges for said privileges shall be regulated by the legislature of the State of Wisconsin: *Provided*, That all privileges under this act may be altered or revoked by Congress.

Approved, July 12, 1876.

CHAP. 246.—AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and for other purposes. [Vol. 19, p. 120.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, namely:

#### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

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For payment of employees at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies Nebraska for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth eighteen hundred and seventy-six eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

Black Hills Survey: Fourteen thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary to enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay the expenses of the Survey of the Black Hills country under Professor W. P. Jenney including the expenses incident to the preparation of the final report. And none of said money thus appropriated shall be used to reimburse the Indian funds heretofore used for the purposes of this survey; And it is further provided, That the accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized to audit and settle the accounts of Walter P. Jenney, H. P. Tuttle, and C. G. Newberry, to the amount of eleven thousand dollars, the same being the sum drawn from the Sioux beneficial fund; in the same manner as if that sum had been appropriated for this survey.

For this amount or so much thereof as may be required to pay the expenses of a commission, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, to appraise certain Cherokee lands in the Indian Territory, in accordance with the fifth section of the act making appropriations for the expenses of the Indian Department, approved May twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, five thousand dollars.

To carry out the provisions of an act entitled "An act to authorize the Seneca Nation of New York Indians to lease lands within the Cataraugus and Allegany reservations and to confirm existing leases" approved February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, to pay for surveys as estimated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office fifteen thousand five hundred dollars.

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For completion of surveys of Pawnee reservation in Nebraska, and Otoe reservation in Kansas and Nebraska, ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the whole amount of the cost of such surveys to be reimbursed to the Treasury out of the proceeds of the sale of such reservations respectively.

Approved, July 31, 1876.

CHAP. 253.—AN ACT to further authorize the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to purchase supplies for the Indian Bureau in open market. [Vol. 19, p. 123.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase in open market, without the usual advertisement, for immediate use of the Indian tribes, such supplies as are required to an extent not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which is hereby appropriated for such purpose, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to serve until the regular appropriation bill shall be passed and approved, and the time now required by law for advertisement and acceptance of proposals shall have elapsed; and such sums so expended shall be deducted from the appropriate sums respectively appropriated under the regular appropriation bill when passed.

Approved, August 3, 1876.

CHAP. 259.—AN ACT providing for the sale of the Osage ceded lands in Kansas to actual settlers. [Vol. 19, p. 127.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That any bona fide settler, residing at the time of completing his or her entry, as hereinafter provided, upon any portion of the lands sold to the United States, by virtue of the first article of the treaty concluded between the United States and the Great and Little Osage tribe of Indians September twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and proclaimed January twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, who is a citizen of the United States, or shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, shall be, and hereby is, entitled to purchase the same, in quantity not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres, at the price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, within one year from the passage of this act, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and on the terms hereinafter provided: *Provided*, That no bona fide settler as aforesaid on said land shall be denied the right to purchase land under the provisions of this act on the ground that he or she may heretofore have had the benefit of the homestead or pre-emption laws of the United States.

SEC. 2. That any person who is a citizen of the United States, or has declared his intention to become such, who in good faith had purchased any portion of said land from either the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Company, or the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company, prior to the commencement of the two suits in the name of the United States against said companies, in the circuit court of the United States for the district of Kansas, to test the legality of title of said railroad companies to said lands, or portions thereof, to wit; before the twenty-fifth day of February, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and shall prove to the satisfaction of the register and the receiver of the proper land office that he or she has, in good faith, before the date last aforesaid, paid said railroad companies, or either of them, the consideration-money, or a portion thereof, and also that he or she has in good faith made lasting and valuable improvements thereon, shall be, and hereby is declared to be entitled to purchase said lands, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, to include his or her improvements, on the same terms and conditions that actual settlers are authorized by this act to purchase said lands; that the rights of the said purchasers from said railroad companies shall attach at the date of the payment aforesaid made to said railroads or either of them: *Provided*, That the said improvements are made before the date last aforesaid: *And provided further*, That said claimant actually resides on the land at the time of completing his or her entry thereof at the proper land office: *Provided further*, That the heirs of any deceased purchaser from said railroads shall have the same right to purchase the said lands so purchased from the said railroads as the original purchaser would have had, had he lived.

SEC. 3. That the parties desiring to make entries under the provisions of this act who will, within twelve months after the passage of the same make payment at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, for the land claimed by said purchaser, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of the General Land Office may prescribe, as follows, that is to say; said purchaser shall pay for the land he or she is entitled to purchase one-fourth of the price of the land at the time the entry is made, and the remainder in three annual payments, drawing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, which payment shall be secured by notes of said purchaser, payable to the United States; and the Secretary of the Interior shall withhold title until the last payment is made; and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause patents to issue to all parties who shall complete their purchases under the provisions of this act; and if any claimant fails to complete his or her entry at the proper land office within twelve months from the passage of this act, he or she shall forfeit all right to the land by him or her so claimed, except in cases where the land is in contest: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any purchaser of said land from making payment at any time of the whole or any portion of the purchase money.

SEC. 4. That the laws of the United States in relation to the preëmption of town-sites shall apply to the tract of land first above described, except that the declaratory statement provided by existing laws in such cases shall be filed with the register of the proper land-office within sixty days after the passage of this act, and the occupants of town-sites shall not be allowed to purchase more than three hundred and twenty acres actually occupied as a town-site, except in case where town-site companies have purchased all claim of title of the original settlers, and all titles claimed by any railroad company, in which case said town-site company, by its proper agent, shall have the same right to enter said lands that the original settlers would have had, not exceeding in amount eight hundred acres, and shall pay therefor the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, in the same manner as actual occupants are required to pay.

SEC. 5. That all lawful entries heretofore made of any of said lands, and set aside or cancelled by the Secretary of the Interior, on the ground that the said railroads had a prior grant of said lands, be reinstated by the said Secretary of the Interior, subject to any valid adverse claim that may have accrued before or since such sale or cancellation.

SEC. 6. That all declaratory statements made by persons desiring to purchase any portion of said land under the provisions of this act, shall be filed with the register of the proper



land office within sixty days after the passage of the same: *Provided, however,* That those who may settle on said land after the passage of this act shall file their declaratory statement within twenty days after settlement, and complete their purchase under the provisions of this act within one year thereafter.

SEC. 7. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent said land from being taxed under the laws of the State of Kansas, as other lands are or may be taxed in said State, from and after the time the first payment is made on said land, according to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. That the said railroads or either of them shall have the right to purchase such subdivisions of lands as are located outside of the right of way, heretofore granted to them, and which were occupied by them on said tenth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, for stock-yards, storage-houses, or any other purposes legitimately connected with the operation and business of said roads, whenever the same does not conflict with a settler who in good faith made a settlement prior to the occupation of said lands by said railroad company or companies, in the same manner and at the same price settlers are authorized to purchase under the provisions of this act.

Approved, August 11, 1876.

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CHAP. 263.—AN ACT concerning the employment of Indian scouts. [Vol. 19, p. 131.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That so much of the Army appropriation act of twenty-fourth July, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, as limits the number of Indian scouts to three hundred is hereby repealed; and sections ten hundred and ninety-four and eleven hundred and twelve of the Revised Statutes, authorizing the employment of one thousand Indian scouts, are hereby continued in force: *Provided,* That a proportionate number of non-commissioned officers may be appointed. And the scouts, when they furnish their own horses and horse-equipments, shall be entitled to receive forty cents per day for their use and risk so long as thus employed.

Approved, August 12, 1876.

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CHAP. 268.—AN ACT to authorize the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to receive lands in payment of judgments to Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians. [Vol. 19, p. 139.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Commissioners of Indian Affairs be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to collect and receive, in payment of the amount due on certain judgments in favor of William Johnston and against William H. Thomas, now held by him in trust for the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina, the lands mentioned and described in the award of Rufus Barringer, John H. Dillard, and Thomas Ruffin, as a board of arbitrators, under date of October twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, upon which such judgments were a lien; such lands to be taken at their cash-value, to be determined by an appraisal to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and conveyed to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians in fee-simple: *Provided,* That if the lands above mentioned shall not be sufficient in value to pay off and discharge said judgment, the Commissioner is authorized to receive such other lands as the said Eastern Band of Indians may select, by and with the assent of the said Commissioner, to an amount sufficient to discharge the said judgment.

Approved, August 14, 1876.

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CHAP. 289.—AN ACT making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty-stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and for other purposes. [Vol. 19, p. 176.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and fulfilling treaty-stipulations with the various Indian tribes, namely:

#### SIOUX OF DIFFERENT TRIBES, INCLUDING Santee Sioux, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

\* \* \* \* \*

For this amount, for subsistence, including the Yankton Sioux and Poncas, and for purposes of their civilization, one million dollars: *Provided,* That none of said sums appropriated for said Sioux Indians shall be paid to any band thereof while said band is engaged in hostilities against the white people; and hereafter there shall be no appropriation made for



the subsistence of said Indians, unless they shall first agree to relinquish all right and claim to any country outside the boundaries of the permanent reservation established by the treaty of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight for said Indians; and also so much of their said permanent reservation as lies west of the one hundred and third meridian of longitude, and shall also grant right of way over said reservation to the country thus ceded for wagon or other roads, from convenient and accessible points on the Missouri River, in all not more than three in number; and unless they will receive all such supplies herein provided for, and provided for by said treaty of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, at such points and places on their said reservation, and in the vicinity of the Missouri River, as the President may designate; and the further sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States for the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing provision: *And provided also*, That no further appropriation for said Sioux Indians for subsistence shall hereafter be made until some stipulation, agreement, or arrangement shall have been entered into by said Indians with the President of the United States, which is calculated and designed to enable said Indians to become self-supporting: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior may use of the foregoing amounts the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for the removal of the Poncas to the Indian Territory, and providing them a home therein, with the consent of said band.

#### APACHES OF ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO.

For this amount, to subsist and properly care for the Apache Indians in Arizona and New Mexico who have been or may be collected on reservations in New Mexico or Arizona, four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. And the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall direct that said Indians shall not be allowed to leave their proper reservations; and it shall be the duty of the War Department to aid the Indian Office in seeing that the orders of the Commissioner are executed and rations shall not be issued for a longer period than one week at a time, and arms or ammunition shall not be issued, sold or given to said Indians.

#### ARAPAHOES, CHEYENNES, APACHES, KIOWAS, COMANCHES, AND WICHITAS.

For subsistence of the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas, and transportation of the same, who have been collected upon the reservations set apart for their use and occupation, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. And the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed and required to prohibit the Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, Kickapoos, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Wichitas, and bands affiliated with them, from crossing Red River from Fort Sill reservation into Texas, and rations shall only be issued to said Indians for only one week at a time, and then only to such of them as shall be present. And no arms or ammunition shall be issued, sold, or given to any of the Indians above named; and all arms and ammunition shall be taken from any Indian who may be proven to have committed any depredation on the whites or friendly Indians.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

For continuing the collection of statistics and historical data respecting the Indians of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, three thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That when sufficient matter to make a volume of statistics and historical data is prepared it shall be submitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and referred by him to the regents of the Smithsonian Institute, and published on their written approval.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to defray the expenses of a general council of certain Indians in the Indian Territory, as provided by the twelfth article of the treaty with the Cherokees of July nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the tenth article of the treaty with the Creeks of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the seventh article of the treaty with the Seminoles of March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and the eighth article of the treaty with the Choctaws and Chickasaws of April twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, five thousand dollars.

For this amount, to be paid to fifty-five persons, formerly members of the Kaskaskia, Peoria, Wea, and Piankeshaw tribes of Indians, being their share of the balance of amount due said tribes, for money derived from the sale of the trust-lands, together with the amount due them for lands erroneously sold as public lands, appropriated by the eleventh section of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, to be taken from their invested funds now in the Treasury, under the act of July twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, one thousand four hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy cents.

For payment of the expenses incurred by Silas H. Sweatland, special agent, sent by the Indian Department to make a per capita payment to the North Carolina Cherokees in 1869, to the following named persons, to wit:

Samuel W. Davidson, two hundred and thirteen dollars and thirty cents.

Henry Smith, five hundred and fifty-four dollars and sixty-six cents.

Henry Smith, two hundred and one dollars.

N. J. Smith, one hundred dollars.

James W. Terrell, sixty dollars.

A. McCallum, one hundred dollars.

John Gray Bynum, eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

J. D. Abbott, one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

M. C. King, two hundred and twelve dollars and three cents.

M. L. Brittain, two hundred and thirty-two dollars.

Scroop Enloe, one hundred and twenty-five dollars and thirty-five cents: *Provided*, That the amounts due J. D. Abbott, M. C. King, M. L. Brittain, and Scroop Enloe be charged to the fund held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for the North Carolina Cherokees.

That the balance of the fund of the Eastern band of Cherokee Indians, appropriated by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, shall, upon the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, be placed to their credit upon the books of the Treasury Department, and shall bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to use annually for educational purposes among said Indians so much of the principal of said fund as, with the interest annually accruing thereon, shall amount to six thousand dollars; and three hundred dollars of said sum shall be paid to the superintendent of common schools in North Carolina who shall have the supervision of the schools of the Cherokees of said State under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

SEC. 5. And hereafter the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall have the sole power and authority to appoint Traders to the Indian tribes and to make such rules and regulations as he may deem just and proper, specifying the kind and quantity of goods and the prices at which such goods shall be sold to the Indians.

SEC. 6. That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall advertise for all supplies *provided*, that the purchase of supplies for sixty days may be made in open market. *And provided further* that to meet any exigency of the service purchases may be made in open market to an extent not to exceed two thousand dollars at any one time.

Approved, August 15, 1876.

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CHAP. 308.—AN ACT to provide for the sale of a portion of the reservation of the confederated Otoe and Missouria and the Sac and Fox of the Missouri Tribes of Indians in the States of Kansas and Nebraska. [Vol. 19, p. 208.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That, with the consent of the Otoe and Missouria tribes of Indians expressed in open council, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to cause to be surveyed the reservation of said Indians lying in the States of Kansas and Nebraska.

SEC. 2. That the lands so surveyed shall be appraised by three commissioners, one of whom shall be designated by said Indians in open council, and the other two by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 3. That after the survey and appraisement of said lands, the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and is hereby, authorized to offer one hundred and twenty thousand acres from the western side of the same for sale, through the United States public land-office, at Beatrice, Nebraska, for cash to actual settlers only, in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to each purchaser: *Provided*, That if, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, it shall be more advantageous to sell said lands upon deferred payments, he may, with the consent of the Indians expressed in open council, dispose of the same upon the following terms as to payments, that is to say, one-third in cash, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years from date of sale, with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum: *And provided further*, That no portion of said land shall be sold at less than the appraised value thereof, and in no case less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

SEC. 4. That the proceeds of said sale shall be placed to the credit of said Indians in the Treasury of the United States, and bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum which income shall be expended for the benefit of said tribes under direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 5. That the commissioners for the appraisement of said lands shall be paid for their services at the rate of five dollars per day while actually employed, and their actual expenses; which sum, together with the cost of survey, and all other necessary incidental expenses of the execution of this act, shall be paid from the money realized by the sale of said lands.

SEC. 6. That certified copies of the plats and field-notes of said lands when surveyed shall be prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and kept in the land-office at Beatrice, Nebraska, to be used as other official plats and notes; and the register and the receiver shall be allowed such fees only for the sale of said lands as are now authorized by law in case of sales of public lands of the United States, to be paid out of the moneys arising from the sale thereof.

SEC. 7. That whenever the Sac and Fox of the Missouri tribe of Indians shall, in open council in the usual manner, express their consent thereto, the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and hereby is, authorized, in like manner and upon the same terms prescribed in the preceding sections of this act, to cause to be offered for sale a portion of their reservation

lying in the States of Kansas and Nebraska, not exceeding in quantity ten sections of land to be taken from the western portion thereof; and the proceeds arising therefrom shall be used for the benefit of said tribes, as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.

MILTON SAYLER,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives pro tempore.*  
 T. W. FERRY  
*President of the Senate pro tempore*

# IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

August 15, 1876

The President of the United States having returned to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act to provide for the sale of a portion of the reservation of the Confederated Otoe and Missouri and the Sac and Fox of the Missouri Tribes of Indians in the States of Kansas and Nebraska" with his objections thereto, the Senate proceeded in pursuance of the Constitution to reconsider the same; and

*Resolved*, That the said bill do pass, two-thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.  
 Attest  
 GEO C GORHAM  
*Secretary.*

# IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.,

Aug. 15, 1876.

The House of Representatives having proceeded in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the bill entitled "An act to provide for the sale of a portion of the reservation of the confederated Otoe and Missouri tribes of Indians in the State of Kansas and Nebraska" returned to the Senate by the President of the United States, with his objections, and sent by the Senate to the House of Representatives with the message of the President returning the bill—

*Resolved* that the bill do pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest,

GEO. M. ADAMS  
*Clerk.*

## NO. 6.—JOINT RESOLUTION for the relief of Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians. [Vol. 19, p. 212.]

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay, out of the funds appropriated for the support of the Indian Bureau, a sufficient amount to pay the board bill, while in Washington, and transportation to their home, of the delegation of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians, consisting of "Little Shell," the chief of said band, and three Head men, all Indians, and one interpreter: *Provided*, That said amount shall not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars.

Approved, April 6, 1876.

## CHAP. 19.—AN ACT authorizing the use of certain funds now in the Treasury, belonging to the Osage Indians: [Vol. 19, p. 231.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is authorized to use a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars from funds now in the Treasury belonging to the Osage Indians, under an act of July fifteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, to be expended for their benefit, to aid them in agriculture; for their care and support, and in extending improvements already begun on their reservation, and in any other manner to promote their civilization and improvement.

Approved, January 12, 1877.

## CHAP. 41.—AN ACT to amend sections five hundred and thirty-three, five hundred and fifty-six, five hundred and seventy-one, and five hundred and seventy-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to courts in Arkansas and other States. [Vol. 19, p. 239.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That section five hundred and thirty-three of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to read as follows: "SEC. 533. That the State of Arkansas is divided into two districts, which shall be called the eastern and western districts of Arkansas. The western district includes the counties of Benton, Washington, Crawford, Sebastian, Scott



Polk, Sevier, Little River, Howard, Montgomery, Yell, Logan, Franklin, Johnson, Madison, Newton, Carroll, Boone and Marion, and the country lying west of Missouri and Arkansas, known as the Indian Territory. The eastern district includes the residue of said State." That section five hundred and fifty-six be amended so as to read as follows: "SEC 556. In the eastern district of Arkansas, there shall be appointed two clerks of the district court thereof, one of whom shall reside and keep his office at Little Rock, and the other shall reside and keep his office at Helena." That section five hundred and seventy-two be so amended as to provide for the holding of the regular terms of court in the eastern and western districts of Arkansas, as follows: In the eastern district of Arkansas, at Little Rock, on the first Monday in April and October, and at Helena on the second Monday in March and October. In the western district of Arkansas, at Fort Smith on the first Monday in February, May, August, and November. That section five hundred and seventy-one be amended so as to read as follows: "SEC 571. The district courts for the western district of Arkansas, the eastern district of Arkansas at Helena, the northern district of Mississippi, the western district of South Carolina, and the district of West Virginia, shall have in addition to the ordinary jurisdiction of district courts, jurisdiction of all causes, except appeals and writs of error, which are cognizable in a circuit court, and shall proceed therein in the same manner as a circuit court."

Approved, January 31, 1877.

CHAP. 72.—AN ACT to ratify an agreement with certain bands of the Sioux Nation of Indians and also with the Northern Arapaho and Cheyenne Indians. [Vol. 19, p. 254.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That a certain agreement made by George W. Manypenny, Henry B. Whipple, Jared W. Daniels, Albert G. Boone, Henry C. Bulis, Newton Edmunds, and Augustine S. Gaylord, commissioners on the part of the United States, with the different bands of the Sioux Nation of Indians, and also the Northern Arapaho and Cheyenne Indians, be, and the same is hereby, ratified and confirmed: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the removal of the Sioux Indians to the Indian Territory and the President of the United States is hereby directed to prohibit the removal of any portion of the Sioux Indians to the Indian Territory until the same shall be authorized by an act of Congress hereafter enacted, except article four, except also the following portion of article six: "And if said Indians shall remove to said Indian Territory as hereinbefore provided, the Government shall erect for each of the principal chiefs a good and comfortable dwelling-house" said article not having been agreed to by the Sioux Nation; said agreement is in words and figures following, namely: "Articles of agreement" \* \* \* \*

CHAP. 73.—AN ACT to provide for the sale of certain lands in Kansas. [Vol. 19, p. 265.]

Whereas, certain lands in the State of Kansas, known as the Cherokee strip, being a strip of land on the southern boundary of Kansas, some two or three miles wide, detached from the lands patented to the Cherokee Nation by the act known as the Kansas-Nebraska bill, in defining the boundaries thereof, said lands still being, so far as unsold, the property of the Cherokee Nation; and

Whereas an act was passed by the Forty-second Congress, which became a law on its acceptance by the Cherokee national authorities, and which fixed the price of the lands east of Arkansas River at two dollars per acre, and west of said river at one dollar and fifty cents per acre; and

Whereas portions of the same have been sold under said law, and portions remain unsold, the price being too high: Therefore,

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary shall offer for sale to settlers all of said tract remaining unsold at the passage of this act at the local land offices in the districts in which it is situated, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; and all of said lands remaining unsold after one year from the date at which they are so offered for sale at the local land-offices shall be sold by the Secretary of the Interior for cash, in quantities or tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, at not less than one dollar per acre.

SEC. 2. That the proceeds of said lands shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and placed to the credit of the Cherokee Nation, and shall be paid to the treasurer of the Cherokee Nation, on the order of the legislative council of the Cherokee Nation.

SEC. 3. That this act shall take effect and be in force from the date of its acceptance by the legislature of the Cherokee Nation, who shall file certificate of such acceptance.

Approved, February 23, 1877.

\* For articles of agreement see Report of Sioux Commission, page 319 Annual Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1876.



CHAP. 101.—AN ACT making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty-stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, and for other purposes. [Vol. 19, p. 271.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and fulfilling treaty-stipulations with the various Indian tribes, namely:

\* \* \* \* \*

      SIOUX OF DIFFERENT TRIBES, INCLUDING SANTEE SIOUX, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

\* \* \* \* \*

For this amount, for subsistence, including the Yankton Sioux and Poncas, and for other purposes of their civilization, one million one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That fifty thousand dollars of this appropriation may be used for the selection of a location, the construction of necessary buildings, and the removal of the said Sioux Indians to the Missouri River: *And provided further*, That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars of this appropriation, in addition to that heretofore appropriated, may be used for the removal and permanent location of the Poncas in the Indian Territory.

For an industrial school at the Santee Sioux agency, three thousand dollars. And the President of the United States is hereby directed to prohibit the removal of any portion of said Sioux Indians to the Indian Territory unless the same shall be hereafter authorized by act of Congress.

\* \* \* \* \*

TRANSPORTATION.

For the necessary expenses of transportation of such goods, provisions, and other articles for the various tribes of Indians provided for by this act, two hundred and nineteen thousand dollars. And whenever practicable wagon transportation may be performed by Indian labor; and whenever it is so performed the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is hereby authorized to hire a storehouse at any railroad whenever necessary, and to employ a storekeeper therefor, and to furnish in advance the Indians who will do the transportation with wagons and harness, all the expenses incurred under this provision, to be paid out of this appropriation: *Provided*, That hereafter contracts involving an expenditure of more than two thousand dollars shall be advertised and let to the lowest responsible bidder.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For continuing the collection of statistics and historical data respecting the Indians of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, two thousand five hundred dollars.

To complete the survey of the lands of the Cherokee Indians of North Carolina, recently acquired from W. H. Thomas by purchase, the Secretary of the Interior, as directed by the act of Congress approved twenty-third day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, is hereby authorized to expend the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, to be paid out of the moneys placed to the credit of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians upon the books of the Treasury Department under act of August fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and for other purposes."

For this amount, to pay Marcus Erwin, of Asheville, North Carolina, for services as attorney in examining the papers in the purchase of a judgment on W. H. Thomas in behalf of the North Carolina Cherokees, three hundred dollars; to be paid out of the moneys placed to credit of Eastern Band of Cherokees on the books of the Treasury August fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six. The Secretary of the Interior may, at his discretion, use a portion of the money appropriated in the Indian appropriation act of fifteenth August, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, for the support of schools among the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, in aid of schools among said Cherokees residing in Tennessee and Georgia,

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to employ counsel to defend suits now pending against the North Carolina Cherokees, one thousand dollars; said amount to be expended out of the funds in the United States Treasury belonging to said North Carolina Cherokees.

To re-imburse the Osage Indians for losses sustained, and in accordance with pledges by their agents, five thousand dollars.

For completion of a saw-mill and grist-mill and bridge, now being constructed under contract, on the Siletz reservation in Oregon, three thousand one hundred and eighty-four dollars and fifty-five cents.

\* \* \* \* \*

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in the care and support of the Otter Tail, Pillager, Pembina, and Mississippi Chippewa Indians, on the White Earth Reservation in Minnesota, and to assist them in their agricultural operations, five thousand dollars; and for the erection of a suitable building for a grist-mill in connection with the saw-mill on said reservation, five thousand dollars; in all, ten thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry out in part the provision of the act entitled "An act to abolish the Miami tribe of Indians, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, the following sums are hereby appropriated, to be charged to the Miami tribal fund, and to be immediately available, namely: For payment to such Miamies as elected to become citizens under said act their proportion of the tribal moneys, thirty-three thousand one hundred and thirty-three dollars and ninety-six cents; and for payment to confederated bands of Kaskaskia, Peoria, Piankeshaw, and Wea Indians, twenty-four thousand nine hundred and fifty-two dollars and three cents; in all, fifty-eight thousand eighty-five dollars and ninety-nine cents.

For expenses incurred in the erection of a school-house for the Pottawatomies in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-five, the same being a re-appropriation of money made for this purpose and not used in eighteen hundred and seventy-four, twenty-five hundred dollars.

Approved March 3, 1877.

CHAP. 106.—AN ACT making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and prior years, and for other purposes. (March 3, 1877 [Vol. 19, p. 363.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and for former years, and for other purposes, namely:

*	*	*	*	*	*	*
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.						
*	*	*	*	*	*	*

**SURVEY OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS.**—Arizona Territory: For the survey and subdivision of the Colorado River Indian reservation, by Chandler Robbins, designated by the late Secretary of the Interior, being for the service of the fiscal years eighteen hundred and seventy-five and eighteen hundred and seventy-six, one thousand three hundred and fourteen dollars.

Dakota Territory: For the survey of that part of the Sioux Indian reservation in the Peoria bottom lying east of the Missouri River, by T. B. Medary, designated by the late Secretary of the Interior, being for the service of the fiscal years eighteen hundred and seventy-five and eighteen hundred and seventy-six, one thousand three hundred and ten dollars and forty-three cents.

For the survey of the Devil's Lake Indian reservation in Dakota Territory, by Charles H. Bates, designated by the late Secretary of the Interior, being for the service of the fiscal years eighteen hundred and seventy-five and eighteen hundred and seventy-six, one thousand three hundred and eighty-four dollars and eighteen cents.

Dakota Territory: For the survey of a part of the Sioux Indian reservation located on White River west of the Missouri River, in Dakota Territory, by James W. Miller, designated by the late Secretary of the Interior, being for the service of the fiscal years eighteen hundred and seventy-four and eighteen hundred and seventy-five, eleven thousand six hundred and fifty-nine dollars and seventy-five cents.

Idaho Territory: For the survey of the Fort Hall Indian reservation, Idaho, by D. P. Thompson, designated by the late Secretary of the Interior, being for the service of the fiscal years eighteen hundred and seventy-four and eighteen hundred and seventy-five, four thousand five hundred and twenty dollars and fifty cents.

Oregon: For survey of the Malheur Indian reservation for the Snake and Pi-Ute Indians in Oregon, by Thompson and Meldrum, under their contract dated October twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, being for the service of the fiscal years eighteen hundred and seventy-four and eighteen hundred and seventy-five, five thousand two hundred and fifty-four dollars and thirty-six cents.

Survey of Indian lands in North Carolina: For the survey of the lands of the Eastern Band of the Cherokees in North Carolina, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, two thousand one hundred and fifty-nine dollars and twenty-seven cents.

Nebraska: For amount due White and Hull for surveying the Otoe Indian reservation in the State of Nebraska, under contract of July third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-four, two thousand and nineteen dollars and fifteen cents.

## INDIAN AFFAIRS.

For this amount or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the care and support of Indians at Fort Peck agency, during the balance of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, fifty thousand dollars.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Pay of superintendents and agents: For payment of amount certified to be due W. P. Callon, late Indian agent, by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-three and prior years, one hundred and seventy-eight dollars and eighty-six cents.

For payment of amount certified to be due T. I. Galbraith, late Indian agent, by the accounting-officers of the Treasury Department, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-three and prior years, twenty-three hundred and ninety-one dollars and twenty-four cents.

Pay of interpreters: For payments of amounts certified to be due W. P. Callon, late Indian agent, and W. H. French, junior, late acting Indian agent by the accounting-officers of the Treasury Department, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-three and prior years, two hundred dollars and sixty-three cents.

Buildings at agencies, and repairs: For payment of amounts certified to be due W. P. Callon, late Indian agent by the accounting-officers of the Treasury Department, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-three and prior years, nine dollars and sixty-one cents.

Contingencies of the Indian Department: For payment of amounts certified to be due W. P. Callon and Simeon Whiteley, late Indian agents by the accounting-officers of the Treasury Department, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-three and prior years, ninety-six dollars and eighty cents.

Incidental expenses of Indian service in Arizona: For payment of amounts certified to be due Herman Bendell, late Indian superintendent, and Cornelius Brice, by the accounting-officers of the Treasury Department, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-four, three hundred and fifty-seven dollars and forty-two cents.

Incidental expenses of Indian service in California: For payment of amount certified to be due Charles Maltby late Indian agent, by the accounting-officers of the Treasury Department, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-three and prior years, fifteen dollars and seventy-one cents.

Incidental expenses of Indian service in Dakota: For payment of amount certified to be due W. H. French junior, late acting Indian agent, by the accounting-officers of the Treasury Department, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-three and prior years, ninety-eight dollars and seventy-five cents.

Incidental expenses of Indian service in New Mexico: For payment of amount certified to be due John S. Armstrong, late Indian agent, by the accounting-officers of the Treasury Department, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-three and prior years, two hundred and twenty dollars.

Incidental expenses of Indian service in Oregon: For payment of amount certified to be due J. T. Booth, by the accounting-officers of the Treasury Department, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-four, seventy-two dollars and forty-four cents.

Collecting and subsisting Apaches of Arizona and New Mexico: For payment of amount certified to be due Josephus Williams, late Indian agent, by the accounting-officers of the Treasury Department, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-three and prior years, fifty-two dollars and ninety-seven cents.

Maintaining peace among and with the various tribes and bands of Indians: For payment of amount certified to be due W. H. French, junior, late acting Indian agent, by the accounting-officers of the Treasury Department, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-one and prior years, sixteen dollars and forty-two cents.

Approved March 3, 1877.

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No. 20.—JOINT RESOLUTION prohibiting supply of special metallic cartridges to hostile Indians. (August 5 1876.)

Whereas, it is ascertained that the hostile Indians of the Northwest are largely equipped with arms which require special metallic cartridges, and that such special ammunition is in large part supplied to such hostile Indians directly or indirectly through traders and others in the Indian country: Therefore,

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and requested to take such measures as in his judgment may be necessary to prevent such special metallic ammunition being conveyed to such hostile Indians, and is further authorized to declare the same contraband of war in such district of country as he may designate during the continuance of hostilities.

Approved, August 5, 1876.



## PRIVATE ACTS.

CHAP. 188.—AN ACT for the relief of the sureties of J. W. P. Huntington, deceased, late Superintendent of Indian affairs in Oregon. [Vol. 19, p. 447.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That in the settlement of the accounts of J. W. P. Huntington, deceased, late superintendent of Indian affairs in Oregon, the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to allow a credit of ten thousand dollars, Indian funds, charged to him and lost by the wreck of the steamer Brother Jonathan, off the coast of California, on the thirtieth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-five; also a credit of five hundred dollars for that sum transmitted by said Huntington, on or about the fifteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to William Logan, deceased, late Indian agent, in charge of the Warm Spring Indian agency, in Oregon, for which no vouchers were returned before the death of the said Logan: *Provided,* That no credit shall be allowed for the said sums until satisfactory proof shall be made of the loss of said ten thousand dollars by the wreck of the said steamer Brother Jonathan, and of the transmission of said five hundred dollars to the said William Logan.

Approved, July 12, 1876.

CHAP. 313.—AN ACT for the relief of William H. French, jr. U. S. A. late Indian agent at Crow Creek, Dakota. [Vol. 19, p. 493.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the proper accounting officer of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to adjust and settle the property-accounts of William H. French, junior, late Indian agent at Crow Creek, Dakota Territory, and if it shall be made clearly to appear that John A. Morrow, who was a contractor for furnishing supplies of beef-cattle to the Indian agencies, has delivered to Henry F. Livingston agent at Crow Creek, beef-cattle in lieu of four hundred and twenty-two thousand, one hundred pounds, which he delivered to William H. French, agent, on ninth November, eighteen hundred and seventy, at Crow Creek, and for which said Morrow afterwards got receipts from said Livingston and collected from the Government on both, then said accounting officer shall be authorized to give said French credit in his settlement accordingly.

Approved, August 15, 1876.

CHAP. 161.—AN ACT for the relief of Redick McKee. [Vol. 19, p. 541.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the memorial and claims of Redick McKee, late disbursing agent of the Indian department in California, (Miscellaneous Document One hundred and two, printed February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one,) be, and hereby are, referred for examination and settlement to the Secretary of the Interior. If the Secretary shall find the allegations and statements of the claimant verified by the records of the department, or other satisfactory evidence, he shall allow him such relief as may be equitable and just, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, March 3, 1877.

CHAP. 192.—AN ACT to authorize Louis Petoskey of Michigan to enter a certain tract of land which embraces his home and improvements. [Vol. 19, p. 518.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That Louis Petoskey, of the State of Michigan, be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter the south-half of the northeast quarter of section five, in township thirty-four, north of range five, west, in the district of lands subject to sale at Traverse City, Michigan, upon payment to the receiver of public moneys of the legal price thereof.

Approved March 3, 1877.

CHAP. 200.—AN ACT for the relief of Hans C. Peterson. [Vol. 19, p. 549.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of Hans C. Peterson, for damages sustained by him by reason of depredations and injuries by certain bands of Sioux Indians, in Minnesota, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and to pay to said Hans C. Peterson the sum of two thousand two hundred and eighty-three dollars and ninety-two cents in full payment and satisfaction for all losses and damages by him sustained; and the said sum is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

Approved, March 3, 1877.



## Schedule of Indian trust lands in Kansas and Nebraska for sale under direction of General Land Office.

## PAWNEE LANDS IN NEBRASKA.

Description.	Area in acres.	Valuation.
Township 16 north, range 3 west.....	2,007.69	\$5,597 64
Township 17 north, range 3 west.....	2,039.63	8,423 04
Township 18 north, range 3 west.....	1,147.22	3,405 77
Township 16 north, range 4 west.....	22,718.02	68,878 78
Township 17 north, range 4 west.....	22,182.90	74,252 69
Township 18 north, range 4 west.....	11,924.51	30,667 59
Township 15 north, range 5 west.....	1,462.36	3,364 98
Township 16 north, range 5 west.....	21,840.40	74,677 74
Township 17 north, range 5 west.....	22,932.71	54,892 22
Township 18 north, range 5 west.....	9,803.72	21,787 50
Township 15 north, range 6 west.....	3,866.51	10,102 54
Township 16 north, range 6 west.....	21,694.29	68,445 02
Township 17 north, range 6 west.....	22,932.25	68,315 44
Township 18 north, range 6 west.....	7,241.07	21,248 37
Township 15 north, range 7 west.....	9,240.80	30,602 95
Township 16 north, range 7 west.....	22,963.75	50,183 86
Township 17 north, range 7 west.....	22,854.63	57,551 17
Township 18 north, range 7 west.....	1,372.68	4,274 34
Township 15 north, range 8 west.....	9,123.04	27,833 69
Township 16 north, range 8 west.....	20,081.44	36,077 08
Township 17 north, range 8 west.....	19,325.00	31,769 64
Township 18 north, range 8 west.....	82.56	103 16
Total .....	278,837.20	\$752,455 21
Value of improvements.....		9,345 00
Total valuation of land and improvements.....		\$761,800 21
OTOE AND MISSOURIA LANDS IN NEBRASKA.		
Township 1 north, range 4 east.....	12,992.04	\$39,351 31½
Township 2 north, range 4 east.....	4,482.50	14,543 94
Township 1 north, range 5 east.....	23,086.96	83,959 15½
Township 2 north, range 5 east.....	7,971.04	28,759 54
Township 1 north, range 6 east.....	23,065.01	86,561 62
Township 2 north, range 6 east.....	7,510.64	29,479 04½
West half of township 1 north, range 7 east.....	11,495.42	40,313 97
West half of township 2 north, range 7 east.....	3,637.28	15,389 05½
Total .....	94,240.89	\$338,357 64
OTOE AND MISSOURIA LANDS IN KANSAS.		
Township 1 south, range 4 east.....	4,430.05	\$13,290 15
Township 1 south, range 5 east.....	8,241.09	29,891 15½
Township 1 south, range 6 east.....	8,450.74	30,030 48
West half of township 1 south, range 7 east.....	4,134.44	15,521 90
Lot 4, section 3 of township 1 south, range 7 east.....	39.51	
Southwest quarter of northwest quarter, section 3, township 1 south, range 7 east.....	40.00	
West half of southwest quarter, section 3, township 1 south, range 7 east.....	80.00	
West half of northwest quarter, section 10, township 1 south, range 7 east.....	80.00	
West half of southwest quarter, section 10, township 1 south, range 7 east.....	80.00	40,313 97
Lot 5, section 15, township 1 south, range 7 east.....	29.45	
Total .....	25,605.28	\$88,733 68½
Total in Nebraska and Kansas.....	119,846.17	\$427,091 32½
SAC AND FOX OF THE MISSOURI LANDS IN NEBRASKA.		
Section 25, township 1 north, range 16 east.....	259.29	\$1,682 43
Section 36, township 1 north, range 16 east.....	347.68	2,019 15½
Lot 11, section 16, township 1 north, range 17 east.....	17.00	119 00
Lot 12 east, section 16, township 1 north, range 17 east.....	30.64	199 16
Southwest quarter of southwest quarter, section 16, township 1 north, range 17 east.....	40.00	220 00
Section 17, township 1 north, range 17 east.....	97.73	805 33
Section 19, township 1 north, range 17 east.....	99.27	2,144 65
Section 20, township 1 north, range 17 east.....	497.00	2,809 67½
West half of northwest quarter, section 21, township 1 north, range 17 east.....	80.00	420 00
West half of southwest quarter, section 21, township 1 north, range 17 east.....	80.00	360 00
West half of northwest quarter, section 25, township 1 north, range 17 east.....	80.00	400 00
West half of southwest quarter, section 25, township 1 north, range 17 east.....	80.00	380 00
Section 29, township 1 north, range 17 east.....	640.00	3,300 00
Section 30, township 1 north, range 17 east.....	608.86	3,773 17
Section 31, township 1 north, range 17 east.....	639.92	3,619 52
Section 32, township 1 north, range 17 east.....	640.00	3,300 00
West half of northwest quarter, section 33, township 1 north, range 17 east.....	80.00	400 00
West half of southwest quarter, section 33, township 1 north, range 17 east.....	80.00	400 00
Total .....	4,397.39	\$26,352 09

*Schedule of Indian trust lands in Kansas and Nebraska for sale, &c.—Continued.*

Description.	Area in acres.	Valuation.
SAC AND FOX OF THE MISSOURI LANDS IN KANSAS.		
Lot 3, section 1, township 1 south, range 16 east.....	1.80	\$9 00
Southwest quarter of northwest quarter, section 4, township 1 south, range 17 east.....	40.00	200 00
West half of southwest quarter, section 4, township 1 south, range 17 east.....	80.00	400 00
Section 5, township 1 south, range 17 east.....	604.84	3,075 41
Section 6, township 1 south, range 17 east.....	441.39	2,235 04
Section 7, township 1 south, range 17 east.....	218.11	1,370 31
Section 8, township 1 south, range 17 east.....	493.12	2,598 72
West half of northwest quarter, section 9, township 1 south, range 17 east.....	80.00	440 00
Lot 3, section 9, township 1 south, range 17 east.....	41.55	249 30
Total .....	2,000.81	\$10,577 78
Total in Nebraska and Kansas .....	6,398.20	\$36,929 87

*Schedule of unoccupied, unallotted Miami Indian lands in Kansas remaining unsold.*

Description.	Area in acres.	Value per acre.
Southeast quarter of southeast quarter, section 13, township 18, range 23..	40.00	\$6 00
Lot 1, section 24, township 18, range 23.....	28.60	11 00
Lot 2, section 24, township 18, range 23.....	33.00	13 80
Lot 4, section 24, township 18, range 23.....	37.00	13 50
Lot 5, section 24, township 18, range 23.....	20.00	8 50
Northwest quarter of northeast quarter, section 19, township 18, range 24..	40.00	3 50
Southwest quarter of northeast quarter, section 19, township 18, range 24..	40.00	6 00
Northeast quarter of northwest quarter, section 19, township 18, range 24..	40.00	3 50
Lot 1, section 19, township 18, range 24.....	45.77	9 00
Southeast quarter of northwest quarter, section 19, township 18, range 24..	40.00	4 50
Lot 2, section 19, township 18, range 24.....	45.52	6 00
Northeast quarter of southeast quarter, section 19, township 18, range 24..	40.00	7 00
Northwest quarter of southeast quarter, section 19, township 18, range 24..	40.00	6 00
Northeast quarter of southwest quarter, section 10, township 19, range 25..	40.00	5 00
Northwest quarter of southwest quarter, section 10, township 19, range 25..	40.90	4 00
Southwest quarter of northeast quarter, section 22, township 19, range 25..	40.00	5 00
Southeast quarter of northeast quarter, section 12, township 20, range 23..	40.00	3 00
Southwest quarter of northeast quarter, section 12, township 20, range 23..	40.00	4 00
Northeast quarter of southeast quarter, section 12, township 20, range 23..	40.00	3 00
Northwest quarter of southeast quarter, section 12, township 20, range 23..	40.00	4 00
South half of southeast quarter, section 12, township 20, range 23.....	80.00	2 50
Northeast quarter of southeast quarter, section 13, township 20, range 23..	40.00	3 00
Northwest quarter of southeast quarter, section 13, township 20, range 23..	40.00	4 00
South half of southeast quarter, section 13, township 20, range 23.....	80.00	3 00
Lot 1, section 5, township 20, range 24.....	0.16	12 50
Lot 4, section 5, township 20, range 24.....	41.20	4 00
Northwest quarter of northwest quarter, section 5, township 20, range 24..	40.57	4 00
Lot 5, section 5, township 20, range 24.....	36.10	4 00
North half of northeast quarter, section 6, township 20, range 24.....	80.00	5 00
South half of northeast quarter, section 6, township 20, range 24.....	80.00	3 00
West half of southeast quarter, section 6, township 20, range 24.....	80.00	3 00
Northwest quarter of northeast quarter, section 7, township 20, range 24..	40.00	3 50
Northwest quarter of southwest quarter, section 8, township 20, range 24..	40.00	3 00
Southwest quarter of southwest quarter, section 9, township 20, range 24..	40.00	5 00
Southeast quarter of southeast quarter, section 10, township 20, range 24..	40.00	5 00
Northwest quarter of southwest quarter, section 14, township 20, range 24..	40.00	4 50
Southeast quarter of southwest quarter, section 14, township 20, range 24..	40.00	4 00
Southwest quarter of southwest quarter, section 14, township 20, range 24..	40.00	3 50
Northwest quarter of southeast quarter, section 15, township 20, range 24..	40.00	3 00
South half of southeast quarter, section 15, township 20, range 24.....	80.00	3 00
Northwest quarter of northeast quarter, section 17, township 20, range 24..	40.00	3 00
South half of northwest quarter, section 17, township 20, range 24.....	80.00	3 00
Southwest quarter of section 17, township 20, range 24.....	160.00	3 00
South half of northeast quarter, section 18, township 20, range 24.....	80.00	3 00
North half of southeast quarter, section 18, township 20, range 24.....	80.00	3 00
Southeast quarter of southeast quarter, section 18, township 20, range 24..	40.00	5 00
Northeast quarter of southwest quarter, section 17, township 20, range 25..	40.00	5 00
Southwest quarter of southwest quarter, section 17, township 20, range 25..	40.00	5 00
Total .....	2,327.92	

EXECUTIVE ORDERS, ESTABLISHING, ENLARGING, OR REDUCING INDIAN RESERVATIONS, ALSO RESTORING CERTAIN INDIAN RESERVATIONS TO THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, FROM JANUARY 11, 1875, TO SEPTEMBER 29, 1877.

ARIZONA.

*Camp Verde reserve.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April 23, 1875.*

All orders establishing and setting apart the Camp Verde Indian reservation in the Territory of Arizona, described as follows: All that portion of country adjoining on the north-west side of and above the military reservation of this (Camp Verde) post, on the Verde River, for a distance of ten miles on both sides of the river to the point where the old wagon-road to New Mexico crosses the Verde, supposed to be a distance up the river of about forty-five miles, are hereby revoked and annulled; and the said described tract of country is hereby restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

*Chiricahua reserve.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October 30, 1876.*

It is hereby ordered that the order of December 14, 1872, setting apart the following-described lands in the Territory of Arizona as a reservation for certain Apache Indians, viz: Beginning at Dragoon Springs, near Dragoon Pass, and running thence northeasterly along the north base of the Chiricahua Mountains, to a point on the summit of Peloncillo Mountains, or Stevens Peak Range; thence running southeasterly along said range through Stevens Peak to the boundary of New Mexico; thence running south to the boundary of Mexico; thence running westerly along said boundary fifty-six miles; thence running northerly, following substantially the western base of the Dragoon Mountains, to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, canceled, and said lands are restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

*Colorado River reserve.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 15, 1876.*

Whereas an executive order was issued November 16, 1874, defining the limits of the Colorado River Indian reservation, which purported to cover, but did not, all the lands theretofore set apart by act of Congress approved March 3, 1865, and executive order dated November 22, 1873; and whereas the order of November 16, 1874, did not revoke the order of November 22, 1873, it is hereby ordered that all lands withdrawn from sale by either of these orders are still set apart for Indian purposes; and the following are hereby declared to be the boundaries of the Colorado River Indian reservation in Arizona and California, viz:

Beginning at a point where La Paz Arroyo enters the Colorado River, and four miles above Ehrenburg; thence easterly with said Arroyo to a point south of the crest of La Paz Mountain; thence with said mountain crest in a northerly direction to the top of Black Mountain; thence in a northwesterly direction over the Colorado River to the top of Monument Peak, in the State of California; thence southwesterly in a straight line to the top of Riverside Mountain, California; thence in a direct line towards the place of beginning to the west bank of the Colorado River; thence down said west bank to a point opposite the place of beginning; thence to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

*Pima and Maricopa or Gila River reserve.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August 31, 1876.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands in the Territory of Arizona, viz Township 4 south, range 7 east, sections 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, north half of section 35 and section 36; township 5 south, range 7 east, northeast quarter of section 1; township 4 south, range 8 east, southwest quarter of section 19, west half and southeast quarter of section 29, sections 30, 31, 32, and southwest quarter of section 33; township 5 south, range 8 east, southwest quarter of section 3, section 4, north half of section 5, north half of northeast quarter and northwest quarter of section 6, and northwest quarter of section 10, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from the public domain and set apart as an addition to the Gila River reservation in Arizona, for the use and occupancy of the Pima and Maricopa Indians.

U. S. GRANT.

*White Mountain reserve.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 27, 1876.

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of the White Mountain Indian reservation in Arizona Territory lying west of the following-described line, viz: Commencing at the northwest corner of the present reserve, a point at the southern edge of the Black Mesas, due north of Sombrero or Plumose Butte; thence due south to said Sombrero or Plumose Butte; thence southeastwardly to Chromo Peak; thence in a southerly direction to the mouth of the San Pedro River; thence due south to the southern boundary of the reservation, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

*White Mountain reserve.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 26, 1877.

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of the White Mountain Indian reservation in Arizona Territory lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point known as corner I of survey made by Lieut. E. D. Thomas, Fifth Cavalry, in March, 1876, situated northeast of, and 313 chains from, flagstaff of Camp Apache, magnetic variation  $13^{\circ} 48'$  east; thence south  $68^{\circ} 34'$  west 360 chains, to corner II, post in monument of stones, variation  $13^{\circ} 45'$  east; thence south  $7^{\circ} 5'$  west, 240 chains to corner III, post in monument of stones, variation  $13^{\circ} 43'$  east; thence north  $68^{\circ} 34'$  east, 360 chains to corner IV, post in monument of stones, magnetic variation  $13^{\circ} 42'$  east; thence north  $7^{\circ} 15'$  east, 240 chains to place of beginning, comprising 7,421.14 acres, be restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

*White Mountain reserve.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 31, 1877.

It is hereby ordered that all of that portion of the White Mountain Indian reservation in the Territory of Arizona, lying within the following-described boundaries, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain, to wit: Commencing at a point at the south bank of the Gila River, where the San Pedro empties into the same; thence up and along the south bank of said Gila River ten miles; thence due south to the southern boundary of the said reservation; thence along the southern boundary to the western boundary thereof; thence up said western boundary to the place of beginning.

R. B. HAYES.

## CALIFORNIA.

*Hoopa Valley reserve.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 23, 1876.

It is hereby ordered that the south and west boundaries, and that portion of the north boundary west of Trinity River, surveyed in 1875 by C. T. Bissel, and the courses and distances of the east boundary, and that portion of the north boundary east of Trinity River, reported but not surveyed by him, viz: "Beginning at the southeast corner of the reservation, at a post set in mound of rocks, marked 'H. V. R., No. 3;,' thence south  $17\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  west 905.15 chains to southeast corner of reservation; thence south  $72\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  west 480 chains to the mouth of Trinity River," be, and hereby are, declared to be the exterior boundaries of Hoopa Valley Indian reservation, and the land embraced therein, an area of 89,572.43 acres, be, and hereby is, withdrawn from public sale, and set apart for Indian purposes, as one of the Indian reservations, authorized to be set apart in California, by act of Congress approved April 8, 1864. (13 Stats., p. 39.)

U. S. GRANT.



*Mission Indian reserves.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, December 27, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands in the county of San Diego, Cal., viz:

*Portrero*—San Bernardino base and meridian, including Rincon, Gapich, and La Joya, township 10 south, range 1 east, sections 16, 23, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, and fractional sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, and 29;

*Coahuilla*—Township 7 south, range 2 east, sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, and 36; township 7 south, range 3 east, sections 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35; township 8 south, range 2 east, sections 1, 2, 3, and 4; township 8 south, range 3 east, sections 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6;

*Capitan Grande*—Township 14 south, range 2 east, sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36; township 14 south, range 3 east, sections 31 and 32; township 15 south, range 2 east, sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10; township 15 south, range 3 east, sections 5 and 6;

*Santa Ysabel*—Including Mesa Grande, township 11 south, range 2 east, south half of section 21, northwest quarter, and east half of section 23, and sections 25, 26, and 27; township 11 south, range 3 east, sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, 36, and fractional sections 29, 31, and 32; township 12 south, range 2 east, sections 3, 10, 14, 15, and fractional section 13; township 12 south, range 3 east, sections 1, 2, 12, and fractional sections 3, 4, 10, 11, 13, and 14;

*Pala*—Township 9 south, range 2 west, northeast quarter of section 33, and north half of the north half of 34;

*Aqua Caliente*—Township 10 south, range 3 east, southeast quarter of section 23, southwest quarter of 24, west half of 25, and east half of 26;

*Sycuan*—Township 16 south, range 1 east, section 13;

*Maja*—Township 13 south, range 3 east, northeast quarter of section 35;

*Cosmit*—Township 13 south, range 3 east, north half of northeast quarter of section 25, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart as reservations for the permanent use and occupancy of the Mission Indians in Lower California.

U. S. GRANT.

*Mission Indian reserves.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 15, 1876.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands in San Bernardino County, Cal., viz:

*Portrero*—Township 2 south, range 1 east, section 36;

*Mission*—Township 2 south, range 3 east, sections 12, 13, and 14;

*Aqua Caliente*—Township 4 south, range 4 east, section 14 and south half of southeast quarter and northeast half of section 22;

*Torros*—Township 7 south, range 7 east, section 2;

*Village*—Township 7 south, range 8 east, section 16;

*Cabezons*—Township 7 south, range 9 east, section 6;

*Village*—Township 5 south, range 8 east, section 19;

*Village*—Township 5 south, range 7 east, section 24, be, and the same hereby are, withdrawn from sale and set apart as reservations for the permanent use and occupancy of the Mission Indians in Southern California, in addition to the selections noted and reserved under executive order dated 27th December last.

U. S. GRANT.

*Mission Indian reserves.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 3, 1877.

It is hereby ordered that the following lands, situate in California, viz, township 10 south, range 1 east, sections 16 and 36, San Bernardino; township 7 south, range 2 east, section 36; township 14 south, range 2 east, section 36; township 11 south, range 3 east, section 36; township 9 south, range 2 west, north half of northeast quarter, section 33, being lands withdrawn from the public domain for the Mission Indians by President's order of December 27, 1875; also the following: township 2 south, range 1 east, section 36; township 7 south, range 8 east, section 16, being lands withdrawn by President's order of May 15, 1876, for the same purpose be, and the same are hereby, restored to the public domain.

R. B. HAYES.

*Mission Indian reserve.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 25, 1877.

It is hereby ordered that the following lands in California, to wit, all the even-numbered sections and all the unsurveyed portions of township 2 south, range 1 east, township 2 south, range 2 east, township 3 south, range 1 east, and township 3 south, range 2 east, San Bernardino meridian, excepting sections 16 and 36, and excepting also all tract or tracts the title to which has passed out of the United States Government, be, and the same hereby are, withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart as a reservation for Indian purposes.

R. B. HAYES.

*Mission Indian reserve.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, September 29, 1877.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands in California, to wit, all the even-numbered sections, and all the unsurveyed portions of township 4 south, range 4 east, township 4 south, range 5 east, and township 5 south, range 4 east, San Bernardino meridian, excepting sections 16 and 36, and excepting also any tract or tracts the title to which has passed out of the United States Government, be, and the same hereby are, withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart as a reservation for Indian purposes for certain of the Mission Indians.

R. B. HAYES.

*Round Valley Reserve.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 18, 1875.

Whereas an act of Congress entitled "An act to restore a part of the Round Valley Indian reservation in California to the public lands, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1873, (Stats. at Large, vol. 17, p. 633,) defines the south, east, and west boundaries of said reservation, and authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Interior to appoint a commission to report its north boundary; and said commission having made their report, which was approved by the Secretary of the Interior August 4, 1874, I hereby order and proclaim the following as the boundaries of the Round Valley Indian reservation in California, conformable to said act of Congress, viz:

Beginning for the same at a point in section 36, of township 23, range 12 west, Mount Diablo meridian, where the township line crosses Eel River, being at a point about eighty rods west of the southeast corner of said township and section; thence following the courses of Eel River up said stream, in the center thereof, to a point where the same is intersected by the stream known as Williams Creek, or Bland Mountain Creek; thence following up the center of said creek to its extreme northern source on the ridge dividing the waters of said creek from the waters of Hall's Cañon or Creek, a tributary of the north fork of Eel River, at the foot of Bland Mountain, crossing said dividing ridge at a point on a line where a small white-oak tree and a cluster of arbor-vitæ trees are branded with the letters U. S. R.; thence in a direct line to the center of said Hall's Cañon or Creek; thence following down the center of the same to its intersection with the north fork of Eel River; thence down the center of said north fork to its intersection with the main fork; thence following up the main fork of the Eel River, in the center thereof, where the township line between townships 22 and 23 north, range 13 west, would intersect said river, if produced; thence east along said township line through ranges 13 and 12 to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

*Round Valley reserve.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 26, 1876.

The military reservation in California known as Camp Wright, embracing the west half of section 1 and the east half of section 2, township 22 north, range 13 west, and containing one mile square of land, be the same more or less, having been, with its buildings, improvements, &c., relinquished by the War Department, the executive order of April 27, 1869, creating said military reservation, is hereby revoked, and the said tract of land, with its buildings, improvements, &c., is hereby withheld from public sale, and reserved for the use and occupancy of the Indians located on the Round Valley reservation, as an extension thereof until otherwise ordered.

U. S. GRANT.

## COLORADO.

*Ute reserve.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, November 22, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Colorado, lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at the northeast corner of the present Ute Indian reservation, as defined in the treaty of March 2, 1868, (Stats. at Large, vol. 15, p. 619,) thence running north on the 107th degree of longitude to the first standard parallel north; thence west on said first standard parallel to the boundary line between Colorado and Utah; thence south with said boundary to the northwest corner of the Ute Indian reservation; thence east with the north boundary of the said reservation to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Ute Indians, as an addition to the present reservation in said Territory.

U. S. GRANT.

*Ute reserve.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 17, 1876.

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of country in the State of Colorado, lying within the following-described boundaries, and forming a part of the Uncompagne Park, viz: Commencing at the fifty-third mile-post on the north line of the survey of the boundaries of the Ute cession, executed by Jas. W. Miller, in 1875; thence south four miles; thence east four miles; thence north four miles, to the said north line; thence west to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from the public domain and set apart as a part of the Ute Indian reservation, in accordance with the first article of an agreement made with said Indians and ratified by Congress April 29, 1874.—(Stats. at Large, vol. 18, page 36.)

U. S. GRANT.

## DAKOTA.

*Sioux reserve.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 11, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Dakota lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing on the east bank of the Missouri River where the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence east with said parallel of latitude to the ninety-ninth degree of west longitude; thence south with said degree of longitude to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence up and with the east bank of said river to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Sioux Indians, as an addition to their present reservation in said Territory.

U. S. GRANT.

*Sioux reserve.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 16, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Dakota lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point where the 102d degree of west longitude intersects the 46th parallel of north latitude; thence north on said 102d degree of longitude to the south bank of Cannon-Ball River; thence down and with the south bank of said River to a point on the east side of the Missouri River, opposite the mouth of said Cannon-Ball River; thence down and with the east bank of the Missouri River to the mouth of Beaver River; thence up and with the south bank of Beaver River to the 100th degree of west longitude; thence south with said 100th degree of longitude to the 46th parallel of latitude; thence west with said parallel of latitude to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Sioux Indians, as an addition to their present reservation in said Territory.

U. S. GRANT.

*Sioux reserve.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 20, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that that portion of the public domain in the Territory of Dakota lying south of an east and west line from the northwest corner of the Yankton Indian reservation to the ninety-ninth degree of longitude, and between said longitude and the Missouri River on the west and the Yankton Indian reservation on the east, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Sioux Indians as an addition to their present reservation in said Territory.

U. S. GRANT.

*Sioux reserve.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, November 28, 1876.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Dakota on the east side of the Missouri River, lying within the following boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point on the south bank of Beaver River, intersected by the one hundredth degree of west longitude; thence in a direct line to the east corner of the Fort Rice military reservation; thence in a southwestern direction along the said military reservation to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence with the east bank of the Missouri to the mouth of Beaver River; thence up and with the south bank of Beaver River to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Sioux Indians as an addition to their present reservation in said Territory.

U. S. GRANT.

## IDAHO.

*Lemhi reserve.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, February 12, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Idaho, lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point on the Lemhi River that is due west of a point one mile due south of Fort Lemhi; thence due east, about three miles, to the crest of the mountain; thence with said mountain in a southerly direction about twelve miles to a point due east of Yeanun bridge, on the Lemhi River; thence west across said bridge and Lemhi River to the crest of the mountain on the west side of river; thence with said mountain in a northerly direction to a point due west of the place of beginning; thence due east to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the exclusive use of the mixed tribes of Shoshone, Bannock, and Sheepeater Indians, to be known as the Lemhi Valley Indian reservation.

Said tract of country is estimated to contain about one hundred square miles, and is in lieu of the tract provided for in the third article of an unratified treaty made and concluded at Virginia City, Montana Territory, on the 24th of September, 1868.

U. S. GRANT.

## NEVADA.

*Carlin Farms reserve.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 10, 1877.

It is hereby ordered that all that tract of country in the State of Nevada (known as the Carlin Farms) lying within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the quarter-section corner post on the west boundary of section 6, township 35 north, range 52 east, Mount Diablo meridian; thence south  $62^{\circ} 56'$  east  $4,229\frac{1}{2}$  feet, to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station B;" thence north  $2^{\circ} 4'$  east 1,928 feet, to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station C;" thence north  $3^{\circ} 9'$  west 2,122 feet, to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station D;" thence south,  $85^{\circ} 8'$  west 3,000 feet, to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station E;" thence north  $52^{\circ} 32'$  west 4,046 feet, to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station F;" thence north  $39^{\circ} 25'$  west 1,200 feet, to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station G;" thence south  $44^{\circ} 10'$  west 21,200 feet, to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station H;" thence south  $44^{\circ} 29'$  east 2,663 feet, to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station I;" thence south  $58^{\circ} 57'$  east 2,535 feet, to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station K;" thence south  $59^{\circ} 29'$  east 878 feet, to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station A," the place of beginning, containing 521.61 acres, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale or settlement and set apart as a reservation for the Northwestern Shoshone Indians.

R. B. HAYES.



*Duck Valley reserve.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 16, 1877.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country, situated partly in the Territory of Idaho and partly in the State of Nevada, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from the public domain, to wit: Commencing at the one hundredth mile-post of the survey of the north boundary of Nevada; thence due north to the intersection of the north boundary of township 16 south of Boise base-line in Idaho; thence due west to a point due north of the one hundred and twentieth mile-post of said survey of the north boundary of Nevada; thence due south to the ninth standard parallel north of the Mount Diablo base-line in Nevada; thence due east to a point due south of the place of beginning; thence north to the place of beginning. And the above-named tract of land is hereby set apart as a reservation for the Western Shoshone Indians, subject to such modifications of boundary as a location of limits may determine.

R. B. HAYES.

## NEW MEXICO.

*Fort Stanton Indian reserve.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, October 20, 1875.

In lieu of executive order, dated February 2, 1874, setting apart certain lands in New Mexico as a reservation for the Mescalero Apaches, which order is hereby canceled, it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale or other disposition, and set apart for the use of said Mescalero Apaches and such other Indians as the department may see fit to locate thereon, the tract of country in New Mexico (except so much thereof as is embraced in the Fort Stanton reduced military reservation) bounded as follows:

Beginning at the most northerly point of the Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; running thence due west to a point due north of the northeast corner of township 14 south, range 10 east; thence due south along the eastern boundary of said township to the thirty-third degree north latitude; thence due east on said parallel to a point due south of the most easterly point of the said Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; thence due north to the southern boundary of township 11; thence due west to the southwest corner of township 11, in range 13; thence due north to the second correction-line south; thence due east along said line to a point opposite the line running north from the thirty-third degree north latitude; thence due north to the most easterly point of said Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; thence along the northeastern boundary of said military reservation to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

*Hot Springs reserve.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 25, 1877.

It is hereby ordered that the order of December 21, 1875, setting apart the following land in New Mexico as the Hot Springs Indian reservation, viz: Beginning at a point on the east side of the Cañada, about one thousand yards directly east of the ruins of an ancient pueblo, in the valley of Cañada Alamosa River, about seven miles above the town of Cañada Alamosa, and running thence due north twenty miles to a point; thence due west twenty miles to a point; thence due south thirty-five miles to a point; thence due east twenty miles to a point due south of the place of beginning; thence due north to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, canceled, and said lands are restored to the public domain.

R. B. HAYES.

*Jicarilla Apache reserve.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 18, 1876.

It is hereby ordered that the order of March 25, 1874, setting apart the following-described lands in the Territory of New Mexico as a reservation for the Jicarilla Apache Indians, viz: Commencing at a point where the headwaters of the San Juan River crosses the southern boundary of the Territory of Colorado; following the course of said river until it intersects the eastern boundary of the Navajo reservation; thence due north along said eastern boundary of the Navajo reservation to where it intersects the southern boundary-line of the Territory of Colorado; thence due east along the said southern boundary of the Territory of Colorado to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, canceled, and said lands are restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

*Zuni Pueblo reserve.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 16, 1877.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the Territory of New Mexico, viz: Beginning at the one hundred and thirty-sixth milestone on the western boundary-line of the Territory of New Mexico, and running thence north  $61^{\circ} 45'$ , east thirty-one miles and eight-tenths of a mile to the crest of the mountain a short distance above Nutrias Spring; thence due south twelve miles to a point in the hills a short distance southeast of the Ojo Pescado; thence south  $61^{\circ} 45'$  west, to the one hundred and forty-eighth milestone on the western boundary-line of said Territory; thence north with said boundary-line to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart as a reservation for the use and occupancy of the Zuni Pueblo Indians.

R. B. HAYES.

## MONTANA.

*Blackfeet reserve.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 13, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Montana, lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point on the Muscle-Shell River, where the same is intersected by the 47th parallel of north latitude; thence east with said parallel to the south bank of the Yellowstone River; thence down and with the south bank of said river to the south boundary of the military reservation at Fort Buford; thence west along the south boundary of said military reservation to its western boundary; thence north along said western boundary to the south bank of the Missouri River; thence up and with the south bank of said river to the mouth of the Muscle-Shell River; thence up the middle of the main channel of said Muscle-Shell River to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart as an addition to the present reservation for the Gros Ventres, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, and Crow Indians.

U. S. GRANT.

*Crow reserve.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, October 20, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country, twenty miles in width, in the Territory of Montana, lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point in the mid-channel of the Yellowstone River, where the 107th degree of west longitude crosses the said river; thence up said mid-channel of the Yellowstone to the mouth of Big-Timber Creek; thence up said creek twenty miles, if the said creek can be followed that distance; if not, then in the same direction continued from the source thereof, to a point twenty miles from the mouth of said creek; thence eastwardly along a line parallel to the Yellowstone—no point of which shall be less than twenty miles from the river—to the 107th degree of west longitude; thence south to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the Crow tribe of Indians, as an addition to their present reservation in said Territory set apart in the second article of treaty of May 7, 1868. (Stats. at Large, vol. 15, p. 650.) Provided that the same shall not interfere with the rights of any *bona-fide* settlers, who may have located on the tract of country herein described.

U. S. GRANT.

*Crow reserve.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 8, 1876.

By an executive order dated October 20, 1875, the following-described tract of country situated in Montana Territory was withdrawn from public sale and set apart for the use of the Crow tribe of Indians in said Territory, to be added to their reservations, viz: Commencing at a point in the mid-channel of the Yellowstone River, where the 107th degree of west longitude crosses the said river; thence up said mid-channel of the Yellowstone to the mouth of Big-Timber Creek; thence up said creek twenty miles, if the said creek can be followed that distance; if not, then in the same direction continued from the source thereof to a point twenty miles from the mouth of said creek; thence eastwardly along a line parallel to the Yellowstone, no point of which shall be less than twenty miles from the river, to the 107th degree of west longitude; thence south to the place of beginning.

The said executive order of October 20, 1875, above noted, is hereby revoked, and the tract of land therein described is again restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

*Judith Basin reserve.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 25, 1875.

By the first article of an agreement made by and between Felix R. Brunot, E. Whittlesey, and James Wright, commissioners in behalf of the United States, and the chiefs, headmen, and men, representing the tribe of Crow Indians, under date of August 16, 1873, the following-described tract of country was set apart, subject to ratification by Congress, as a reservation for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the Indians herein named, viz: Commencing at a point on the Missouri River opposite to the mouth of Shankin Creek; thence up the said creek to its head, and thence along the summit of the divide between the waters of Arrow and Judith Rivers, and the waters entering the Missouri River, to a point opposite to the divide between the headwaters of the Judith River and the waters of the Muscleshell River; thence along said divide to the Snowy Mountains, and along the summit of said Snowy Mountains in a northeasterly direction to a point nearest to the divide between the waters which run easterly to the Muscleshell River and the waters running to the Judith River; thence northwardly along said divide to the divide between the headwaters of Arnell's Creek and the headwaters of Dog River, and along said divide to the Missouri River; thence up the middle of said river to the place of beginning, (the said boundaries being intended to include all the country drained by the Judith River, Arrow River, and Dog River,) pending its ratification by Congress, an order was issued January 31, 1874, withdrawing said tract of country from sale or settlement.

Inasmuch as these Indians have not removed to this country, and it is not probable that they will ever make it their home, and as Congress has not taken any decisive action on said agreement, it is ordered that the order of January 31, 1874, be, and hereby is, canceled, and said tract of country restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

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OREGON.*Malheur reserve.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 15, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in Oregon embraced within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point on the Malheur River where the range-line between ranges 39 and 40, east of the Willamette meridian, intersects the same; thence north, on said range-line, to a point due east of Strawberry Butte; thence west to Strawberry Butte; thence southeastwardly to Castle Rock; thence to the west bank of the North Fork of the Malheur River; thence down and with the said west bank to the Malheur River; thence along and with the Malheur River to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale or settlement except such lands within said boundaries as have passed or may pass to the Dalles Military Road Company, under act of Congress approved February 27 1867, (vol. 14, p. 409), and to the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Military Road Company, under act of Congress approved July 5, 1866, (vol. 14, p. 89), and the same set apart as an addition to the Malheur Indian reservation, set apart by executive order of September 12, 1872.

U. S. GRANT.

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*Malheur reserve.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 28, 1876.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in Oregon lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Beginning at a point on the right bank of the Malheur River where the range-line between ranges 38 and 39 east of the Willamette meridian intersects the same; thence north on said range-line to a point due east of the summit of Castle Rock; thence due west to the summit of Castle Rock; thence in a northwesterly direction to Strawberry Butte; thence to Soda Spring, on the Canyon City and Camp Harney road; thence down Silvies Creek to Malheur Lake; thence due east to the right bank of the South Fork of Malheur River; thence down said right bank of the South Fork to the Malheur River; thence down the right bank of the Malheur River to the place of beginning, except such lands within these limits as have passed or may pass to the Dalles Military Road on the north, and the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Military Road on the south, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use and occupancy of the Pi-Ute and Snake Indians, to be known as the Malheur Indian reservation; and that portion of country set apart by executive order of May 15, 1875, not embraced in the limits of the above-described tract of country, is hereby restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

*Wallowa Valley reserve.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 10, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that the order dated June 16, 1873, withdrawing from sale and settlement and setting apart the Wallowa Valley, in Oregon, described as follows: Commencing at the right bank of the mouth of Grand Ronde River; thence up Snake River to a point due east of the southeast corner of township No. 1 south of the base-line of the surveys in Oregon, in range No. 46 east of the Willamette meridian; thence from said point due west to the West Fork of the Wallowa River; thence down said West Fork to its junction with the Wallowa River; thence down said river to its confluence with the Grand Ronde River; thence down the last-named river to the place of beginning, as an Indian reservation, is hereby revoked and annulled, and the said described tract of country is hereby restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.



*Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, denomination nominating agents, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, area of each reservation in square miles and acres, and reference to treaty, law, or other authority by which reservations were established.*

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Denomination.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<b>ARIZONA TERRITORY.</b>						
Colorado River (e).....	Colorado River.....	Reformed .....	Hualapai (e), Kemahivivi (Tantawatt), Koahualla, Kokopa (e), Mohavi, and Yuma.	200	†128, 000	Act of Congress approved March 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive orders, November 22, 1873, November 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876.
Gila River .....	Pima and Maricopa.	do .....	Marikopa and Pima.....	101	†64, 995	Act of Congress approved February 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive order, August 31, 1876.
Mogul Pueblo.....	Navajo .....	do .....	Moqui (Shinumo).....	110	†70, 400	No reservation.
Papago .....	Pima and Maricopa.	Reformed .....	Papago .....	3, 950	2, 528, 000	Executive order, July 1, 1874.
White Mountain.....	San Carlos.....	do .....	Aravapai, Chilion, Chirikahwa, Koto-tero, Mienbre, Mogollon, Mohavi, Pinal, Tonto, and Yuma-Apache.	4, 361	2, 791, 395	Executive orders, November 9, 1871, December 14, 1872, August 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, April 27, 1876, January 26, and March 31, 1877.
Total.....						
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>						
Hoopa Valley .....	Hoopa Valley.....	Methodist.....	Hunsatung, Hupa, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Salaz, Sernaltan, and Tishetanatan.	140	†89, 572	Act of Congress approved April 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; Executive order, June 23, 1876.
Mission.....			Klamath River (e), Mission, and Temekula.	93†	*60, 000	Executive orders, December 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, August 25, and September 29, 1877.
Round Valley.....	Round Valley.....	Methodist.....	Konkan, Little Lake, Pitt River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Wallakki, and Yuki.	324	†207, 360	Acts of Congress approved April 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and March 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, March 30, 1870, April 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876.
Tule River.....	Tule River.....	do .....	Kawia, Kings River, Monache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumuni.	143†	†91, 837	Executive orders, January 9, 1873, and October 3, 1873.
Total.....				701	443, 769	
<b>COLORADO.</b>						
Ute.....	Los Pinos .....	Unitarian.....	} Denver, Grand River, Uinta, and } } Yampa Ute, Kapoti, Mucchi, Ta- } } bikwach, and Winimucchi Ute.	18, 320	†11, 724, 800	{ Treaties of October 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and March 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619; act of Congress approved April 29, 1874, vol. 18, p. 36; Executive orders, November 22, 1875, and August 17, 1876.
Do.....	White River.....	do .....		18, 320	11, 724, 800	
Do.....	Southern Ute.....	Ev. Lutheran.....		18, 320	11, 724, 800	
Total.....						

[illegible]

(a) Not on reservation. (e) Partly in California. (f) Partly in Montana. §§ Indians removed to Indian Territory. \* Surveyed. † Partly surveyed. ‡ Outboundaries surveyed.

\*Surveyed. †Partly surveyed. ‡Outboundaries surveyed.

§§ Indians removed to Indian Territory.

(e) Partly in California. (f) Partly in Missouri.

(a) Not on reservation.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, &amp;c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Denomination.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
INDIAN TERRITORY.						
Arapahoe and Cheyenne	Cheyenne and Arapahoe.	Friends (Orthodox)	Apache, Southern Arapahoe, and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.	6, 715	*4, 297, 771	Executive order, August 10, 1869; unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, October 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
Cherokee	Union	Baptist	Cherokee	7, 861	‡5, 031, 351	Treaties of February 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 414, of December 29, 1833, vol. 7, p. 478, and of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 799.
Chickasaw	do	do	Chickasaw	7, 267	‡4, 650, 935	Do.
Choctaw	do	do	Choctaw (Chahta)	10, 450	‡6, 688, 000	Treaties of February 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417, and of June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785.
Creek	do	do	Creek	5, 024	‡3, 215, 495	Act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228.
Kansas	Osage	Friends (Orthodox)	Kansas or Kaw	156½	*100, 141	Treaty of October 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589.
Kiowa and Comanche	Kiowa	do	Apache, Comanche (Komanutsen), Delaware, and Kiowa.	4, 639	*2, 968, 893	Agreement with Eastern Shawnees, made June 23, 1874, and confirmed in Indian appropriation act, approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447.
Modoc	Quapaw	do	Modoc	6	*4, 040	Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, March 27, 1871; act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228.
Osage	Osage	do	Great and Little Osage	2, 291	*1, 466, 167	Treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Ottawa	Quapaw	do	Ottawa of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Brout.	23½	‡14, 860	Act of Congress approved April 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. (Of this 230,014 acres are Cherokee, and 53,012 acres are Creek lands.)
Pawnee	Pawnee	Friends	Pawnee (Pânî)	442	*283, 026	Treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Peoria	Quapaw	Friends (Orthodox)	Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankasha, and Wea.	78½	*50, 301	Treaty of February 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of Congress approved May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159.
Pottawatomie	Sac and Fox	do	Absentee Shawnee (Shawano), and Pottawatomie.	900	*575, 877	Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 494, and of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Quapaw	Quapaw	do	Kwapa	88½	*56, 665	Treaty of February 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495.
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	do	Mexican Kickapoo, Sac (Sank), and Fox of the Mississippi, including Mokohoko's band. (a)	750	*479, 667	Treaty of March 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755.
Seminole	Union	Baptist	Seminole	319½	‡900, 000	Treaties of February 23, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348, of December 20, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Seneca	Quapaw	Friends (Orthodox)	Seneca	81	*51, 998	

Shawnee	.....do.....	.....do.....	Eastern Shawnee (Shawano) .....	21	*13, 048	Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351, of December 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; and agreement with Modocs made June 23, 1874, confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1875, vol. 13, p. 447.
Wichita	.....do.....	.....do.....	Comanche (Komantsu), Delaware, Ionia, Kaddo, Kichai, and Tawakany, Wako, and Wichita.	1, 162	*743, 610	Unratified agreement, October 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
Wyandott	.....do.....	.....do.....	Wyandotte .....	33½ 3, 562	*21, 406 *2, 279, 618	Treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. Cherokee lands between Cimarron River and one hundredth meridian.
	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	165	*105, 456	Cherokee lands embraced within Arapahoe and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of October 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593), east of Pawnee reservation.
	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	6, 184½	*3, 958, 117	Cherokee lands embraced within Arapahoe and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of October 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593), west of Pawnee reservation.
	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	1, 067	*683, 139	Creek lands embraced within Arapahoe and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of October 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593), north of Cimarron River, exclusive of Pawnee reservation.
	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	2, 571½	*1, 645, 890	Unoccupied Creek and Seminole ceded lands east of ninety-eighth meridian.
	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	2, 362	*1, 511, 576	Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River.
Total	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	64, 214	41, 097, 027	
IOWA.						
Sac and Fox	.....do.....	.....do.....	Pottawatomi Sac (Sank), and Fox of the Mississippi, and Winnebago.	1	692	By purchase. (See act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds, November, 1876.
Total	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	1	692	
KANSAS.						
Black Bob	.....do.....	.....do.....	Black Bob's band of Shawnee (Shawano), straggling Pottawatomi.	52	*33, 393	Treaty of May 10, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1033.
Chippewa and Munsee	.....do.....	.....do.....	Chippewa and Munsee .....	6½	*4, 395	Treaty of July 16, 1850, vol. 12, p. 1105.
Kickapoo	.....do.....	.....do.....	Kickapoo .....	32	*20, 273	Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 692.
Miami	.....do.....	.....do.....	Miami (a) .....	3½	*2, 328	Treaty of June 5, 1854, vol. 10, p. 693.
Pottawatomie	.....do.....	.....do.....	Prairie band of Pottawatomi .....	121	*77, 358	gress approved March 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 631. Treaties of June 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 853; of November 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; treaty of relinquishment, February 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531.
Total	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	215	137, 747	

(a) Not on reservation.

† Outboundaries surveyed.



Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, &amp;c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Denomination.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>						
Isabella.....	Mackinac.....	Methodist.....	Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	17½	*11, 097	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of August 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of October 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657.
L'Anse.....	do.....	do.....	L'Anse and Vieux De Sart bands of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	88½	*32, 684	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Ontonagon.....	do.....	do.....	Ontonagon band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	4	*2, 551	Sixth clause, second article, treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, September 23, 1855.
Total.....				104	66, 332	
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>						
Bois Forte.....	La Pointe.....	Congregational.....	Boisé Forte band of Chippewa.....	168	1107, 509	Treaty of April 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765.
Fond du Lac.....	do.....	do.....	Fond du Lac band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	156	*100, 121	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.
Grand Portage (Pigeon River).....	do.....	do.....	Grand Portage band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	81	*51, 840	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Leech Lake.....	do.....	Free-Will Baptist.	Leech Lake and Lake Winnebagoish bands of Chippewa.	148	*94, 440	Treaties of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, p. 693, of March 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, November 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874.
Mille Lac.....	White Earth.....	Episcopal.....	Mille Lac and Snake River (a) bands of Chippewa.	95	*61, 014	Treaties of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and article 12, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, pp. 693, 695.
Red Lake.....	do.....	Congregational.....	Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewa.	5, 000	13, 200, 000	Treaty of October 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667.
White Earth.....	do.....	Episcopal.....	Chippewas of the Mississippi, Gull Lake, Pembina, and Otter Tail, Pillager, Chippewas.	1, 245	*796, 672	Treaty of March 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719.
Winnebagoish (White Oak Point).....	Leech Lake.....	Free-Will Baptist.	Leech Lake, Winnebagoish and Pillager bands of Chippewas, and White Oak Point band of Mississippi Chippewas.	500	1320, 000	Treaty of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, October 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874.
Total.....				7, 393	4, 731, 596	
<b>MONTANA TERRITORY.</b>						
Blackfoot.....	Blackfoot.....	Methodist.....	Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan.....	41, 330	26, 451, 200	{ Treaty of October 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15, and September 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 3, 1873, and August 19, 1874; act of Congress approved April 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; and Executive order, April 13, 1875.
Do.....	Fort Peck.....	do.....	River Crow, Santee, Feton, Unkappa, and Yanktonal Sioux.			
Crow.....	Crow.....	do.....	Mountain and River Crow.....	9, 800	6, 272, 000	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649.

Jocko.....	Flathead.....	Catholic.....	Flathead, Kutenay, and Pend d'Oreille.....	2, 240	1, 433, 600	Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975.
Total.....				53, 370	34, 156, 800	
NEBRASKA.						
Iowa §.....	Great Nemaha.....	Friends.....	Iowa.....	25	(b)†16, 000	Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of March 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171.
Niobrara.....	Santee.....	do.....	Santee Sioux.....	180	*115, 076	Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819; 4th paragraph, § 6, treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 637; Executive orders, February 27, 1866, July 20, 1866, November 16, 1867, August 31, 1869, and December 31, 1873.
Omaha.....	Omaha.....	do.....	Omaha.....	224	*143, 225	Treaty of March 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selections by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of March 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1874.
Otoe §.....	Otoe.....	do.....	Oto and Missouria.....	69	(c)*44, 093	Treaty of December 9, 1854, vol. 11, p. 605; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of August 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 203.
Sac and Fox §.....	Great Nemaha.....	do.....	Sac (Sank) and Fox of the Missouri.....	13	(d)*8, 014	Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of March 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and August 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 203.
Winnebago.....	Winnebago.....	do.....	Winnebago.....	171	*109, 844	Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of March 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and August 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 203.
Total.....				682	436, 252	Treaty of March 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874.
NEVADA.						
Carlin Farms.....	Nevada.....	Baptist.....	Northwestern Shoshoni.....	1	*592	Executive order, May 10, 1877.
Duck Valley (g).....	Western Shoshone.....	do.....	Western Shoshoni.....	400	256, 000	Executive order, April 16, 1877.
Moapa River.....	Nevada.....	Baptist.....	Kat-bab-bit, Kemah-wivi (Tantawait), Pawipit, Pat-Ute, and Shiwits.	2	†1, 000	Executive orders, March 12, 1873, and February 12, 1874; act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445; selection approved by Secretary of Interior, July 3, 1875.
Pyramid Lake.....	do.....	do.....	Pah-Ute (Paviotso).....	503	‡22, 000	Executive order, March 23, 1874.
Walker River.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	498	‡18, 815	Executive order, March 19, 1874.
Total.....				1, 404	898, 337	
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.						
	Abiquiu.....	Presbyterian.....	Jicarilla Apache, Kapoti, and Wimu-nuchi Ute.		.....	No reservation.
Mescalero Apache (Fort Stanton).	Cimarron.....	Presbyterian.....	Jicarilla Apache and Muache Ute.		.....	No reservation.
Navajo (h).....	Mescalero.....	Presbyterian.....	Mescalero and Mimbre Apache.....	891	570, 240	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, February 2, 1874, and October 20, 1875.
	Navajo.....	do.....	Navajo.....	5, 200	‡3, 323, 000	Treaty of June 1, 1868, vol. 15, p. 667.
(a) Not on reservation. § In Minnesota and Wisconsin. (b) Includes 5,120 acres in Kansas. (c) Includes 9,002.98 acres in Kansas (g) Partly in Idaho. (h) Partly in Arizona. (d) Includes 2,862.93 acres in Kansas. * Surveyed. † Partly surveyed. ‡ Outboundaries surveyed.						

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, &amp;c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Denomination.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY—Continued.						
{ Jemez .....					117,510	
Acoma .....					355,732	
San Juan .....					117,545	
Picuris .....					117,461	
San Felipe .....					134,767	
Pecos .....					118,763	
Cochiti .....					124,256	
Santo Domin- go .....					174,743	
Tsao .....					117,361	
Santa Clara .....	Pueblo .....	Presbyterian .....	Pueblo .....	710½	117,369	Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Congress approved December 22, 1858, vol. II, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71; and Executive order March 16, 1877. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242.)
Tesuque .....					117,471	
San Ildefonso .....					117,293	
Pojoaque .....					113,520	
Zia .....					117,515	
Sandia .....					124,187	
Isleta .....					110,080	
Nambe .....					113,586	
Laguna .....					101,511	
Santa Ana .....					117,361	
Zuni .....					117,361	
Total .....				7,135	4,566,331	
NEW YORK.						
Allegany .....	New York .....		Onondaga and Seneca .....	47½	130,469	Treaty of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
Cattaraugus .....	do .....		Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca .....	34	121,680	Treaties of June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
Oil Spring .....	do .....		Seneca .....	1	640	By arrangement with the State of New York.
Oneida .....	do .....		Oneida .....	½	288	Treaty of November 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York.
Onondaga .....	do .....		Oneida and Onondaga .....	9½	6,100	Do.
Saint Regis .....	do .....		Saint Regis .....	23	14,640	Treaty of May 31, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55.
Tonawanda .....	do .....		Cayuga and Tonawanda band of Sen- ecas .....	11½	7,549	Treaty of November 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by Indians, and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated February 14, 1862.

Tuscarora	do	Onondaga and Tuscarora	73	5,000	Treaty of January 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement between the Indians and the State of New York.
Total			135	86,366	
NORTH CAROLINA.					
Choctaw Boundary		Eastern band of North Carolina Cherokee.	24	15,211	{ Held by deed to Indians under United States circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated October 23, 1874, and act of Congress approved August 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139 and deed to Indians from Johnston and others, dated October 9, 1876.
Qualla Boundary		do	78	50,000	
Total			102	65,211	
OREGON.					
Grand Ronde	Grande Ronde	Kalapuya, Klakama, Molele, Rogue River, Tumwater, and Umqua.	96	*61,440	Treaties of January 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of December 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order, June 30, 1857.
Klamath	Klamath	Klamath, Modok, Pai-Ute-Wal-pape, and Yahuskin band of Snake (Shoshoni).	1,650	†1,056,000	Treaty of October 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707.
Malheur	Malheur	Pai-Ute and Snake (Shoshoni)	2,779	†1,778,560	Executive orders, March 14, 1871, September 12, 1872, May 15, 1875, and January 28, 1876.
Siletz	Siletz	Alsia, Kna, Rogue River, Skotons-Shasta, Sauastkia, Umqua, and thirteen others.	352	†22,000	Unratified treaty, August 11, 1857; Executive orders, November 9, 1855, and December 21, 1855; and act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446.
Umatilla	Umatilla	Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla.	420	†268,800	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945.
Warm Springs	Warm Springs	Teino, Warm Spring, and Wasko.	725	464,000	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963.
Total			6,022	3,853,800	
UTAH TERRITORY.					
Uinta Valley	Uinta	Gosi Ute, Pavant, and Uinta Ute.	3,186	†12,039,040	Executive order, October 3, 1861; act of Congress approved May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63.
Total			3,186	2,039,040	
WASHINGTON TERRITORY					
Chehalis	Puyallup	Klatasp, Tshalls, and Tshnut.	6½	*4,225	Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864. Executive orders, April 9, 1872, and July 2, 1872.
Colville	Colville	Cœur d'Alene, Colville, Kallispelm, Kinikane, Lake, Methan, Nepeelium, Pend d'Orielle, San Peel, and Spokane.	4,375	2,800,000	

\* Surveyed.

† Partly surveyed.

‡ Outboundaries surveyed.



Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, &amp;c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Denomination.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WASHINGTON TERRITORY—Continued.						
Makah.....	Neah Bay.....	Methodist.....	Makah.....	36	23, 040	Treaty of Neah Bay, January 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, October 26, 1872, January 2, and October 21, 1873.
Nisqually.....	Puyallup.....		Muckleshoot, Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stalakoom, and five others.	7	*4, 717	Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, January 20, 1857.
Puyallup.....	do.....		do.....	28	*12, 062	Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, January 20, 1857, and September 6, 1873.
Shoalwater.....	do.....		Shoalwater and Tshelalis.....	2	*335	Executive order, September 22, 1863.
Squaxin Island (Klah-che-min).....	do.....		Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stalakoom, and five others.		*1, 494	Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132.
Lummi (Chah-choo-sen).....	Tulalip.....	Catholic.....	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwanish.	20	*12, 312	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, November 23, 1873.
Muckleshoot.....	do.....	do.....	Muckleshoot.....	5	*3, 367	Executive orders, January 20, 1857, and April 9, 1874.
Port Madison.....	do.....	do.....	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwanish.	11	*7, 284	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, October 21, 1864.
Snohomish or Tulalip.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	35	*22, 490	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, December 23, 1873.
Swinomish (Perry's Island).....	do.....	do.....	do.....	12	*7, 195	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, September 9, 1873.
Quinalt.....	Quinalt.....	Methodist.....	Hoh, Kweet, Kwillehuit, and Kwinait.....	350	224, 000	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and January 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971; Executive order, November 4, 1873.
Skokomish.....	Skokomish.....	Congregational.....	Klallam, Skokomish, and Twana.....	8	*4, 987	Treaty of Point-no-Point, January 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 953; Executive order, February 25, 1874.
Yakama.....	Yakama.....	Methodist.....	Yakama.....	1, 250	1500, 000	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951.
Total.....				6, 146	3, 933, 503	
WISCONSIN.						
Lac Court Oreilles.....	La Pointe §.....	Congregational.....	Lac Court d'Oreille band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	108	*69, 136	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.
Lac de Flambeau.....	do.....	do.....	Lac de Flambeau band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	109	*69, 824	Do.
La Pointe (Bad River).....	do.....	do.....	La Pointe band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	194½	*124, 333	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.

Red Cliff.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	La Pointe band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewas of Lake Superior.....	22	*13,993	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; executive order, February 21, 1856 (lands withdrawn by General Land Office, May 8, 1863). Treaties of October 18, 1843, vol. 9, p. 952, of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, and of February 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679.
Menomonee.....	Green Bay.....	.....do.....	Menomonee.....	362	†231,680	
Oneida.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Oneida.....	1034	*65,540	Treaty of February 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566.
Stockbridge.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Stockbridge.....	18	*11,520	Treaties of November 24, 1843, vol. 9, p. 955, of February 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663, and of February 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Congress approved February 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404.
Total.....				916	586,026	
WYOMING TERRITORY.						
Wind River.....	Shoshone.....	Episcopal.....	Eastern band of Shoshoni.....	2,375	†1,520,000	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and December 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291.
Total.....				2,375	1,520,000	
Grand total.....				235,667	150,826,915	

NOTE.—The spelling of the tribal names in the column "Name of tribe occupying reservation," has been submitted to Maj. J. W. Powell, and revised by him where the correct name of such tribes is known. In many cases corrupted names have come into such general use as to make it impolitic to change them.

\* Surveyed.

† Partly surveyed.

§ In Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and annuities which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under the tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Twenty installments, unappropriated, at \$30,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 584, § 10	.....	\$600,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Purchase of clothing.....	Tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	.....do.....	\$26,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer.	Fourteenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Vol. 15, p. 585, § 14	5,200 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of physician and teacher.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	2,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Three installments, for seed and agricultural implements.	Two installments of \$2,500 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 583, § 8.	.....	5,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of a second blacksmith, iron and steel.....	Eight article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Vol. 15, p. 584, § 8	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.	Amount to be expended in such goods, &c., as the President may from time to time determine.	Seventh article treaty of July 27, 1866.	Treaty not published.	75,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegiens.	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	30,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	.....do.....	Eight article treaty of September 1, 1868.	.....do.....	50,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under tenth article treaty of October 29, 1867.	Twenty installments, unappropriated, at \$20,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 596, § 10	.....	400,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Purchase of clothing, same article.	.....do.....	.....do.....	14,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of physician, carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, engineer, and teacher.	.....do.....	Vol. 15, p. 597, § 13	7,700 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Three installments, for the purchase of seeds and of agricultural implements.	Two installments of \$2,500 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 595, § 8	.....	5,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of second blacksmith, iron and steel.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chickasaws.	Permanent annuity in goods.....	Eight installments, at \$1,500 each, unappropriated.	Vol. 15, p. 597, § 8	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Chippewas.	Twenty installments, for blacksmith, assistants, iron, tools, &c.	.....do.....	Vol. 1, p. 619	.....	12,000 00	\$3,000 00	.....
Forté band.	.....do.....	.....do.....	Vol. 14, p. 766, § 3.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty installments, for schools, instructing Indians in farming, and for the purchase of seeds, tools, &c.	Eight installments, at \$1,500 each, unappropriated.	.....do.....	.....	12,800 00	.....	.....

Do .....	Twenty installments of annuity, in money, goods, or other articles, provisions, ammunition, and tobacco.	do .....	88,000 00	.....
Chippewas of Lake Superior.	Support of smith and shop, and pay of two farmers, during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 10, p. 1112...	1,400 00	.....
Chippewas of the Mississippi.	Ten installments in money, at \$20.00 each, third article treaty of February 22, 1855, and third article treaty of May 7, 1864.	Vol. 13, p. 694, § 3.	140,000 00	.....
Do .....	Forty six installments, to be paid to the chiefs of the Mississippi Indians.	Vol. 9, p. 904, § 3.	15,000 00	.....
Chippewas, Pillagers, and Lake Winnebagoish band.	Forty installments: in money, \$10,666.66; goods, \$5,000; and for purposes of utility, \$4,000.	Vol. 10, p. 1162, § 3; vol. 13, p. 694, § 3.	385,333 22	.....
Do .....	Ten installments, for purposes of education, per third article treaty of May 7, 1864.	Vol. 13, p. 694, § 3	21,000 00	.....
Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribes of Chippewas.	\$10,000 as annuity, to be paid <i>per capita</i> to the Red Lake band, and \$5,000 to the Pembina band, during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 13, p. 663, § 3	15,000 00	.....
Do .....	Fifteen installments, of \$12,000 each, for the purpose of supplying them with gilling-twine, cotton-matre, linsey, blankets, &c.	Vol. 13, p. 689, § 3.	12,000 00	.....
Do .....	Fifteen installments, to pay for one blacksmith, physician, miller, farmer, \$3,900; iron and steel and other articles, \$1,500; carpentering, &c., \$1,000.	Vol. 13, p. 690, § 4	6,400 00	.....
Choctaws	Permanent annuities .....	.....	.....	.....
Do .....	Provisions for smiths, &c. ....	Vol. 7, p. 99, § 2; vol. 11, p. 614, § 13; vol. 7, p. 213, § 13; vol. 7, p. 235, § 2, 912, § 6; vol. 7, p. 236, § 9; vol. 7, p. 614, § 13.	9,600 00	.....
Do .....	Interest on \$390,257.92, articles ten and thirteen, treaty of January 23, 1855.	Vol. 11, p. 614, § 13.	920 00	.....
Confederated tribes and bands in Middle Oregon.	Five installments, for beneficial purposes, under direction of the President, treaty of June 25, 1855.	.....	19,512 89	390,257 92
Do .....	Twenty installments, for pay and subsistence of one physician, sawyer, miller, superintendent of farming, and school-teacher.	Vol. 12, p. 964, § 2	4,000 00	.....
Do .....	Twenty installments, for salary of head chief.	Vol. 12, p. 964, § 4.	11,200 00	.....
Do .....	Permanent annuities .....	.....	.....	.....
Do .....	do .....	.....	.....	.....
Do .....	do .....	.....	.....	.....
Do .....	Smiths, shops, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....
Do .....	Wheelwright, permanent .....	.....	.....	.....
Creeks.	Twenty installments, of \$500 each, due Treaty of August 7, 1790.	do .....	1,000 00	.....
Do .....	Treaty of June 16, 1802.	Vol. 7, p. 36, § 4.	1,800 00	.....
Do .....	Treaty of January 24, 1836.	Vol. 7, p. 69, § 2.	3,000 00	.....
Do .....	Treaty of January 24, 1836.	Vol. 7, p. 957, § 4.	20,000 00	490,000 00
Do .....	Treaty of January 24, 1836.	Vol. 7, p. 957, § 8.	1,110 00	22,300 00
Do .....	Treaty of January 24, 1836, and August 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 957, § 8; vol. 11, p. 700, § 5.	600 00	12,000 00



## Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Creeks—Continued	<p>Allowance during the pleasure of the President for blacksmiths, assistants, shops and tools, iron and steel, wagon-maker, education and assistance in agricultural operations, &amp;c.</p> <p>Interest on \$300,000 held in trust sixth article treaty August 7, 1856.</p> <p>Interest on \$675,163 held in trust, third article treaty June 14, 1866, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.</p> <p>For supplying male persons over fourteen years of age with a suit of good substantial, woolen clothing; females over twelve years of age a flannel skirt or goods to make the same, a pair of woolen hose, calico and domestic; and boys and girls under the ages named such flannel and cotton goods as their necessities may require.</p> <p>For the purchase of such articles from time to time as the necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper.</p> <p>For pay of physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.</p> <p>Twenty installments, for pay of teacher and for books and stationery.</p> <p>Blacksmith, iron and steel, and for seeds and agricultural implements.</p> <p>For the purchase of such beneficial objects as the condition and necessities of the Indians may require.</p>	Treaty of February 14, 1833, and treaty of August 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 419, § 5, vol. 11, p. 700, § 5.	\$340 00 270 00 600 00 1,000 00 2,000 00			
Do.....		Treaty of August 7, 1856 .....	Vol. 11, p. 700, § 6			\$10,000 00	\$200,000 00
Do.....		Expended under the direction of Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 756, § 3			33,756 40	675,163 00
Crows .....		Treaty of May 7, 1868; twenty-one installments, of \$22,723 each, due, estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9		\$477,183 00		
Do.....		One installment due .....	do .....		10,000 00		
Do.....		Treaty of May 7, 1868 .....	do .....	5,900 00			
Do.....		Twelve installments, of \$3,000 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 7		36,000 00		
Do.....		Estimated at .....	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 8	3,250 00			
Do.....		Estimated at two installments, of \$20,000 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 652, § 9		40,000 00		

Dwamish and other allied tribes in Washington Territory.	Twenty installments, of \$150,000, to be expended under the direction of the President.	Two installments, of \$4,250 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 928, § 6.	8,500 00	.....
Do.....	Twenty installments, for agricultural schools and teachers.	Two installments, of \$3,000 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 929, § 14	6,000 00	.....
Do.....	Twenty installments, for a smith and carpenter shop and tools.	Two installments, of \$500 each, due.	.....do.....	1,000 00	.....
Do.....	Twenty installments, for blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	Two installments, of \$4,200 each, due.	.....do.....	8,400 00	.....
Flatheads and other confederated tribes.	Twenty installments, for agricultural and industrial school, providing necessary furniture, books, stationery, &c., and for the employment of suitable instructors.	Two installments, of \$2,100 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 977, § 5.	4,200 00	.....
Do.....	Five installments, fourth series, for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President.	One installment, of \$3,000, due....	Vol. 12, p. 976, § 4	3,000 00	.....
Do.....	Twenty installments, for two farmers, two millers, blacksmith, gunsmith, tinsmith, carpenter and joiner, and wagon and plow maker, \$7,400, and keeping in repair blacksmith's, carpenter's, wagon and plow maker's shops, \$500.	Two installments, of \$7,900 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 977, § 5.	15,800 00	.....
Do.....	Twenty installments, for keeping in repair necessary fixtures.	Two installments, of \$500 each, due.	.....do.....	1,000 00	.....
Do.....	Twenty installments, for pay of physician \$1,400, keeping in repair hospital and for medicine, \$300.	Two installments, of \$1,700 each, due.	.....do.....	3,400 00	.....
Do.....	Twenty installments, for repairing buildings for various employes, &c.	Two installments, of \$300 each, due.	.....do.....	600 00	.....
Do.....	Twenty installments, for each of the head chiefs of the Flathead, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreille tribes, at \$500 each.	Two installments, of \$1,500 each, due.	.....do.....	3,000 00	.....
Gros Ventres.....	Amount to be expended in such goods, provisions, &c., as the President may from time to time determine as necessary.	Treaty not published (eighth article, July 13, 1868).	.....	35,000 00	.....
Iowas.....	Interest on \$57,500, being the balance on \$157,500.	Interest on \$57,500, being the balance on \$157,500.	Vol. 10, p. 1071, § 1	2,875 00	57,500 00
Kansas.....	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per cent.	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per cent.	Vol. 9, p. 842, § 2	10,000 00	200,000 00
Kickapoo.....	Interest on \$93,581.09, at 5 per cent.	Interest on \$93,581.09, at 5 per cent.	Vol. 10, p. 1079, § 2	4,679 05	93,581 09
Kiamathis and Modocs.	Five installments of \$3,000, third series, to be expended under the direction of the President.	Three installments due	Vol. 16, p. 708, § 2	9,000 00	.....
Do.....	Twenty installments, for repairing saw-mill, and buildings for blacksmith, carpenter, wagon and plow maker, manual-labor school, and hospital.	Nine installments, of \$1,000 each, due.	.....do.....	9,000 00	.....
Do.....	For tools and materials for saw and flour mills, carpenter's, blacksmith's, wagon and plow maker's shops, books and stationery for manual-labor school.	Eight installments, of \$1,500 each, due.	.....do.....	12,000 00	.....

Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Klamaths and Modocs.	Pay of superintendent of farming, farmer, blacksmith, sawyer, carpenter, and wagon and plow maker.	Three installments, of \$6,000 each, due.	Vol. 16, p. 709, § 5	.....	\$18,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of physician, miller, and two teachers, for twenty years.	Eight installments, of \$3,600 each, due.	.....do.....	.....	28,800 00	.....	.....
Makahs.....	Ten installments, being the fifth series, for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President.	Two installments, of \$1,000 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 940, § 5	.....	2,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty installments, for agricultural and industrial schools and teachers, and for smith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	Two installments, of \$7,000 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 941, § 11	.....	15,200 00	.....	.....
Menomonees.....	Fifteen installments, to pay \$212,686, for cession of land.	Three installments, of \$16,179.06 each, due.	Vol. 10, pp. 1065 and 1067, § 5.	.....	48,537 18	.....	.....
Miamies of Kansas	Permanent provision for smith's shops and miller, &c.	Say \$348.20 for shop and \$222.36 for miller.	Vol. 7, p. 191, § 5.	.....	.....	\$570 46	\$11,409 34
Do.....	Twenty installments upon \$150,000, third article treaty of June 5, 1854.	Two installments, of \$5,094.34 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1094, § 3	.....	10,188 68	.....	.....
Do.....	Interest on \$18,521.65 at the rate of 5 per cent., as per third article treaty of June 5, 1854.	.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	936 08	18,521 65
Miamies of Indiana	Interest on \$221,257.86, at 5 per cent. per annum	June 5, 1854 .....	Vol. 10, p. 1099, § 4	.....	.....	11,062 89	221,257 86
Miamies of Bel River.	Permanent annuities .....	Fourth article treaty of 1793; third article treaty of 1805; third article treaty of 1809.	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4; vol. 7, p. 91, § 3; vol. 7, p. 114, § 3; vol. 7, p. 116, § 2; vol. 12, p. 952, § 2	.....	.....	1,100 00	22,000 00
Molds.....	Pay of teacher to manual-labor school, and subsistence of pupils, &c.	Treaty of December 21, 1855.....	.....	\$3,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Mixed Shoshones, Bannacks, and Sheepstealers.	To be expended in such goods, provisions, &c., as the President may from time to time determine as proper.	Treaty of September 24, 1868.....	.....	20,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Navajoes.....	Ten installments, for such articles of clothing, or raw material in lieu thereof, seeds, farming-implements, &c., treaty of June 1, 1868.	One installment, of \$45,705, due ..	Vol. 15, p. 698, § 8	.....	45,705 00	.....	.....

Do.....	Ten installments, for the purchase of such articles as from time to time the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper.	Ten installments, of \$30,470 each, due.	.....do.....	60,940 00	.....
Do.....	Ten installments, for pay of teachers.....	Three installments, of \$2,000 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 663, § 6	6,000 00	.....
Nez Percés.....	Five installments, last series, for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President.	Two installments, of \$4,000 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 958, § 4	8,000 00	.....
Do.....	Twenty installments, for two schools, &c., pay of superintendent of teaching and two teachers, superintendent of farming and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, two gunsmiths, tinner, carpenter, wagon and plow maker, keeping in repair saw and grist mills, for necessary tools, pay of physician, repairing hospital, and furnishing medicine, &c., repairing buildings for employés and the shops for blacksmith, tin-smith, gunsmith, carpenter, wagon and plow maker, providing tools therefor, and pay of head chief.	Two installments, of \$17,200 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 958, § 5	34,400 00	.....
Do.....	Sixteen installments, for boarding and clothing children who attend school, providing chase of wagons, teams, tools, &c.	Three installments, of \$2,000 each, and one installment, of \$2,000, due.	Vol. 14, p. 649, § 4	11,000 00	.....
Do.....	Salary of two subordinate chiefs.....	Treaty of June 9, 1863.....	Vol. 14, p. 650, § 5	1,000 00	.....
Do.....	Fifteen installments, for repairs of houses, mills, shops, &c.	Four installments, of \$3,500 each, due.	Vol. 14, p. 649, § 5	14,000 00	.....
Do.....	Salary of two matrons for schools, two assistant teachers, farmer, carpenter, and two millers.	Treaty of June 9, 1863.....	Vol. 14, p. 650, § 5	7,600 00	.....
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes.....	Thirty installments, for purchase of clothing, as per sixth article treaty May 10, 1868.	Twenty-one installments, of \$15,000 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 657, § 6	315,000 00	.....
Do.....	Ten installments, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior, for Indians roaming.	One installment, of \$18,000, due.....	.....do.....	18,000 00	.....
Do.....	Pay of teacher, farmer, carpenter, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician.	Estimated at.....	Vol. 15, p. 658, § 7	6,700 00	.....
Omahas.....	Fifteen installments, third series, in money or otherwise.	Five installments, of \$20,000 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1044, § 4	100,000 00	.....
Do.....	Twelve installments, fourth series, in money or otherwise.	Twelve installments, fourth series (due after expiration of 3d series), of \$10,000 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1044, § 4	120,000 00	.....
Osages.....	Interest on \$69,120, at 5 per cent, for educational purposes.	Resolution of the Senate to treaty, January 2, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 242, § 6	3,456 00	63,120 00
Do.....	Interest on \$300,000, at 5 per cent, to be paid semi-annually, in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.	Treaty of September 29, 1855.....	Vol. 14, p. 687, § 1	15,000 00	300,000 00
Offices and Missourias.....	Fifteen installments, third series, in money or otherwise.	Five installments, of \$9,000 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1039, § 4	45,000 00	.....
Do.....	Twelve installments, last series, in money or otherwise.	Twelve installments, of \$5,000 each, due.	.....do.....	60,000 00	.....



Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Pawnees.....	Annuity goods, and such articles as may be necessary.	Treaty of September 24, 1857.....	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 2	.....	.....	\$30,000 00	.....
Do.....	Support of two manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.	.....do.....	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 3	\$10,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	For iron and steel and other necessary articles for shops, and pay of two blacksmiths, one of which is to be tin and gun smith, and compensation of two strikers and apprentices.	Estimated, for iron and steel, \$500; two blacksmiths, \$1,200; and two strikers, \$480.	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 4	2,180 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Farming utensils and stock, pay of farmer, miller, and engineer, and compensation of apprentices, to assist in working in the mill, and keeping in repair grist and saw mill.	Estimated.....	Vol. 11, p. 730, § 4	4,400 00	.....	.....	.....
Poncas.....	Fifteen installments, last series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Amount to be expended during the pleasure of the President for purposes of civilization.	Eleven installments, of \$8,000 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 997, § 2	.....	\$88,000 00	.....	.....
Pottawatomies.....	Permanent annuity in money.....	Treaty of March 12, 1838.....	Vol. 12, p. 998, § 2	10,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	do.....	August 3, 1795.....	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4	.....	.....	337 80	\$7,156 80
Do.....	do.....	September 30, 1809.....	Vol. 7, p. 114, § 3	.....	.....	178 90	3,578 00
Do.....	do.....	October 2, 1818.....	Vol. 7, p. 185, § 3	.....	.....	694 50	17,890 00
Do.....	do.....	September 20, 1838.....	Vol. 7, p. 317, § 2	.....	.....	715 60	14,312 00
Do.....	do.....	July 29, 1839.....	Vol. 7, p. 330, § 2	.....	.....	5,124 77	114,495 40
Do.....	For educational purposes, during the pleasure of the President.	September 20, 1838.....	Vol. 7, p. 318, § 2	5,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel.	October 16, 1836; September 20, 1838; July 29, 1839.	Vol. 7, p. 296, § 3; Vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; Vol. 7, p. 331, § 2	.....	.....	1,008 99	20,179 80
Do.....	Permanent provision for furnishing salt.....	July 29, 1839.....	Vol. 7, p. 330, § 2	.....	.....	156 54	3,130 80
Do.....	Permanent provision for payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron and steel.	September 20, 1838; June 5 and 17, 1846.	Vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; Vol. 9, p. 855, § 10.	.....	.....	107 34	2,146 80
Do.....	For interest on \$230,064.20, at 5 per cent.	June 5 and 17, 1846.....	Vol. 9, p. 855, § 7	.....	.....	11,503 21	230,064 20

Pottawatomes of Huron.	Permanent annuities.....	November 17, 1808.....	Vol. 7, p. 106, § 2	400 00	8,000 00
Quapaws.....	For education, smith, farmer, and smith-shop, during the pleasure of the President.	\$1,000 for education, \$1,660 for smith, &c.	Vol. 7, p. 425, § 3	.....	.....
Quinaiets and Quillehutes.	\$25,000, sixth series, to be expended for beneficial objects.	Two installments, of \$700 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 972, § 4	1,400 00	.....
Do.....	Twenty installments, for an agricultural and industrial school, employment of suitable instructors, support of smith and carpenter shops and tools, pay of blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	Two installments of \$7,100 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 973, § 10	14,200 00	.....
River Crows.....	Amount to be expended in such goods, provisions, &c., under direction of the President.	July 15, 1868.....	Vol. 16, p. 349, § 7	.....	.....
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.	Permanent annuity.....	Treaty of November 3, 1804.....	Vol. 7, p. 85, § 3	1,000 00	20,000 00
Do.....	Interest on \$20,000, at 5 per cent.....	Treaty of October 21, 1837.....	Vol. 7, p. 541, § 2	10,000 00	200,000 00
Do.....	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per cent.....	Treaty of October 21, 1842.....	Vol. 7, p. 536, § 2	40,000 00	800,000 00
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Interest on \$157,400, at 5 per cent.....	Treaty of October 21, 1837.....	Vol. 7, p. 543, § 2	7,870 00	157,400 00
Seminole.	Interest on \$500,000, eighth article of treaty of August 7, 1856.	\$25,000 annual annuity.....	Vol. 11, p. 702, § 8	25,000 00	500,000 00
Do.....	Interest on \$70,000, at 5 per cent.....	Support of schools, &c.	Vol. 14, p. 757, § 3	3,500 00	70,000 00
Senecas.....	Permanent annuity.....	September 9 and 17, 1817.....	Vol. 7, p. 161, § 4	1,000 00	20,000 00
Do.....	Smith and smith-shop and miller.....	February 28, 1831.....	Vol. 7, p. 179, § 4	.....	.....
Senecas of New York.	Permanent annuities.....	February 19, 1841.....	Vol. 4, p. 349, § 4	1,660 00	.....
Do.....	Interest on \$75,000, at 5 per cent.....	Act of June 27, 1846.....	Vol. 4, p. 442	.....	.....
Do.....	Interest on \$43,050, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury.	do.....	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 3	.....	.....
Senecas and Shawnees.	Permanent annuity.....	Treaty of September 17, 1818.....	Vol. 7, p. 179, § 4	1,000 00	20,000 00
Do.....	Support of smiths and smiths' shops.....	Treaty of July 29, 1831.....	Vol. 7, p. 352, § 4	.....	.....
Shawnees.....	Permanent annuity for education.....	August 3, 1795; September 29, 1817.	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4	1,000 00	.....
Do.....	Interest on \$40,000, at 5 per cent.....	August 3, 1795; May 10, 1854.....	Vol. 10, p. 1056, § 3	3,000 00	60,000 00
Shoshones, western band.	Twenty installments of \$5,000 each, under the direction of the President.	Six installments to be appropriated.	Vol. 15, p. 690, § 7	30,000 00	40,000 00
Shoshones, north-western band.	do.....	do.....	Vol. 13, p. 663, § 3	30,000 00	.....
Shoshones, Goshop band.	Twenty installments of \$1,000 each, under direction of the President.	do.....	Vol. 13, p. 652, § 7	6,000 00	.....
Shoshones and Bands:	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	Twenty-two installments due, estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9	305,293 00	.....
Shoshones.....	For the purchase of such articles as may be considered proper by the Secretary of the Interior.	Three installments due, estimated.	do.....	90,000 00	.....
Do.....	For pay of physician, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated.....	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	5,000 00	.....
Do.....	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops.....	do.....	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 3	2,000 00	.....

Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent, produce permanent annuities.
Shoshones	Five installments of the sum of \$25,000, to be expended under direction of the President in purchase of stock cattle.	Two installments, of \$5,000 each, due.	Vol. 19, p. 286, § 1.	.....	\$10,000 00	.....	.....
Bannacks	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	Twenty-two installments due, estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9	.....	152,814 00	.....	.....
Do	For the purchase of such articles as may be considered necessary by the Secretary for persons roaming, &c.	Two installments due, estimated.	do	.....	28,000 00	.....	.....
Do	Pay of physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	\$5,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Six Nations of New York	Permanent annuities in clothing, &c.	Treaty, November 11, 1794	Vol. 7, p. 46, § 6.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siox, Sisseton, and Wahpeton of Lake Traverse and Devils Lake.	Amount to be expended in such goods and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, \$500,000, in ten installments, per agreement February 19, 1867.	Five installments, of \$50,000 each, due.	Revised Treaties, p. 1051, § 2.	.....	400,000 00	\$4,500 00	\$50,000 00
Siox of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.	Purchase of clothing for men, women, and children.	Twenty-two installments, of \$150,400 each, due; estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 10.	.....	3,506,800 00	.....	.....
Do	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel.	Estimated	do	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do	For such articles as may be considered necessary by the Secretary of the Interior for persons roaming.	Twenty-two installments, of \$200,000 each, due; estimated.	do	.....	4,400,000 00	.....	.....
Do	Physician, five teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 13	10,400 00	.....	.....	.....
Do	Purchase of rations &c., as per article 5, agreement of September 26, 1876.	do	Vol. 19, p. 256, § 5.	1,100,000 00	.....	.....	.....
S'Kallams	Twenty installments, last series, on \$60,000 to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Two installments, of \$1,600 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 934, § 5	.....	3,200 00	.....	.....

Do.....	Twenty installments, for agricultural and industrial school, pay of teacher, blacksmith, carpenter, physician, and farmer.	Two installments, of \$7,100 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 294, § 11	.....	14,200 00	.....
Do.....	Pay of blacksmith	Estimated	do.....	500 00	.....	.....
Tabeguache band of Utes.			Vol. 13, p. 675, § 10	720 00	.....	.....
Tabeguache, Mualche, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Utes.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith-shop.	do.....	Vol. 15, p. 621, § 9	220 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, one blacksmith, and two teachers.	do.....	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 15	7,800 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Thirty installments of \$30,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for clothing, blankets, &c.	Twenty-one installments, each \$30,000, due.	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 11	.....	630,000 00	.....
Do.....	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, &c.		Vol. 15, p. 622, § 12	30,000 00	.....	.....
Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes.	Five installments, last series, to be expended under the direction of the President.	Two installments, of \$2,000 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 946, § 2	.....	4,000 00	.....
Do.....	Twenty installments, for pay of two millers, farmer, superintendent of farming operations, two teachers, physician, blacksmith, wagon and plow maker, carpenter and joiner.	Two installments, of \$9,000 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 947, § 4	.....	18,000 00	.....
Do.....	Twenty installments, for mill-furniture, tools, medicines, books, stationery, furniture, &c.	Two installments, of \$3,000 each, due.	do.....	.....	6,000 00	.....
Do.....	Twenty installments, of \$1,500 each, for pay of head chiefs, three in number, at \$500 each per annum.	Two installments, of \$1,500 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 947, § 5	.....	3,000 00	.....
Winnebagoes.....	Interest on \$204,909.17, at 5 per cent. per annum.	November 1, 1-37, and Senate amendment, July 17, 1862.	Vol. 7, p. 546, § 4;	.....	40,245 45	804,909 17
Do.....	Interest on \$78,340.41, at 5 per cent. per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	July 15, 1870	Vol. 12, p. 628, § 4;	.....	3,917 02	78,340 41
Walpahpe tribe of Snakes.	Ten installments, second series, under the direction of the President.	Four installments, of \$1,200 each, due.	Vol. 16, p. 355, § 1	.....	.....	.....
Yankton tribe of Sioux.	Ten installments of \$40,000 each, being second series, to be paid to them, or expended for their benefit.	One installment due	Vol. 14, p. 684, § 7	.....	4,800 00	.....
Do.....	Ten installments of \$25,000 each, third series, to be paid to them, or expended for their benefit.	Ten installments, of \$25,000 each, due.	Vol. 11, p. 744, § 4	.....	40,000 00	.....
Do.....	Twenty installments, of \$15,000 each, fourth series, to be paid to them, or expended for their benefit.	Twenty installments, of \$15,000 each, due.	do.....	.....	250,000 00	.....
Yakamas.....	Twenty installments, for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President.	Two installments, last series, of \$4,000 each, due.	do.....	.....	300,000 00	.....
			Vol. 12, p. 933, § 4	.....	8,000 00	.....



Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent, produce permanent annuities.
Yakamas .....	Twenty installments, for two schools, one of which is to be an agricultural and industrial school, keeping the same in repair, and providing books, stationery, and furniture.	Two installments, of \$500 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 953, § 5	.....	\$1,000 00	.....	.....
Do .....	Twenty installments, for superintendent of teaching, two teachers, two millers, two farmers, two gunsmiths, thinner, gunsmith, carpenter, and wagon and plow maker.	Two installments, of \$14,600 each, due.	do .....	.....	20,200 00	.....	.....
Do .....	Twenty installments, for keeping in repair hospital, and furnishing medicine, &c., pay of physician, repair of grist-mill and saw-mill, and furnishing the necessary tools.	Two installments, of \$2,000 each, due.	do .....	.....	4,000 00	.....	.....
Do .....	Twenty installments, for keeping in repair buildings for employes.	Two installments, of \$300 each, due.	do .....	.....	600 00	.....	.....
Do .....	Salary of head chief for twenty years .....	Two installments, of \$500 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 953, § 5.	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....
Do .....	Twenty installments, for keeping in repair the blacksmith's, tinsmith's, gunsmith's, carpenter's, and wagon and plow maker's shops, and furnishing tools.	Two installments, of \$500 each, due.	do .....	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....
Total .....				\$1,549,460 00	13,700,929 28	\$358,653 38	\$6,302,668 44

## TRUST-FUND AND TRUST-LANDS.

The following statements show the transactions in the Indian trust-funds and trust-lands during the year ending October 31, 1877:

United States 5 per centum bonds, loan of 1881, amounting to \$92,900, have been purchased for various tribes, as indicated in Statement No. 1. These were purchased with funds derived from the redemption of United States 5-20 6 per centum bonds, act of March 3, 1855.

Statement No. 2 shows the kind of bonds redeemed, the tribes to which they belonged, date of redemption, and amount belonging to each tribe. The funds derived from the redemption of these bonds were reinvested, as shown in Statement No. 1.

Statements A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H show in detail the various changes in the stocks, funds in the Treasury to the credit of various tribes, collections of coin interest, and the premium realized from the sale thereof, and collections of interest in currency. Following these statements is a consolidation of all interest collected, including premium on coin, and the disposition thereof, and a statement of interest appropriated by Congress on non-paying State stocks, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877. A statement, also, will be found giving in detail the appropriations for the current fiscal year for the several Indian tribes and the Indian service, together with the principal of bonds held in trust for Indian tribes, and of funds placed in the Treasury to their credit, and of interest annually arising from such bonds and funds; also, a statement showing the transactions arising on account of moneys derived from the sales of Indian lands, all being sufficiently in detail to enable a proper understanding of the subject.

No. 1.—Statement of investments in stocks, showing kind, amount, and cost thereof, tribes or funds for which the same were made, and sources whence the funds invested were derived.

Kind of bonds purchased.	Date of purchase.	Amount purchased.	Per cent.	Rate of purchase.	Cost of bonds, including premium and commission.	Fund or tribe.	Amount drawn for investment.	Funds invested derived from—
United States funded loan of 1881.	June 13, 1877	\$3,853 43	5	105½	\$4,075 00	Cherokee national fund.....	\$4,075 00	Redemption of United States 5-20 6 per centum bonds, act of March 3, 1865.
Do.....	June 13, 1877	3,643 02	5	105½	3,852 50	Cherokee school fund.....	3,852 50	
Do.....	June 13, 1877	9,666 67	5	105½	10,222 50	Cherokee orphan fund.....	10,222 50	
Do.....	June 13, 1877	75,736 88	5	105½	80,091 75	Chickasaw national fund.....	80,100 00	
Total.....	.....	92,900 00	...	.....	98,241 75	.....	98,250 00	

Uninvested balance refunded by the Secretary of the Interior:

\$8.25 trust-fund stock redeemed due Chickasaw national fund.

## No. 2.—Statement showing the redemption of bonds since November 1, 1876.

Kind of bonds.	Fund or tribe.	Date of redemption.	Amount redeemed.
United States 5.20 6 per cent., act of March 3, 1865.	Cherokee national fund .....	June 3, 1877	\$4,075 00
Do .....	Cherokee school fund .....	June 3, 1877	3,852 50
Do .....	Cherokee orphan fund .....	June 3, 1877	10,222 50
Do .....	Chickasaw national fund .....	June 3, 1877	78,100 00
Do .....	do .....	May 28, 1877	2,000 00
Total .....			98,250 00

*Recapitulation of statements affecting the aggregate of bonds held in trust for various Indian tribes, November 1, 1876.*

Whole amount of bonds on hand November 1, 1876..... \$5,079,666 83½

Amount of bonds since purchased (as per Statement No. 1) \$92,900 00

Amount of bonds redeemed (as per Statement No. 2)..... 98,250 00

Excess of bonds redeemed over amount purchased..... 5,350 00

Total amount on hand November 1, 1877..... 5,074,316 83½

*A.—List of names of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Treasurer of the United States, showing the amount standing to the credit of each tribe, the annual interest, the date of treaty or law under which the investment was made, and the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation, and the annual interest on the same.*

Tribe.	Treaty or act.	Statutes at Large.		Amount of stock.	Annual interest.	Amount of abstracted bonds.	Annual interest.
		Vol.	Page.				
Cherokee national fund .....	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	\$949,697 08	\$54,370 57	\$68,000 00	\$4,080 00
Cherokee school fund.....	Feb. 27, 1819	7	195	527,536 82	30,748 22	15,000 00	900 00
Cherokee orphan fund.....	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478				
Cherokee asylum fund.....	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	251,643 64	14,904 37		
Chickasaw national fund...	Feb. 14, 1873	17	462				
Chickasaw incompetents	Feb. 14, 1873	17	462	67,675 27	4,060 52		
Chippewa and Christian Indians	Oct. 20, 1872	7	381				
Choctaw general fund.....	May 24, 1834	7	450	1,165,667 48½	67,379 07		
Choctaw school fund.....	May 24, 1834	7	450				
Creek orphans.....	May 24, 1834	7	450	2,000 00	100 00		
Delaware general fund.....	July 15, 1859	12	1105				
Delaware school fund.....	Jan. 17, 1837	7	605	43,792 60	2,449 79		
Iowas.....	Sept. 27, 1830	7	333	453,781 90	27,206 91		
Kansas schools.....	May 24, 1832	7	366	50,355 20	2,701 31		
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c.....	May 6, 1854	10	1048	77,015 25	4,397 90		
Kaskaskias, &c., school fund.	May 6, 1854	10	1048	459,243 15	25,910 87		
Kickapoos.....	Sept. 24, 1829	7	327	11,000 00	550 00		
Menomonees.....	May 17, 1834	10	1069	105,052 21	6,144 81		
Osage schools.....	Mar. 6, 1861	12	1171				
Ottawas and Chippewas.....	June 3, 1825	7	244	27,267 31	1,525 48		
Pottawatomies, education.....	May 30, 1854	10	1082	80,047 92	4,939 40		
Pottawatomies, mills.....	Feb. 23, 1867	15	519	41,411 97	2,484 59		
Pottawatomies, Prairie band.	Feb. 23, 1867	15	519	128,569 91	6,428 49		
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	June 28, 1862	13	625	153,457 41	7,753 05		
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Sept. 3, 1836	7	506	40,236 63	2,074 20		
Senecas.....	June 2, 1825	7	240	19,209 47	1,079 57		
Shawnees.....	Mar. 23, 1836	7	491	77,093 79	3,882 82	21,000 00	
Tonawanda band.....	Sept. 26, 1833	7	431	17,180 09	880 80		
Eastern Shawnees.....	Sept. 26, 1833	7	431	89,618 57	4,480 93		
	Feb. 18, 1867	15	495	55,105 41	2,764 32		
	Mar. 6, 1861	12	1171	21,925 00	1,217 25		
	June 14, 1836	5	47	40,981 54	2,049 45		
	Jan. 9, 1837	5	135				
	June 14, 1836	5	47				
	Jan. 9, 1837	5	135	15,277 09	857 69		
	Nov. 5, 1857	11	737	86,950 00	4,347 50		
	May 10, 1854	15	515	4,835 65	241 78		
	Feb. 23, 1867	15	515	11,688 47	701 30		
				5,074,316 83½	288,632 96	84,000 00	4,980 00

a No interest appropriated on \$1,000 abstracted bond.



B.—Statement of stock-account, exhibiting in detail the securities in which the funds of each tribe are invested and now on hand, the annual interest on the same, and the amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Florida .....	7	\$13,000 00	.....	\$13,000 00	\$910 00
State of Louisiana .....	6	11,000 00	.....	11,000 00	660 00
State of Missouri .....	6	50,000 00	\$50,000 00	.....	.....
State of North Carolina .....	6	41,000 00	13,000 00	28,000 00	1,689 00
State of South Carolina .....	6	118,000 00	.....	118,000 00	7,080 00
State of Tennessee .....	6	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....
State of Tennessee .....	5	125,600 00	.....	125,000 00	6,250 00
State of Virginia .....	6	90,000 00	.....	90,000 00	5,400 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division .....	6	156,638 56	.....	156,638 56	9,398 31
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865 .....	6	96,984 26	.....	96,984 26	5,819 05
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867 .....	6	161,950 00	.....	161,950 00	9,717 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881 .....	5	149,124 26	.....	149,124 26	7,456 21
Total .....		1,017,697 08	68,000 00	949,697 08	54,370 57
CHEROKEE SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Florida .....	7	7,000 00	.....	7,000 00	490 00
State of Louisiana .....	6	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	120 00
State of North Carolina .....	6	21,000 00	8,000 00	13,000 00	780 00
State of South Carolina .....	6	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	60 00
State of Tennessee .....	6	7,000 00	7,000 00	.....	.....
State of Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company) .....	6	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	60 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division .....	6	51,854 28	.....	51,854 28	3,111 26
United States loan of 10-40s .....	5	31,200 00	.....	31,200 00	1,560 00
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865 .....	6	229,013 55	.....	229,013 55	13,740 81
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867 .....	6	125,270 29	.....	125,270 29	7,516 22
United States, funded, loan of 1881 .....	5	66,198 70	.....	66,198 70	3,309 93
Total .....		542,536 82	15,000 00	527,536 82	30,748 22
CHEROKEE ORPHANS' FUND.					
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division .....	6	.....	.....	22,223 26	1,333 40
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865 .....	6	.....	.....	150,449 94	9,027 00
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867 .....	6	.....	.....	49,545 00	2,972 70
United States, registered, loan of 1868 .....	6	.....	.....	10,000 00	600 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881 .....	5	.....	.....	19,425 44	971 27
Total .....		.....	.....	251,643 64	14,904 37
CHEROKEE ASYLUM FUND.					
United States, registered, loan of 1865 .....	6	.....	.....	67,675 27	4,060 52
CHICKASAW NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Arkansas .....	6	.....	.....	168,000 00	10,080 00
State of Maryland .....	6	.....	.....	8,350 17	501 01
State of Tennessee .....	6	.....	.....	616,000 00	36,960 00
State of Tennessee .....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	66,666 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	3,500 00
State of Virginia (Richmond and Danville Railroad) .....	6	.....	.....	100,000 00	6,000 00
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865 .....	6	.....	.....	550 95	33 06
United States, funded, loan of 1881 .....	5	.....	.....	206,099 70	10,305 00
Total .....		.....	.....	1,165,667 48 $\frac{2}{3}$	67,379 07
CHICKASAW INCOMPETENTS.					
State of Indiana .....	5	.....	.....	2,000 00	100 00

## B.—Statement of stock-account, exhibiting in detail the securities, &amp;c.—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHIPPEWA AND CHRISTIAN INDIANS.					
United States registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867.....	6	-----	-----	\$26,562 38	\$1,593 74
United States, registered, loan of 1865.....	6	-----	-----	4,454 74	267 28
United States, funded, loan of 1881.....	5	-----	-----	11,775 48	588 77
Total.....	-----	-----	-----	42,792 60	2,449 79
CHOCTAW GENERAL FUND.					
State of Virginia, registered.....	6	-----	-----	450,000 00	27,000 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865.....	6	-----	-----	1,781 90	106 91
United States, registered, loan of 1881.....	5	-----	-----	2,000 00	100 00
Total.....	-----	-----	-----	453,781 90	27,206 91
CHOCTAW SCHOOL FUND.					
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867.....	6	-----	-----	1,427 20	85 63
United States, registered, loan of 1865.....	6	-----	-----	16,928 00	1,015 68
United States, registered, loan of 1881.....	5	-----	-----	32,000 00	1,600 00
Total.....	-----	-----	-----	50,355 20	2,701 31
CREEK ORPHANS.					
State of Tennessee.....	5	-----	-----	20,000 00	1,000 00
State of Virginia (Richmond and Danville Railroad Company).....	6	-----	-----	3,500 00	210 00
State of Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company).....	6	-----	-----	9,000 00	540 00
State of Virginia, registered certificates.....	6	-----	-----	41,800 00	2,508 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865.....	6	-----	-----	414 16	24 85
United States, funded, loan of 1881.....	5	-----	-----	2,301 09	115 05
Total.....	-----	-----	-----	77,015 25	4,397 90
DELAWARE GENERAL FUND.					
State of Florida.....	7	-----	-----	53,000 00	3,710 00
State of North Carolina.....	6	-----	-----	87,000 00	5,220 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division.....	6	-----	-----	49,283 90	2,957 03
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865.....	6	-----	-----	52,587 43	3,155 25
United States, funded, loan of 1881.....	5	-----	-----	217,371 82	10,868 59
Total.....	-----	-----	-----	459,243 15	25,910 87
DELAWARE SCHOOL FUND.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881.....	5	-----	-----	11,000 00	550 00
IOWAS.					
State of Florida.....	7	-----	-----	22,000 00	1,540 00
State of Louisiana.....	6	-----	-----	9,000 00	540 00
State of North Carolina.....	6	-----	-----	21,000 00	1,260 00
State of South Carolina.....	6	-----	-----	3,000 00	180 00
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865.....	6	-----	-----	5,220 19	313 21
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867.....	6	-----	-----	7,000 00	420 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881.....	5	-----	-----	37,832 02	1,891 60
Total.....	-----	-----	-----	105,052 21	6,144 81
KANSAS SCHOOLS.					
United States, registered, loan of 1865.....	6	-----	-----	1,781 90	106 91
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867.....	6	-----	-----	14,430 16	865 81
United States, funded, loan of 1881.....	5	-----	-----	11,055 25	552 76
Total.....	-----	-----	-----	27,267 31	1,525 48

## B.—Statement of stock-account, exhibiting in detail the securities, &amp;c.—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC.					
State of Florida .....	7	.....	.....	\$16,300 00	\$1,141 00
State of Louisiana .....	6	.....	.....	15,000 00	900 00
State of North Carolina .....	6	.....	.....	43,000 00	2,580 00
State of South Carolina .....	6	.....	.....	3,000 00	180 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865 .....	6	.....	.....	97 04	5 82
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867 .....	6	.....	.....	3 85	23
United States, funded, loan of 1881 .....	5	.....	.....	2,647 03	132 35
Total .....				80,047 92	4,939 40
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC., SCHOOL-FUND.					
State of Florida .....	7	.....	.....	20,700 00	1,449 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881 .....	5	.....	.....	20,711 97	1,035 59
Total .....				41,411 97	2,484 59
KICKAPOOS.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881 .....	5	.....	.....	128,569 91	6,428 49
MENOMONEES.					
State of Tennessee .....	5	.....	.....	19,000 00	950 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865 .....	6	.....	.....	8,018 52	481 11
United States, funded, loan of 1881 .....	5	.....	.....	126,438 89	6,321 94
Total .....				153,457 41	7,753 05
OSAGE SCHOOLS.					
United States, registered, loan of 1865 .....	6	.....	.....	6,236 63	374 20
United States, funded, loan of 1881 .....	5	.....	.....	34,000 00	1,700 00
Total .....				40,236 63	2,074 20
OTTAWAS AND CHIPPEWAS.					
State of Tennessee .....	5	.....	.....	1,000 00	50 00
State of Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company) .....	6	.....	.....	3,000 00	180 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865 .....	6	.....	.....	8,909 47	534 57
United States, funded, loan of 1881 .....	5	.....	.....	6,300 00	315 00
Total .....				19,209 47	1,079 57
POTTAWATOMIES—EDUCATION.					
State of Indiana .....	5	.....	.....	4,000 00	200 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865 .....	6	.....	.....	2,813 31	168 80
United States, funded, loan of 1881 .....	5	.....	.....	70,280 48	3,514 02
Total .....				77,093 79	3,882 82
PRAIRIE BAND OF POTTAWATOMIES.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881 .....	5	.....	.....	89,618 57	4,480 93
POTTAWATOMIES—MILLS.					
United States, registered, loan of 1865 .....	6	.....	.....	2,180 09	130 80
United States, funded, loan of 1881 .....	5	.....	.....	15,000 00	750 00
Total .....				17,180 09	880 80
SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.					
United States 10-40s .....	5	.....	.....	54,200 00	2,710 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865 .....	6	.....	.....	905 41	54 32
Total .....				55,105 41	2,764 32

B.—Statement of stock-account, exhibiting in detail the securities, &amp;c.—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSOURI.					
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865	6	.....	.....	\$5,100 00	\$306 00
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867.	6	.....	.....	7,000 00	420 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881.....	5	.....	.....	9,825 00	491 25
Total.....		.....	.....	21,925 00	1,217 25
SENECAS.					
United States, registered, loan of 1865.....	6	.....	.....	37 17	2 23
United States, funded, loan of 1881.....	5	.....	.....	40,944 37	2,047 22
Total.....		.....	.....	40,981 54	2,049 45
SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.					
United States 10-40s.....	5	.....	.....	1,000 00	50 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865.....	6	.....	.....	2,621 60	157 30
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867.....	6	.....	.....	6,761 12	405 67
United States, funded, loan of 1881.....	5	.....	.....	4,894 37	244 72
Total.....		.....	.....	15,277 09	857 69
SENECAS—TONAWANDA BAND.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881.....	5	.....	.....	86,950 00	4,347 50
SHAWNEES.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881.....	5	.....	.....	4,835 65	241 78
EASTERN SHAWNEES.					
United States, registered, loan of 1865.....	6	.....	.....	11,688 47	701 30



C.—Statement of stocks held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for the various Indian tribes, showing the amount now on hand; also abstracted bonds, for which Congress has made no appropriation.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.	Amount of abstracted bonds.
State of Arkansas.....	6	\$168,000 00	.....
State of Florida.....	7	132,000 00	.....
State of Indiana.....	5	6,000 00	\$1,000 00
State of Louisiana.....	6	37,000 00	.....
State of Maryland.....	6	8,350 17	.....
State of Missouri.....	6	.....	50,000 00
State of North Carolina.....	6	192,000 00	21,000 00
State of South Carolina.....	6	125,000 00	.....
State of Tennessee.....	6	616,000 00	12,000 00
State of Tennessee.....	5	165,000 00	.....
State of Tennessee.....	5½	66,666 66½	.....
State of Virginia.....	6	698,300 00	.....
United States 10-40s.....	5	86,400 00	.....
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1865.....	6	676,450 00	.....
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867.....	6	399,950 00	.....
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1868.....	6	10,000 00	.....
United States, issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division.....	6	280,000 00	.....
United States, funded loan of 1881.....	5	1,407,200 00	.....
Total.....		5,074,316 83½	84,000 00

D.—Statement of funds held in trust by the government in lieu of investment.

Tribes.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large.			Amount in the U. S. Treasury.	Annual interest at 5 per cent.
		Vol.	Page.	Sec.		
Choctaws.....	Jan. 20, 1825	7	236	9	\$390,257 92	\$19,512 89
Creeks.....	June 22, 1855	11	614	3		
	Aug. 7, 1856	11	701	6	200,000 00	10,000 00
	June 14, 1866	14	786	3	675,168 00	33,758 40
Cherokees.....	July 15, 1870	16	362	.....	721,748 80	36,087 44
	June 5, 1872	17	228	.....		
Iowas.....	May 7, 1854	10	1071	9	57,500 00	2,875 00
Kansas.....	June 14, 1846	9	842	2	200,000 00	10,000 00
Kickapoos.....	May 18, 1854	10	1079	2	93,581 09	4,679 05
Miamies of Indiana.....	June 5, 1854	10	1099	4	221,257 86	11,062 89
Miamies of Kansas.....	June 5, 1854	10	1094	3	50,000 00	2,500 00
Osages.....	June 2, 1825	7	242	6	69,120 00	3,456 00
	Sept. 29, 1865	14	687	1	300,000 00	15,000 00
	July 15, 1870	16	362	12	*840,003 90	42,000 19
	May 9, 1872	17	91	2		
Pottawatomies.....	June 5, 1846	9	854	7	230,064 20	11,503 21
	June 17, 1846				.....	.....
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.....	Oct. 2, 1837	7	541	2	200,000 00	10,000 00
	Oct. 11, 1842	7	596	2	800,000 00	40,000 00
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri.....	Oct. 21, 1837	7	543	2	157,400 00	7,870 00
Seminole.....	Aug. 7, 1856	11	702	8	500,000 00	25,000 00
	May 21, 1866	14	757	3	70,000 00	3,500 00
Senecas of New York.....	June 27, 1846	9	35	2,3	118,050 00	5,902 50
Shawnees.....	May 10, 1854	10	1056	3	40,000 00	2,000 00
Stockbridges and Munsees.....	Feb. 6, 1871	16	405	4,5	75,804 46	3,790 22
Winnebagoes.....	Nov. 1, 1837	7	546	4	804,909 17	40,245 45
	July 15, 1870	16	355	.....	78,340 41	3,917 02
Tabeguache and other bands of Utes.....	Apr. 29, 1874	18	41	2	500,000 00	25,000 00
Amount of 5 per cent. funds, as above stated, held by the Government in lieu of investment.....					7,393,205 81	.....
Amount of annual interest.....						369,660 26

\* Amount held in trust March 1, 1877.

## D No. 2.—Funds held by the government in lieu of abstracted bonds.

Tribes.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large.			Amount in the U. S. Treasury.	Annual interest at 5 per cent.
		Vol.	Page.	Sec.		
Amounts brought forward from statement D.	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$7,393,205 81	\$369,660 26
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c .....	July 12, 1862	12	539	.....	14,861 28	743 06
Delawares .....	July 12, 1862	12	539	.....	406,571 28	20,328 56
Iowas .....	July 12, 1862	12	539	.....	66,735 00	3,336 75
Total amount in lieu of investment...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,881,373 37	
Total annual interest on same.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		394,068 63

The changes in the account of funds held in lieu of investment are accounted for as follows, viz :

Amount reported in statements D and D No. 2, November 1, 1876..... \$7,936,264 06

This fund has been decreased by—

Appropriations of Osage funds, act of January 12, 1877, \$50,000, and by act of March 3, 1877, \$100,000; in all..... \$150,000 00

Winnebagoes, last of 30 installments of interest having been appropriated on..... 75,387 28  
\$225,387 28

And increased by—

Amount held in trust for Pottawatomies, omitted by error in former statement..... 61,940 35

Net proceeds of Osage lands from November 1, 1876, to March 1, 1877..... 48,556 24  
110,496 59

114,890 69

Total as before stated..... 7,881,373 37

E.—Interest collected on United States bonds payable in coin, and premium realized on coin sold.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Coin interest.	Premium realized.
Cherokee national fund .....	\$143,542 65 258,934 26 145,270 83 4,075 00 145,270 83 258,934 26 149,124 26 4,075 00	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876 July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877 Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877 May 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876 Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877 Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877 May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877 Nov. 1, 1876, to June 3, 1877	\$1,794 28 7,768 04 1,815 88 122 25 1,815 88 7,768 04 1,864 05 144 35	\$171 12 461 23 87 39 11 77 119 17 396 24 96 70 9 61
			23,092 77	1,353 23
Cherokee school fund .....	62,555 68 3,852 50 354,283 84 62,555 68 31,200 00 3,852 50 62,555 68 354,283 84 66,198 70 31,200 00 3,852 50	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876 May 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876 July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877 Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877 Sept. 1, 1876, to Mar. 1, 1877 Nov. 1, 1876, to May 1, 1877 Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877 Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877 May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877 Mar. 1, 1877, to Sept. 1, 1877 May 1, 1877, to June 3, 1877	781 95 115 58 10,628 51 781 95 780 00 115 58 781 95 10,628 51 827 48 780 00 20 91	74 58 11 12 631 07 37 63 36 07 7 95 51 32 542 14 42 93 29 25 1 15
			26,242 42	1,465 21
Cherokee asylum fund .....	67,675 27 67,675 27	July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877 Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877	2,030 26 2,030 26	120 55 103 56
			4,060 52	224 11
Cherokee orphan fund .....	9,758 77 10,222 50 209,994 94 9,758 77 10,222 50 9,758 77 209,994 94 19,425 44 10,222 50	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876 May 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876 July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877 Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877 Nov. 1, 1876, to May 1, 1877 Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877 Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877 May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877 May 1, 1877, to June 3, 1877	121 98 306 67 6,299 85 121 98 306 67 121 98 6,299 85 242 82 55 45	11 63 29 52 374 05 5 87 21 08 8 00 321 35 12 60 3 05
			13,877 25	787 15
Chickasaw national fund .....	130,362 82 80,100 00 550 95 130,362 82 80,100 00 130,362 82 550 95 206,099 70 78,100 00 2,000 00	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876 May 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876 July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877 Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877 Nov. 1, 1876, to May 1, 1877 Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877 Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877 May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877 May 1, 1877, to June 3, 1877 May 1, 1877, to May 28, 1877	1,629 54 2,403 00 16 53 1,629 54 2,403 00 1,629 54 16 53 2,576 25 423 67 8 88	155 40 231 29 98 78 42 165 21 106 94 84 133 64 23 30 49
			12,736 48	896 51
Chippewa and Christian Indians.....	11,775 48 31,017 12 11,775 48 11,775 48 31,017 12 11,775 48	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876 July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877 Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877 Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877 Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877 May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	147 19 930 51 147 19 147 19 930 51 147 19	14 03 55 25 7 09 9 66 47 46 7 64
			2,449 78	141 13
Choctaw general fund .....	2,000 00 1,781 90 2,000 00 2,000 00 1,781 90 2,000 00	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876 July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877 Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877 Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877 Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877 May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	25 00 53 46 25 00 25 00 53 46 25 00	2 39 3 17 1 20 1 64 2 73 1 30
			206 92	12 43

E.—Interest collected on United States bonds, payable in coin, &amp;c.—Continued.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Coin interest.	Premium realized.
Choctaw school fund.....	\$32,000 00	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	\$400 00	\$38 15
	18,355 20	July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877	550 66	32 70
	32,000 00	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	400 00	19 25
	32,000 00	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	400 00	26 25
	18,355 20	Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877	550 66	28 09
	32,000 00	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	400 00	20 75
			2,701 32	165 19
Creek orphans .....	2,301 09	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	28 76	2 74
	414 16	July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877	12 43	74
	2,301 09	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	28 76	1 39
	2,301 09	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	28 76	1 89
	414 16	Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877	12 43	63
	2,301 09	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	28 76	1 49
			139 90	8 88
Delaware general fund.....	210,300 00	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	2,628 75	250 69
	52,587 43	July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877	1,577 62	93 67
	217,371 82	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	2,717 15	130 76
	217,371 82	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	2,717 15	178 31
	52,587 43	Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877	1,577 62	80 47
	217,371 82	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	2,717 15	140 95
			13,935 44	874 85
Delaware school fund.....	11,000 00	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	137 50	13 11
	11,000 00	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	137 50	6 62
	11,000 00	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	137 50	9 02
	11,000 00	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	137 50	7 14
			550 00	35 89
Iowas .....	37,832 02	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	472 90	45 10
	12,220 19	July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877	366 60	21 77
	37,832 02	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	472 90	22 76
	37,832 02	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	472 90	31 03
	12,220 19	Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877	366 60	18 70
	37,832 02	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	472 90	24 53
			2,624 80	163 89
Kansas schools.....	11,055 25	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	138 19	13 18
	16,212 06	July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877	486 36	28 88
	11,055 25	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	138 19	6 65
	11,055 25	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	138 19	9 07
	16,212 06	Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877	486 36	24 81
	11,055 25	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	138 19	7 17
			1,525 48	89 76
Kickapoos .....	128,569 91	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	1,607 12	153 27
	128,569 91	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	1,607 12	77 34
	128,569 91	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	1,607 12	105 47
	128,569 91	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	1,607 12	83 37
			6,428 48	419 45
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws.	2,647 03	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	33 09	3 15
	100 89	July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877	3 03	18
	2,647 03	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	33 09	1 59
	2,647 03	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	33 09	2 17
	100 89	Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877	3 03	15
	2,647 03	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	33 09	1 72
			138 42	8 96
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws school fund.	20,711 97	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	258 90	24 69
	20,711 97	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	258 90	12 46
	20,711 97	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	258 90	17 00
	20,711 97	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	258 90	13 43
			1,035 60	67 58



E.—Interest collected on United States bonds, payable in coin, &amp;c.—Continued.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Coin interest.	Premium realized.
Menomonees .....	\$126,438 89	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	\$1,580 49	\$150 73
	8,018 52	July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877	240 55	14 28
	126,438 89	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	1,580 49	76 06
	126,438 89	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	1,580 49	103 72
	8,018 52	Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877	240 56	12 27
	126,438 89	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	1,580 49	81 99
			6,803 07	439 05
Osage schools .....	34,000 00	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	425 00	40 53
	6,236 63	July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877	187 10	11 11
	34,000 00	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	425 00	20 46
	34,000 00	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	425 00	27 89
	6,236 63	Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877	187 10	9 54
	34,000 00	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	425 00	22 05
			2,074 20	131 58
Ottawas and Chippewas .....	6,300 00	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	78 75	7 51
	8,909 47	July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877	267 23	15 87
	6,300 00	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	78 75	3 79
	6,300 00	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	78 75	5 17
	8,909 47	Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877	267 28	13 63
	6,300 00	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	78 75	4 09
			849 56	50 06
Pottawatomies, education .....	70,280 48	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	878 51	83 78
	2,813 31	July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877	84 40	5 01
	70,280 48	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	878 51	42 28
	70,280 48	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	878 51	57 65
	2,813 31	Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877	84 40	4 30
	70,280 48	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	878 51	45 57
			3,682 84	238 59
Pottawatomies, mills .....	15,000 00	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	187 50	17 88
	15,000 00	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	187 50	9 02
	2,180 09	July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877	65 40	3 88
	15,000 00	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	187 50	12 30
	2,180 09	Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877	65 40	3 34
	15,000 00	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	187 50	9 73
			880 80	56 15
Pottawatomies' general fund for Prairie band.	89,618 57	May 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	1,120 23	106 83
	89,618 57	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	1,120 23	53 91
	89,618 57	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	1,120 23	73 51
	89,618 57	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	1,120 23	58 11
			4,480 92	292 36
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri .....	9,825 00	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	122 81	11 71
	12,100 00	July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877	363 00	21 55
	9,825 00	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	122 81	5 91
	9,825 00	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	122 81	8 06
	12,100 00	Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877	363 00	18 52
	9,825 00	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	122 81	6 37
			1,217 24	72 12
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi....	905 41	July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877	27 16	1 61
	54,200 00	Sept. 1, 1876, to Mar. 1, 1877	1,355 00	62 67
	905 41	Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877	27 16	1 39
	54,200 00	Mar. 1, 1877, to Sept. 1, 1877	1,355 00	50 81
			2,764 32	116 48
Senecas.....	40,944 37	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	511 80	48 81
	40,944 37	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	511 80	24 63
	40,944 37	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	511 80	33 59
	37 17	July 1, 1876, to July 1, 1877	2 24	13
	40,944 37	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	511 80	26 55
			2,049 44	133 71

## E.—Interest collected on United States bonds, payable in coin, &amp;c.—Continued.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Coin interest.	Premium realized.
Senecas (Tonawanda band) .....	\$86,950 00	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	\$1,086 88	\$103 65
	86,950 00	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	1,086 88	52 31
	86,950 00	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	1,086 88	71 33
	86,950 00	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	1,086 88	56 38
			4,347 52	283 67
Senecas and Shawnees .....	4,894 37	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	61 18	5 83
	9,382 72	July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877	281 48	16 71
	4,894 37	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	61 18	2 95
	9,382 72	Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877	281 48	14 36
	4,894 37	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	61 18	4 02
	4,894 37	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	61 18	3 17
	1,000 00	Sept. 1, 1876, to Mar. 1, 1877	25 00	1 16
	1,000 00	Mar. 1, 1877, to Sept. 1, 1877	25 00	94
			857 68	49 14
Shawnees .....	4,835 65	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	60 45	5 76
	4,835 65	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	60 45	2 91
	4,835 65	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	60 45	3 97
	4,835 65	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	60 45	3 13
			241 80	15 77
Eastern Shawnees .....	11,688 47	July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877	350 65	20 82
	11,688 47	Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877	350 65	17 89
			701 30	38 71

## F.—Interest collected on United States bonds, payable in currency.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Amount collected.
Cherokee national fund .....	\$156,638 56	July 1, 1876, to July 1, 1877	\$9,398 32
Cherokee school fund .....	51,854 28	July 1, 1876, to July 1, 1877	3,111 26
Cherokee orphan fund .....	22,223 26	July 1, 1876, to July 1, 1877	1,333 40
Delaware general fund .....	49,283 90	July 1, 1876, to July 1, 1877	2,957 02
Total .....	280,000 00		16,800 00

## G.—Interest collected on certain State bonds, the interest on which is regularly paid.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest is regularly paid.	Amount collected.
<i>Maryland 6 per cent. bonds.</i>			
Chickasaw national fund .....	\$2,350 17	July 1, 1876, to Oct. 1, 1877	\$611 85

H.—Collections of interest made since November 1, 1876, falling due since July 1, 1876.

Fund or tribe.	Amount collected	Period.		On what amount of bonds.	Kind of bonds.	Amount carried to the credit of Indian tribes.
		From—	To—			
Chickasaw national fund	\$6,000	July 1, 1876	July 1, 1877	\$100,000	Virginia, Richmond and Danville Railroad.	\$6,000
Chickasaw national fund	30,720	July 1, 1876	July 1, 1877	512,000	Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.	30,720
Chickasaw incompetents	100	July 1, 1876	July 1, 1877	2,000	Indiana	100
Creek orphans	210	July 1, 1876	July 1, 1877	3,500	Virginia, Richmond and Danville Railroad.	210
Pottawatomies, education	200	July 1, 1876	July 1, 1877	4,000	Indiana	200
Total	37,230			621,500		37,230

Recapitulation of interest collected, premiums, &c., as per tables hereinbefore given.

Coin-interest on United States bonds, (Table E)	\$142,696 27
Interest on United States bonds, currency, (Table F)	16,800 00
Interest on paying State stocks, (Table G)	611 85
Interest collected on non-paying bonds due since July 1, 1876, (Table H)	37,230 00
Total interest collected during the time specified	197,338 12
Add premium on coin-interest on United States bonds	8,631 61
Total premium and interest carried to the credit of trust-fund interest due various Indian tribes	205,969 73

Statement of appropriations made by Congress for the year ending June 30, 1877, on non-paying stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for various Indian tribes.

Bonds.	Per cent.	Principal.	Annual interest appropriated.
Arkansas	6	\$168,000 00	\$10,080 00
Florida	7	132,000 00	9,240 00
North Carolina	6	192,000 00	11,520 00
South Carolina	6	125,000 00	7,500 00
Tennessee	6	104,000 00	6,240 00
Tennessee	5½	66,666 66½	3,500 00
Tennessee	5	165,000 00	8,250 00
Virginia	6	594,800 00	35,688 00
Louisiana	6	37,000 00	2,220 00
Total amount appropriated			94,238 00

Statement showing the appropriations with treaty stipulations or otherwise, for the several Indian tribes and the Indian service, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878; also the principal of bonds held in trust for Indian tribes by the Treasurer of the United States, and of funds placed in the Treasury of the United States to their credit, and the amount of interest annually arising from such bonds and funds.

Tribes and funds.	Principal—		Interest on trust-funds collected by the Treasury.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, in addition to interest on stock and funds held in trust.			Total.
	Of stocks and bonds held in trust.	Of funds in the Treasury to their credit.		Interest on Treasury.	Fulfilling treaties.	Special.	
Apaches of Arizona and New Mexico.						\$400,000 00	\$400,000 00
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.					\$52,700 00	52,700 00	52,700 00
Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas.					240,000 00	240,000 00	240,000 00
Arikaraes, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.					85,000 00	85,000 00	85,000 00
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegiens.					50,000 00	50,000 00	50,000 00
Cheyennes and Arapahoes.					42,200 00	42,200 00	42,200 00
Chickasaws.	\$1,107,667 45		\$67,479 07		3,000 00	70,479 07	70,479 07
Chippewas, Bois Fort band.					14,100 00	14,100 00	14,100 00
Chippewas of Lake Superior.					1,800 00	17,800 00	17,800 00
Chippewas and Christian Indians.	42,792 60		2,449 79		33,700 00	33,700 00	33,700 00
Chippewa, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoish bands.					25,566 63	25,566 66	25,566 66
Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembua tribe of Chippewas.					33,800 00	33,800 00	33,800 00
Choctaws.	504,137 10	\$390,227 92	20,908 22	\$19,512 89	10,520 00	59,941 11	59,941 11
Crows.		875,168 00		43,758 40	62,623 00	162,623 00	162,623 00
Greeks.					28,930 00	72,678 40	72,678 40
Greek orphans.	77,015 25		4,397 90			4,397 90	4,397 90
Cherokees.	*1,879,552 81	721,748 80	1109,063 63	36,687 44		145,151 12	145,151 12
Confederated tribes and bands of Indians in Middle Oregon.					8,100 00	8,100 00	8,100 00
D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington Territory.					11,950 00	11,950 00	11,950 00
Delawares.	470,243 15	406,571 28	20,460 87	20,328 56		46,789 43	46,789 43
Flatheads and other confederated tribes.					17,000 00	17,000 00	17,000 00
Flatheads removed to Jocko reservation; special improvements in lieu of proceeds of lands.							
Indians at Fort Peck agency.						5,000 00	5,000 00
Iowas.	105,052 21	124,235 00				90,000 00	90,000 00
Kansas Indians.	27,267 31	200,000 00	6,144 81	6,211 75		12,356 56	12,356 56
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, &c.	131,459 89	14,861 28	1,525 48	10,000 00		21,525 48	21,525 48
Kickapoos.	138,569 91	93,351 09	7,423 99	743 06		8,167 05	8,167 05
Klamaths and Modocs.			6,428 49	4,679 05		19,107 54	19,107 54
Modocs in Indian Territory.					15,100 00	15,100 00	15,100 00
Makahs.						7,040 00	7,040 00
Malheur reservation, Indians on.					8,600 00	8,600 00	8,600 00
Menomonees.	153,457 41		7,753 05		16,179 66	20,000 00	20,000 00

\* \$83,000 abstracted bonds included.

† \$4,980 interest appropriated on same included.



Statement showing the appropriations, whether in accordance with treaty stipulations or otherwise, for the several Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Tribes and funds.	Principal—		Interest on trust funds collected by the Treasury.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, in addition to interest on stock and funds held in trust.			Total.
	Of stocks and bonds held in trust.	Of funds in the Treasury to their credit.		Interest on funds in the Treasury.	Fulfilling treaties.	Special.	
Miamies of Eel River.....		\$231,257 86		\$11,062 89	\$1,100 00	.....	\$1,100 00
Miamies of Indiana.....		50,000 00		2,500 00	9,040 00	.....	11,062 89
Miamies of Kansas.....					3,000 00	.....	11,540 00
Molds.....						\$30,000 00	3,000 00
Mixed Shoshones, Bannacks, and Sheepsters.....					90,840 00	.....	20,000 00
Navajoes.....					25,800 00	.....	90,840 00
Nez Percés.....					30,700 00	.....	25,800 00
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoos.....					20,300 00	.....	30,700 00
Omahas.....	\$40,236 63	1,209,123 90	\$2,074 20	60,456 19	9,000 00	6,000 00	20,300 00
Osages.....							62,530 39
Ottos and Missourias.....	19,209 47		1,079 57		54,200 00	.....	15,000 00
Ottawas and Chippewas.....					15,500 00	.....	1,079 57
Pawnees.....					9,144 44	.....	54,200 00
Poncas.....	183,892 45	230,064 20	9,244 55	11,503 21	400 00	.....	15,500 00
Pottawatomies.....					2,060 00	.....	29,892 20
Pottawatomies of Huron.....					7,800 00	.....	400 00
Quapaws.....					1,000 00	1,000 00	2,060 00
Quinaltels and Quillechutes.....	55,105 41	1,000,000 00	2,764 32	50,000 00	2,660 00	.....	7,800 00
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.....	21,925 00	157,409 00	1,217 25	7,870 60	1,000 00	.....	54,704 32
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri.....		570,000 00		25,500 00	2,000 00	.....	9,287 25
Seminoles.....	40,951 54		2,049 45		2,660 00	.....	25,500 00
Senecas.....		118,050 00		3,902 50	6,000 00	.....	4,709 45
Senecas of New York.....					2,000 00	.....	11,902 50
Senecas and Shawnees.....	15,277 09		857 69		3,000 00	.....	2,917 69
Senecas, Tonawanda band.....	86,950 00	40,000 00	4,347 50		3,000 00	.....	4,347 50
Shawnees.....	4,835 65		241 78	5,000 00	.....	.....	5,241 78
Shawnees, eastern band.....	11,688 47		701 30		11,000 00	.....	701 30
Shoshones.....					70,811 00	5,500 00	11,000 00
Shoshones and Bannacks.....					4,500 00	.....	76,311 00
Six Nations of New York.....					519,000 00	1,025,000 00	4,500 00
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux in the State of Nebraska.....							1,544,000 00
Siouxton and Walpeton and Santee Sioux of Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake.....							80,000 00
Sioux, Yankton tribe.....							40,000 00
Snakes, Wall-pai-pee tribe.....							1,200 00
S Kallams.....							9,200 00
Stockbridges and Munsees.....		75,801 46		3,790 22			3,790 22

Utes, Tabeguache band.....					720 00
Tabeguache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and					
Utah bands of Utes.....					103,020 00
Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes.....					13,500 00
Winnebagoes.....					44,162 47
Wichitas, and other affiliated bands, for colonizing and support.					25,000 00
Yakamas.....					22,400 00
Indian service in Arizona.....	500,000 00				
Indian service in California.....		25,000 00			
Indian service in Colorado Territory.....					25,000 00
Indian service in Dakota Territory.....					4,000 00
Indian service in Idaho Territory.....	883,249 58				15,000 00
Indian service in Montana Territory.....					3,000 00
Indian service in Nevada.....					6,000 00
Indian service in New Mexico.....					10,000 00
Indian service in Oregon.....					20,000 00
Indian service in Utah Territory.....					13,000 00
Indian service in Washington Territory.....					10,000 00
Indian service in Wyoming Territory.....					1,000 00
For Indian civilization and subsistence in Central Superintendency					20,000 00
For contingencies, Indian Department.....					30,000 00
For contingencies, Indian trust-funds.....					500 00
For building and repairs at Indian agencies.....					15,000 00
For pay of Indian agents.....					101,700 00
For pay of special agents.....					6,600 00
For pay of clerks for Central Superintendency.....					3,400 00
For incidental expenses of Indian service in Central Superintendency					4,000 00
For pay of superintendent for Central Superintendency.....					2,000 00
For pay of superintendent in Dakota.....					2,000 00
For pay of Indian inspectors.....					6,000 00
For pay of interpreters.....					29,700 00
For expenses of Indian inspectors.....					5,000 00
For expenses of Indian commissioners.....					15,000 00
For expenses of collecting statistical and historical data of Indian tribes					2,500 00
Transportation of Indian supplies.....					219,000 00
Salary of O'ray, head chief of the Ute Nation.....					1,000 00
Support of Tonkawas at Fort Griffin.....					2,500 00
Support of schools not otherwise provided for.....					30,000 00
For reimbursement to Osages for losses sustained					5,000 00
For saw-mill, grist-mill, and bridge at Siletz agency.....					3,184 55
For support of Chippewas on White Earth reservation.					10,000 00
Telegraphing and purchase of Indian supplies.....					25,000 00
Vaccination of Indians.....					500 00
Payment to citizen Miamies of Kansas.....					33,133 96
Payment to Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws for lands sold					
to Indian Miamies of Kansas.....					24,952 03
Settlement, subsistence and support of Shoshones and Bannacks and					
other bands in Idaho and Southeastern Oregon.....					25,000 00
Total.....	5,157,316 83½	7,831,373 37	293,612 96	1,538,614 16	2,883,170 54
					769,670 54
					5,109,466 29

The receipts and disbursements since November 1, 1876, as shown by the books of this office, on account of sales of Indian lands, including receipts from sales made under the direction of the General Land Office, are exhibited in the following statement:

Appropriations.	Acts and treaties.	On hand November 1, 1876.	Amount received during year.	Disbursed during the year.	On hand November 1, 1877.
Proceeds of Sioux reservations in Minnesota and Dakota.	12 Stat., 819, act March 3, 1863.	\$9, 165 85	\$13, 302 45	\$12, 494 18	\$9, 974 12
Proceeds of Winnebago reservations in Minnesota.	Secs. 2 and 3, act of Feb. 21, 1863.	799 25	210 00	.....	1, 009 25
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of lands.	Cherokee strip .....	.....	2, 021 38	.....	2, 021 38
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of school-lands.	Treaties of Feb. 27, 1819, and Dec. 29, 1835.	223 78	99 40	.....	323 18
Payment to L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewas for lands.	Act of June 22, 1874, 18 Stat., 140.	20, 000 00	.....	.....	20, 000 00
Fulfilling treaty with Iowas, proceeds of lands.	Royalty on coal ...	28 30	.....	.....	28 30
Fulfilling treaty with Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Art. 4, treaty of Oct. 5, 1859, 12 Stat., 1112.	9, 859 78	3, 230 64	.....	13, 090 42
Fulfilling treaty with Kaskaskias, proceeds of lands.	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867 (10 sections.)	737 28	.....	*690 50	96 78
Fulfilling treaty with Menomonees, proceeds of lands.	Treaty of Feb. 11, 1856, 11 Stat., 679.	7, 875 50	16, 800 41	11, 905 58	12, 770 33
Fulfilling treaty with Miamies of Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Act of March 3, 1873.	10, 108 99	6, 047 57	4, 103 47	12, 053 09
Fulfilling treaty with Omahas, proceeds of lands.	Act of July 31, 1872.	712 26	.....	.....	712 26
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of trust-lands.	2d art. treaty Sept. 29, 1865, 2d sec. act July 15, 1870.	1, 003, 903 81	184, 202 48	73, 609 69	1, 114, 496 60
Proceeds of New York Indian lands in Kansas.	Acts of Feb. 19, 1873, and June 23, 1874.	3, 443 99	614 07	.....	4, 058 06
Fulfilling treaty with Pottawatomies, proceeds of lands.	Treaty February 27, 1867, 15 Stat., 532.	32, 767 63	.....	.....	32, 767 63
Fulfilling treaty with Stockbridges, proceeds of lands.	Treaty February 11, 1856, 11 Stat., 679; act of February 6, 1871, 16 Stat., 404.	171 93	.....	.....	171 93
Fulfilling treaty with Winnebagoes, proceeds of lands.	2d art. treaty 1859, act February 2, 1863.	20, 610 37	.....	.....	20, 610 37
On account of claims of settlers on Round Valley Indian reservation in California, restored to public lands.	Act of March 3, 1873, 17 Stat., 633.	594 37	500 00	.....	1, 094 37
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of Osage diminished reserve lands in Kansas.	Transfer for sale of lands to Osages. (See Osages.)	721, 748 80	.....	.....	721, 748 80
Fulfilling treaty with Delawares, proceeds of lands. (Refundment by Agent Pratt.)	2d art. treaty July 4, 1866, 14 Stat., 794.	105 64	.....	.....	105 64
Fulfilling treaty with Kickapoos, proceeds of lands.	Treaty of June 28, 1862, 13 Stat., 623.	1 08	.....	.....	1 08
Fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Mar. 6, 1861, 12 Stat., 1171.	247 17	.....	.....	247 17
Fulfilling treaty with Shawnees.	Acts of April 7, 1869, and Jan. 11, 1875.	400 00	.....	.....	400 00
Total.....	.....	1, 843, 555 78	227, 028 40	102, 803 42	1, 967, 780 76

\* Re-imbursed the United States for overpayments made to said Indians.

Statement showing investments in securities other than stocks of the United States since September 11, 1841, when and by whom such investments were made, and the amount and period for which default has been made in the payment of interest; also of other investments made prior to said date, but for which interest is due and unpaid, and of bonds abstracted from the custody of the Secretary of the Interior, with the amount of interest due thereon.

State and fund.	Amount of stock.	Date of treaty.	Date of purchase.	Period for which interest is due.		Amount of interest.	Amount due from each State.	Remarks.
				From—	To—			
<i>Arkansas 6s.</i>								
Chickasaw national fund	\$90,000 00	May 24, 1834	Feb. 27, 1839	Jan. 1, 1842	July 1, 1876	\$156,300	\$180,300	The bonds of the State of Arkansas, originally purchased February 27, 1839, were funded in 1873, in accordance with the provisions of an act approved December 13, 1872, (17 Stat. 397,) in new bonds, and the interest then due from said State was also funded by the issue of bonds; but as the State is in default for interest on the said new bonds, the full amount of interest due on the original investment is shown in this statement.
<i>Florida 7s.</i>								
Cherokee national fund	{ 1,000 00 } { 1,000 00 } { 11,000 00 }	{ Dec. 29, 1835 } { Dec. 29, 1835 } { Dec. 29, 1835 }	{ Oct. 4, 1837 } { Oct. 4, 1837 } { Oct. 4, 1837 }	{ Jan. 1, 1861 } { Jan. 1, 1861 } { Jan. 1, 1861 }	{ July 1, 1876 } { July 1, 1876 } { July 1, 1876 }	{ 1,085 } { 1,050 } { 11,165 }		
Cherokee school fund	{ 6,000 00 }	Dec. 29, 1835	Oct. 4, 1837	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1876	1,085		
Delaware general fund	{ 53,000 00 }	May 6, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Jan. 1, 1862	July 1, 1876	53,795		
Iowas	{ 22,000 00 }	May 17, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Jan. 1, 1862	July 1, 1876	22,330		
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c.	{ 16,000 00 } { 21,000 00 }	{ May 30, 1854 } { May 30, 1854 }	{ Oct. 4, 1857 } { Oct. 4, 1857 }	{ Jan. 1, 1862 } { July 1, 1862 }	{ July 1, 1876 } { July 1, 1876 }	{ 16,240 } { 20,580 }		
<i>Kansas 7s.</i>								
Iowas	17,600 00	May 17, 1854	Dec. 20, 1861					{ Redeemed September 1, 1876, and invested in five per cent. United States funded loan of 1881.
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c.	24,000 00	May 30, 1854	Dec. 20, 1861					
<i>Louisiana 6s.</i>								
Cherokee national fund	11,000 00	Dec. 29, 1835	Oct. 4, 1837	Nov. 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	1,760		
Cherokee school fund	2,000 00	Dec. 29, 1835	Oct. 4, 1837	Nov. 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	320		
Iowas	9,000 00	May 17, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Nov. 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	1,440		
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c.	{ 5,000 00 } { 10,000 00 }	{ May 30, 1854 } { May 30, 1854 }	{ Oct. 4, 1857 } { Oct. 4, 1857 }	{ Nov. 1, 1873 } { Nov. 1, 1873 }	{ July 1, 1876 } { July 1, 1876 }	{ 800 } { 1,650 }		
<i>North Carolina 6s.</i>								
Cherokee national fund	{ 21,000 00 } { 7,000 00 }	{ Dec. 29, 1835 } { Dec. 29, 1835 }	{ Oct. 4, 1837 } { Oct. 4, 1837 }	{ Apr. 1, 1861 } { Oct. 1, 1868 }	{ Apr. 1, 1868 } { July 1, 1876 }	{ 8,820 } { 9,765 }		
				July 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	1,260	5,970	



Statements showing investments in securities other than stocks of the United States since September 11, 1841, &c.—Continued.

State and fund.	Amount of stock.	Date of treaty.	Date of purchase.	Period for which interest is due.		Amount of interest.	Amount due from each State.	Remarks.
				From—	To—			
Cherokee school fund ....	\$13,000 00	Dec. 29, 1835	Oct. 4, 1837	July 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	\$2,340	.....	
Delaware general fund....	80,000 00	May 6, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Oct. 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	13,200	.....	
				Apr. 1, 1861	Apr. 1, 1868	2,940	.....	
	7,000 00	May 6, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Oct. 1, 1868	Apr. 1, 1872	1,470	.....	
				Oct. 1, 1872	July 1, 1876	7,575	.....	
Iowa.....	17,000 00	May 17, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Oct. 1, 1860	Apr. 1, 1868	7,650	.....	
				Oct. 1, 1868	July 1, 1876	7,905	.....	
	4,000 00	May 17, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Oct. 1, 1869	Jan. 1, 1861	60	.....	
	8,000 00	May 30, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	July 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	720	.....	
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c..	2,000 00	May 30, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Apr. 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	1,520	.....	
	13,000 00	May 30, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	July 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	300	.....	
				Oct. 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	2,475	.....	
	15,000 00	May 30, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Apr. 1, 1874	July 1, 1876	2,430	.....	
						\$64,490	.....	
South Carolina &c.								
Cherokee national fund ..	118,000 00	Dec. 29, 1835	Feb. 4, 1838	July 1, 1860	July 1, 1867	49,560	.....	
Cherokee school fund ....	1,000 00	Dec. 29, 1835	Feb. 4, 1838	July 1, 1871	July 1, 1876	35,400	.....	
				July 1, 1860	July 1, 1867	420	.....	
Iowa.....	3,000 00	May 17, 1854	Feb. 4, 1858	July 1, 1871	July 1, 1876	300	.....	
				July 1, 1860	July 1, 1867	1,260	.....	
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c..	3,000 00	May 30, 1854	Feb. 4, 1858	July 1, 1871	July 1, 1876	900	.....	
				July 1, 1860	July 1, 1867	1,260	.....	
				July 1, 1871	July 1, 1876	900	.....	
						90,000	.....	
Tennessee.								
Cherokee national fund, 5s.	125,000 00	Dec. 29, 1835	July 21, '36	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	31,250	.....	
				Jan. 1, 1869	July 1, 1876	46,875	.....	
Chickasaw national fund, 6 per cent.	104,000 00	May 24, 1834	Oct. —, '51	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1868	43,680	.....	
				Jan. 1, 1869	Jan. 1, 1874	31,200	.....	
	512,000 00	May 24, 1834	Oct 1, 1851	Jan. 1, 1875	July 1, 1876	9,360	.....	
				Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	153,600	.....	
Chickasaw national fund, 5½ per cent.	66,666 66	May 24, 1834	Mar. 3, 1837	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1876	54,520	.....	
Creek orphans, 2 per cent.	20,000 00	May 24, 1832	Apr. 13, '53	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	5,000	.....	
				Jan. 1, 1869	July 1, 1876	7,500	.....	
Memomonees, 5s.....	4,000 00	Sept. 3, 1836	Apr. 13, '53	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	1,000	.....	
				Jan. 1, 1869	July 1, 1876	1,500	.....	
	15,000 00	Sept. 3, 1836	Apr. 13, '53	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	3,750	.....	
				Jan. 1, 1869	July 1, 1876	6,000	.....	

Received in exchange for Alabama 5 per cent. stocks purchased in 1836 and 1837.

Ottawas and Chippewas, 5 per cent.	1,000 00	do	Mar. 28, 1836	Jan. 1, 1861 Jan. 1, 1868	Jan. 1, 1866 July 1, 1876	300 510	396, 045	<p>{ \$100,000 Alabama 5 per cent. stocks, purchased March 7, 1837, were exchanged in July, 1851, for \$90,000 in stocks of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company; these latter were exchanged, July 9, 1860, for a like amount of stocks of the State of Virginia.</p> <p>{ \$500,000 Alabama 5 per cent. stocks, purchased January 1, 1841, were exchanged in July, 1851, for \$450,000 in stocks of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company; these latter were exchanged, July 9, 1860, for a like amount of stocks of the State of Virginia.</p> <p>{ \$46,444 Alabama 5 per cent. stocks, purchased November 1, 1836, were exchanged in July, 1851, for \$41,800 in stocks of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company; these latter were exchanged, July 9, 1860, for a like amount of stocks of the State of Virginia.</p> <p>{ Received in exchange for Alabama 5 per cent. stocks, purchased in 1836. Interest paid regularly.</p> <p>Received in exchange at same time and in same manner as the \$80,000 above noted, belonging to the Cherokee national fund.</p> <p>Received in exchange at same time and in same manner as the \$41,800 above noted, belonging to the Creek orphans.</p> <p>Received in exchange for Alabama 5 per cent. stocks, purchased in 1836 and 1837.</p> <p>{ Bonds abstracted from the Department between July 1, 1860, and January 1, 1861.</p>
Virginia 6s.								
Cherokee national fund	90,000 00	do	Dec. 29, 1835	Jan. 1, 1861 Jan. 1, 1867 Jan. 1, 1870	Jan. 1, 1867 Jan. 1, 1870 July 1, 1876	32,400 *5,400 35,100		
Choctaw general fund	450,000 00	do	Jan. 17, 1837	Jan. 1, 1861 Jan. 1, 1867 Jan. 1, 1870	Jan. 1, 1867 Jan. 1, 1870 July 1, 1876	162,000 *27,000 175,500		
Creek orphans	41,800 00	do	May 24, 1832	Jan. 1, 1861 Jan. 1, 1867 Jan. 1, 1870	Jan. 1, 1867 Jan. 1, 1870 July 1, 1876	15,048 *2,508 16,302		
Cherokee school fund	3,500 00	do	May 24, 1832	July 1, 1851				
Creek orphans	8,000 00	do	May 24, 1832	July 9, 1860	Jan. 1, 1861 July 1, 1876	936		
Ottawas and Chippewas	100,000 00	Sec. of Treasury	Mar. 28, 1836 May 24, 1834	Jan. 1, 1861 Oct. 1, 1851	July 1, 1876	2,790		
Chickasaw national fund	370,000 00 357,000 00 143,000 00	Sec. of the Interior do do	do do do	Jan. 1, 1861 Jan. 1, 1867 Jan. 1, 1870	July 1, 1876 July 1, 1876 July 1, 1876	483,348 344,100 332,010 132,990		
Tennessee	3,033,566 66	Total interest					2,168,673	

\* 2 per centum—the State having paid 4 per centum per annum from January 1, 1867, to January 1, 1870.  
 † \$5,000 Michigan stocks, purchased September 29, 1838, were exchanged in July, 1851, for same amount of James River and Kanawha Canal Company stocks; these latter were exchanged, July 9, 1860, for a like amount of stock of the State of Virginia.

Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribes.	Population.			Number of mixed bloods.	Whites on reserve.		Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Employés.	Other white persons.			
ARIZONA.									
Colorado River agency.									
Mojave .....	530	381	911	.....	5	4	100	.....	.....
Chimehueva .....	.....	.....	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hualapai .....	.....	.....	a620	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coahuila .....	.....	.....	a150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cocopah .....	.....	.....	a180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moguis Pueblo agency, (see Navajo agency, New Mexico.)									
Pima and Maricopa agency.									
Pima .....	2, 150	2, 350	{ 4, 100	16	5	16	{ 65, 900	{ (c)	.....
Maricopa .....			{ 400						
Papago .....	3, 150	2, 850	6, 000	12	.....	150	.....	{ (c)	.....
San Carlos agency.									
Pinal and Aribaipa Apache .....	.....	.....	946	}	10	7	500	(c)	.....
Tonto Apache .....	.....	.....	551						
Coyotero Apache .....	.....	.....	1, 560	}	10	7	500	(c)	.....
Chiricahua Apache .....	.....	.....	285						
Southern Apache .....	.....	.....	453	}	10	7	500	(c)	.....
Yuma Apache .....	.....	.....	318						
Mojave Apache .....	.....	.....	617	}	10	7	500	(c)	.....
Indians in Arizona not under an agent.									
Yuma .....	.....	.....	930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mojave .....	.....	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CALIFORNIA.									
Hoopa Valley agency.									
Hoopa .....	196	231	427	.....	1	3	.....	b70	.....
Mission Indian agency.									
Mission .....	.....	.....	4, 400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Round Valley agency.									
Potter Valley .....	461	535	{ 291	}	14	11	50	996	52
Pit River .....			{ 53						
Ukie .....	.....	.....	214	}	14	11	50	996	52
Redwood .....	.....	.....	89						
Wylackie .....	.....	.....	29	}	14	11	50	996	52
Concord .....	.....	.....	138						
Little Lake .....	.....	.....	182	}	14	11	50	996	52
Tule River agency.									
Tule and Tejon .....	131	123	254	.....	3	10	254	30	23
Indians in California not under an agent.									
King's River .....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kahweah and Wichumnie .....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Klamath .....	.....	.....	1, 125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monachi, Hot Creek, Fall River, Dixie, Valley, Pit River, and other Indians ..	.....	.....	650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Not on reservation.

b From report of 1876.

c By error in last annual report these

d Also large box of material for clothing.

*&c., by tribes and their respective agencies.*

[illegible]

Indians were reported as occupying houses.

\* For education.

† For other purposes.



Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.			Number of mixed bloods.	Whites on reserve.		Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Employés.	Other white persons.			
COLORADO.									
Los Pinos agency.									
Ute.....			2,000	100	9	109	109	4	2
White River agency.									
Ute.....	425	475	900	2	5	4		4	2
DAKOTA.									
Cheyenne River agency.									
Two Kettle, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Blackfeet Sioux.....	808	1,150	1,958	100	12	a197	125	275	75
Crow Creek agency.									
Lower Yancetonai Sioux.....	570	653	1,223	33	11	17	100	105	15
Devil's Lake agency.									
Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cuthead Sioux.	515	590	1,105	11	10	22	865	147	57
Flandreau agency.									
Flandreau (Santee) Sioux.....	177	187	364	23	1		364	81	5
Fort Berthold agency.									
Arickaree.....			670						
Gros Ventre.....	622	771	b466	103	12	32	700	200	20
Mandan.....			257						
Lower Brulé agency.									
Lower Brulé Sioux.....	551	637	c1,188	16	7	13	20	50	30
Red Cloud agency.									
Sioux.....	2,613	2,892	d5,511	350	{	11	64	12	2
Northern Arapaho.....	523	670	d1,198						
Spotted Tail agency. e									
Oncapapa.....	3,176	3,685	{ 12 }	375	7	63	2	10	....
Upper Brulé Sioux.....			{ 3,441 }						
Loafer, (Brulé and Ogalalla,) Sioux....			{ 1,756 }						
Wahzahzah (Brulé) Sioux.....			{ 796 }						
Sans Arc Sioux.....			{ 469 }						
Minneconjou Sioux.....			{ 387 }						
Other Sioux.....			{ 1,913 }						
Sisseton agency.									
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.....	805	910	1,715	140	16	21	1,765	275	22
Standing Rock agency. g									
Blackfeet Sioux.....	1,025	1,280	{ 562 }	105	14	55	35	17	50
Oncapapa Sioux.....			{ 513 }						
Lower Yancetonai.....			{ 763 }						
Upper Yancetonai.....			{ 462 }						
Sioux.....			{ 210 }						
Yankton agency.									
Yankton Sioux.....	1,023	1,159	2,182	140	h7	53	700	500	200

a Including troops.

b 125 in the vicinity of Fort Buford.

c Number at agency November 17, 1877.

d Number to whom rations were issued September 1, 1877.

e Number to whom rations were issued September 15, 1877.

§ c., by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Number of agency buildings erected during the year.	Whole number of agency buildings.	Educational.											Religious.		Medical.					
		Number of school buildings.		No. of schools.		Number of teachers.	No. of scholars attending school one month or more.		Number of months during year in which school has been maintained.	Average attendance during same time.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Amount expended for education during the year.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read within the year.	Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number who have received medical attendance during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
		Boarding.	Day.	Male.	Female.															
4																				
1	11	1	1		1	6		8	5	5	\$1,035	6	2				*\$225			
11	11	3	1	2	7	53	65	8	80	116	2,470					{	*2,470 } †3,665 }	423	40	30
	18	4	1	2	5	30	32	9	70	81	3,700	65	30	3	4	{	*1,700 } †1,700 }	757	29	12
	10	1	1		4	21	29	10	37	45	3,500	49	16		1		†82	345	71	51
	1	1		1	1	37	29	10	12	27	825	152	6	2	1	{	*150 } †300 }		14	12
3	20	1		1	1	45	32	6	12	17	900				2		†1,500	250	40	35
2	13	4		1	1	52		6	22	31	700	21	7	1	1			150	35	20
	9	1												1				1,000		
	9	1		1	3	162	191	9	82	125	1,135	15	12	1	2	{	*135 } †1,215 }	2,625	250	218
2	16	5	2	1	8	52	34	12	62	65	5,860	930	25	4	2	{	*1,000 } †1,550 }	720	47	15
	8	2	1	1	2	33	27	10	38	60	730	15	3	1	4			1,632	71	53
1	15	10	2	9	20	98	101	10	95	137	10,986	600	125	8	2	{	*9,386 } †3,500 }	1,800		

† Government boarding school, mission and day school, maintained five and four months respectively.

g Number to whom rations were issued November 15, 1877. h Of the agency employes 14 are Indians.

\* For education.

† For other purposes.

Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.			Number of mixed-bloods.	Whites on reserve.		Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Employés.	Other white persons.			
IDAHO.									
Fort Hall agency.									
Bannack.....	807	700	575	3	6	44	50	1	.....
Shoshone.....			932						
Lemhi agency. a									
Sheepsteer.....			300						
Bannack.....			190		4	1	45		
Shoshone.....			450						
Nez Percé agency.									
Nez Percé.....	1,320	1,480	2,800	15	19	27	680	73	6
Indians in Idaho not under an agent.									
Pend d'Oreille and Kootenai.....			600						
INDIAN TERRITORY.									
Cheyenne and Arapaho agency.									
Southern Cheyenne.....	2,319	2,683	2,299	26	15	45	120	4	2
Southern Arapaho.....			1,766						
Northern Cheyenne.....			937						
Kiowa and Comanche agency.									
Kiowa.....	443	647	1,090	69	12	188	21	2	.....
Comanche.....	706	839	1,545						
Apache.....	141	202	343						
Osage agency.									
Osage.....	1,240	1,151	2,391	275	25	27	275	125	12
Kaw.....	233	191	424	61	14	21	90	17	.....
Pawnee agency.									
Pawnee.....	678	843	1,521	150	11	16	50	14	4
Ponca agency.									
Ponca.....	363	354	717	145	10	.....	15	.....	.....
Quapaw agency.									
Eastern Shawnee.....	45	70	85	.....	1	7	115	36	1
Black Bob Shawnee.....			30						
Seneca.....	118	117	235	8	1	4	235	72	5
Wyandott.....	121	125	246	200	7	7	246	71	5
Ottawa of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Beuf.....	70	70	140	18	.....	38	140	40	1
Modoc.....	51	61	112	2	1	.....	112	15	2
Quapaw.....	112	123	235	5	6	7	235	24	.....
Confederated Kaskaskia, Piankeshaw, Wea, Peoria, and Miami.....	88	114	202	28	1	39	202	79	12
Straggling Pottawatomie.....			60						

a From report of 1876.

c Osage Catholic mission in Kansas.

b Large number of Mexican mixed-bloods not included.

d All in part.

e 36 absent.

*ſc.*, by tribes and their reſpective agencies—Continued.

Number of agency buildings erected during the year.	Educational.														Religious.			Medical.	
	Whole number of agency buildings.	Number of school buildings.		No. of schools.	Number of teachers.	No. of scholars attending school one month or more.		Number of months during year in which school has been maintained.	Average attendance during same time.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Amount expended for education during the year.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read within the year.	Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number who have received medical attendance during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
		Boarding.	Day.			Male.	Female.												
2	11	1																	
		1															231		
	29	2	2	2	4	37	20	10	60	85	\$6,664	200	60	2					
	9	1	1		5	70	43	11	108	114	8,260	80	67			*\$260	3,000	120	219
	11	1	1		2	16 12 10	16 6 7	8	65	67	4,121	76			{	*275 †150	2,000		
3	11	1	1		8	140	30	7 c12	150 c6	170 c8	5,500	144	50	1	2	{	*50 †500 *50 †250	100	200
	5	1	1		4	47	12	9	55	59	5,225	97	16				320	33	67
	24	1		2	2	63	41	10	82	99	1,101	100				†400	1,521		
				1	1	44	49	6	58	93		6							
1	3				(f)	13	18	9	20	22		16	7					5	3
					(f)	30	16	9	32	34		27	10	1				11	10
	2	2	1		2	31	34	9	41	53	6,399	119				*903		13	11
	1	1	1		1	16	20	9	29	30	2,134	59	4			*100		3	2
	2	2	1		(g)	12	20	9	30	32	2,927	23	6			*378	90	5	10
					2	12	13	9	20	23	1,992	27	5			*258			
	3	3		2	2	44	43	9	43	64	924	75	17					9	13

*f* Children attend Wyandott mission school.

*g* Children attend Quapaw school.

\* For education.

† For other purposes.



Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.			Number of mixed-bloods.	Whites on reserve.		Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.	Number of houses occupied by Indians	Number of Indian houses built during the year.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Employés.	Other white persons.			
Sac and Fox agency.									
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi .....	687	696	405	35	16	31	65	60	10
Absentee Shawnee .....			661	117			560	225	
Mexican Kickapoo .....			317	5			2	2	
Union agency.									
Cherokee .....	9,379	9,293	18,672	10,010	800	1,200	18,672	3,730	....
Choctaw .....	7,500	8,500	16,000	5,300	.....	5,000	16,000	3,200	....
Creek .....	.....	.....	14,000	1,200	125	525	14,000	4,000	....
Chickasaw .....	.....	.....	5,600	1,866	.....	4,000	5,600	1,000	....
Seminole .....	1,155	1,298	2,443	200	.....	38	2,443	600	....
Wichita agency.									
Caddoe .....	630	662	643	9	13	36	200	154	51
Comanche .....			150						
Keechie .....			90						
Tawacanie .....			154						
Waco .....			45						
Wichita .....			210						
Indians in Indian Territory not under an agent.									
Citizen Pottawatomies b .....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
IOWA.									
Sac and Fox agency.									
Sac and Fox .....	162	179	341	25	1	1	125	30	....
KANSAS.									
Kansas agency.									
Kickapoo .....	128	120	248	.....	6	1	246	35	....
Pottawatomie (Prairie band) .....	220	230	450	27	9	12	450	101	16
Chippewa and Munsee .....	29	31	60	50	.....	18	60	10	....
Indians in Kansas not under an agency.									
Mokohoko band of Sac and Fox .....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MICHIGAN.									
Mackinac agency.									
Chippewa and Ottawa .....	6,000	4,056	6,000	1,800	10	.....	.....	1,000	....
Chippewa of Lake Superior .....			1,500						
Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River .....			2,500						
Pottawatomie of Huron .....			56						

a From report of 1876.

\* For education.

† For other purposes.

&c., by tribes and their respective agencies.—Continued.

Number of agency buildings erected during the year.	Whole number of agency buildings.	Educational.										Religious.					Medical.			
		Number of school buildings.		No. of schools.		Number of teachers.	No. of scholars attending school one month or more.		Number of months during year in which school has been maintained.	Average attendance during same time.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Amount expended for education during the year.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read within the year.	Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number who have received medical attendance during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
		Boarding.	Day.	Male.	Female.															
1	16	5	2	....	2	31	28	12	40	59	\$4,700 3,134	75	7	....	....	....	....	443	58	55
....	....	78	3	75	93	1600	1400	10	....	1,500	73,441	15,000	500	230	36	....	....	....	....	....
....	4	28	3	25	28	375	341	10	....	575	27,534	10,000	....	224	7	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	13	4	9	13	250	150	10	....	....	13,000	3,000	150	35	4	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	5	....	5	6	80	100	9	....	....	21,000	2,500	....	210	3	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,800	....	500	90	3	2	....	....	....	....
....	22	1	1	....	3	68	49	10	91	97	3,978	130	35	....	....	{400 +300	{3,000	43	16	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	2	....	....	....	....	10	6	6
....	....	1	1	....	1	13	17	12	25	30	....	26	8	2	....	+140	....	....	....	....
....	6	1	1	....	2	23	22	12	32	39	5,710	90	10	....	....	....	....	50	15	22
....	....	1	....	1	1	9	8	9	10	15	95	40	....	1	2	{275 +184	{50	2	1	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	6	10	....	6	6	133	120	10½	113	170	2,573	600	50	13	6	....	....	....	....	....

b The citizen Pottawatomies are more or less under the oversight of the Sac and Fox agency.

[Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.			Number of mixed-bloods.	Whites on reserve.		Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Employés.	Other white persons.			
MINNESOTA.									
Leech Lake agency.									
Pillager Chippewa at Leech Lake .....	985	1,217	{ 751 }	106	4	6	80	30	15
Pillager Chippewa at Lake Winnebago-shish .....			{ 500 }						
Pillager Chippewa at Cass Lake .....			{ 250 }						
Mississippi Chippewa at White Oak Point .....			{ 701 }						
Red Lake agency.									
Chippewa of Red Lake .....	503	688	1,191	125	6	11	600	150	10
White Earth agency.									
Mississippi Chippewa .....	1,232	1,662	{ 1,847 }	430	5	40	1,450	200	....
Pembina Chippewa .....			{ 544 }						
Pillager Chippewa of Otter-Tail .....			{ 503 }						
MONTANA.									
Blackfeet agency.									
Blackfoot, Blood, and Piegan .....	3,400	3,900	7,300	260	9	23	22	12	3
Crow agency.									
Mountain Crow .....	1,320	1,980	{ 2,200 }	50	12	32	5	.....	.....
River Crow .....			{ 1,100 }						
Flathead agency.									
Flathead on reservation .....	40	44	84	150	14	23	150	175	5
Flathead in Bitter-Root Valley .....			295						
Kootenai .....	170	165	315						
Pend d'Oreille .....	400	448	848						
Fort Peck agency.									
Assinaboine .....	3,436	3,278	{ 1,719 }	50	14	30	10	10	9
Yanctonnais Sioux .....			{ 4,395 }						
Gros Ventre .....			{ 600 }						
NEBRASKA.									
Great Nemaha agency.									
Sac and Fox of Missouri .....	49	56	105	10	1	8	80	6	2
Iowa .....	108	109	217	80	7	15	217	40	6
Omaha agency.									
Omaha .....	527	534	1,061	85	7	26	40	85	10
Otoe agency.									
Otoe and Missouri (confederated) .....	221	231	452	38	11	9	452	10	1
Santee agency.									
Santee Sioux .....	348	396	744	32	7	33	744	154	25
Winnebago agency.									
Winnebago .....	675	735	1,410	400	6	8	1,000	125	.....

&c., by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Number of agency-buildings erected during the year.	Whole number of agency-buildings.		Educational.												Religious.			Medical.		
			Number of school-buildings.		No. of schools	Number of teachers.	No. of scholars attending school one month or more.		Number of months during year in which school has been maintained.	Average attendance during same time.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Amount expended for education during the year.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read within the year.	Number of church-buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number who have received medical attendance during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
							Male.	Female.												
2	11	2	1	....	1	15	15	10	16	22	\$2,500	40	10	....	....	....	....	50	40	
3	19	2	1	....	1	14	12	6	25	25	1,300	24	10	....	2	\$1,400	1,274	39	41	
....	20	3	1	....	4	59	54	8	76	98	5,636	300	70	3	5	{ *970 15,306	}525	41	25	
....	5	1	....	1	2	22	18	8	29	34	1,525	18	6	....	....	*25	2,586	69	10	
....	10	1	1	....	1	18	20	11	....	38	850	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
....	9	2	1	1	3	16	39	12	51	51	2,100	50	5	1	7	....	....	....	....	
....	10	....	....	1	2	6	9	9	12	12	1,275	....	....	....	....	....	....	45	61	
1	8	1	2	1	3	7	4	10	8	11	1,391	14	5	....	....	....	....	6	8	
....	....	2	....	1	2	25	19	10	26	36	3,111	100	....	....	....	199	....	13	15	
....	....	2	....	1	2	29	31	9	52	67	1,300	112	12	....	1	....	....	68	34	
3	14	1	1	....	5	21	12	10	13	22	3,350	53	7	....	....	....	7	26	16	
1	18	8	4	4	15	90	80	10	105	143	11,135	293	43	5	4	{ *6,775 15,365	}849	40	28	
....	16	4	....	3	3	60	20	7	49	60	1,700	150	10	....	....	*100	751	36	22	

\* For education.

† For other purposes.

e Contributed by agent.



Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.			Number of mixed-bloods.	Whites on reserve.		Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.				
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Employés.	Other white persons.							
NEVADA,													
Nevada agency.													
Pi-Ute on Moapa reservation .....	150	150	300	.....	1	.....	300	.....	.....				
Pah-Ute on Pyramid Lake reservation ..	200	300	500	.....	1	1	500	1	1				
Pah-Ute on Walker River reservation ..	275	325	600	.....	1	2	500	.....	.....				
Northwestern Shoshone on "Shoshone Farms" .....	140	160	300	.....	1	.....	300	.....	.....				
Pi-Ute in Utah .....	.....	.....	523	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Pi-Ute in Northern Arizona .....	.....	.....	284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Pi-Ute in Southern Nevada .....	.....	.....	631	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Pi-Ute in California .....	.....	.....	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Western Shoshone agency.													
Western Shoshone .....	1,700	1,900	3,000	80	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....				
Goship Ute .....			600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
NEW MEXICO.													
Abiquiu agency.													
Ute .....	.....	.....	900	}	4	3	.....	.....	.....				
Jicarilla Apache .....	.....	.....	326										
Mescalero agency.													
Mescalero Apache .....	600	800	1,400	.....	6	5133	.....	.....	.....				
Navajo agency.													
Navajo .....	5,852	6,016	11,868	26	8	2	25	.....	.....				
Moquis Pueblo .....	727	612	1,339	.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....				
Pueblo agency.													
Jicarilla Apache .....	4,354	4,795	442	}	4	.....	4,000	1,400	.....				
Ute .....			307										
Pueblo .....			8,400										
NEW YORK.													
New York agency.													
Seneca .....	}	On Allegany reserve .....	477	455	}	836	}	60	.....	22,500	932	176	3
Onondaga .....			41	40		81		55	.....	81	18	1	
Seneca on Cornplanter reserve .....	}	On Onondaga reserve .....	193	190	}	66	}	20	.....	3	383	76	1
Onondaga .....			317	.....		.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Tuscarora .....	}	On Tuscarora reserve .....	225	215	}	401	}	24	.....	.....	440	92	2
Onondaga .....			38	.....		.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Seneca .....	}	On Tonawanda reserve .....	340	325	}	1	}	25	.....	4	665	128	1
Oneida .....			621	.....		.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Cayuga .....	}	On Cattaraugus reserve .....	833	784	}	33	}	100	.....	20	1,617	268	3
Seneca .....			1,424	.....		.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Onondaga .....	}	On Cattaraugus reserve .....	90	82	}	42	}	12	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
Cayuga .....			151	.....		.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
St. Regis on St. Regis reserve .....	380	371	751	40	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	143	2	
NORTH CAROLINA.													
Eastern Cherokee, in North Carolina, Georgia, South Carolina, and Tennessee	1,105	1,095	2,200	750	1	.....	2,200	305	10				

*a* Not on reservation. Taken from report of Messrs. Ingalls and Powell, 1873.

*b* 115 settlers on lands within the reservation.

*d* Mostly in town of Salamanca.

*c* The Moquis Pueblos are located in Arizona.

*e* Formerly constituted Cimarron agency.

*&c., by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.*

[illegible]

\* For education.

† For other purposes.

Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.			Number of mixed-bloods.	Whites on reserve.		Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Employés.	Other white persons.			
OREGON.									
Grand Ronde agency.									
Molel .....	25	30	55	21	3	9	789	201	48
Clackama .....	27	32	59						
Oregon City .....	19	21	43						
Wappato Lake .....	31	32	63						
Yamhill .....	18	20	38						
Luckimnt .....	14	12	26						
Mary's River .....	15	17	32						
Santiam .....	37	39	76						
Calapooia .....	15	16	31						
Cow Creek .....	13	15	28						
Rogue River .....	62	69	131	25	10	14	800	50	...
Shasta .....	35	37	72						
Umpqua .....	66	69	135						
Klamath agency.									
Klamath .....	373	524	667	25	10	14	800	50	...
Modoc .....			93						
Walpahpee Snake .....			137						
Malheur agency.									
Pi-Ute .....	401	358	564	5	6	12	150	.....	.....
Snake .....			195						
Siletz agency.									
Nestucca .....	546	539	45	8	5	17	1,085	150	10
Rogue River .....			52						
Noltonatria .....			57						
Too-toot-nay .....			137						
Alsea .....			108						
Joshua .....			84						
Coquell .....			84						
Six .....			72						
Chetco .....			63						
Eucher .....			59						
Chasta Costa .....			47						
Klamath .....			45						
Salmon River .....			14						
Galice Creek .....			18						
Sinselaw, Coos, and Umpqua .....			200						
Umatilla agency.									
Walla Walla .....	373	476	320	11	12	20	300	14	.....
Cayuse .....			344						
Umatilla .....			185						
Warm Springs agency.									
Wasco .....	133	131	264	5	12	457	76	6	.....
Warm Springs .....	90	103	193						
Tenino .....	24	27	51						
Indians roaming on Columbia River.									
Renegades and others .....			2,000						

\* For education.

*&c., by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.*

Number of agency buildings erected during the year.		Educational.												Religious.			Medical.					
		Whole number of agency buildings.		Number of school buildings.		No. of schools.		Number of teachers.	No. of scholars attending school one month or more.		Number of months during year in which school has been maintained.	Average attendance during same time.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Amount expended for education during the year.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read within the year.	Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number who have received medical attendance during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
				Boarding.	Day.				Male.	Female.												
1	6	2	1	1	2	35	41	11	29	56	\$3,500	139	32	1	3	\$2,109	.....	43	16			
...	8	2	1	....	3	20	10	11	19	25	2,600	30	....	1	....	.....	746	....	...			
1	10	1	....	1	2	30	29	8	26	35	900	6	3	....	....	.....	250	15	22			
....	16	1	....	1	1	75	25	8	12	40	1,000	114	16	....	....	.....	695	24	20			
2	14	1	....	1	1	13	15	10	22	25	876	29	6	....	....	†100	211	....	...			
....	14	2	....	1	1	36	14	12	23	36	1,000	30	....	....	....	.....	1,200	25	20			

† For other purposes.



Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.			Number of mixed-bloods.	Whites on reserve.		Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Employés.	Other white persons.			
UTAH.									
<i>Uintah Valley agency.</i>									
Uintah Ute .....	350	289	639	4	6	16	25	4	3
<i>Indians in Utah not under an agent.</i>									
Pah-Vant b .....			134						
Goship Ute b .....			256						
WASHINGTON.									
<i>Colville agency.</i>									
Cœur d'Aléne .....	1,757	1,700	450				2,500	85	19
Spokane .....			685						
Colville .....			650						
Lake .....			242						
Calispel .....			395						
O'Kinakan .....			330						
San Poel .....			390						
Methow .....			315						
<i>Neah Bay agency.</i>									
Makah .....	378	430	564	6	10	8	100	80	9
Quillehute .....			244						
<i>Puyallup agency.</i>									
Puyallup .....	261	265	526	18	2	2	526	99	51
Nisqually .....	110	118	228	18			228	27	
Squaxin .....	19	24	43	8			43	8	
Chehalis .....	76	89	165	5			165	28	3
Shoalwater Bay .....	44	48	92	9			92	13	13
<i>Quinaielt agency.</i>									
Quinaielt .....	140	171	122	1	6	7	300	9	1
Hoh .....			84						
Queet .....			105						
<i>S'Kokomish agency.</i>									
Kokomish (or Twana) .....	115	135	250		7	18	800	150	50
S'Klallam (or Clallam) .....	250	300	550						
<i>Tulalip agency.</i>									
Snohomish, Snoqualmoo, Skaiwhamish, Lummi, Skopiamish, D'Wamish, Etakmur, Swinamish, Skaget, and others. .	1,400	1,500	2,900	350	9	27	2,900	135	4
<i>Yakama agency.</i>									
Yakama, Palouse, Pisuose, Wenatshepum, Klikatat, Klinquit, Kowassayee, Siaywas, Skinpah, Wisham, Shyik, Ochecholes, Kamilt-pah, and Seapat .....	1,450	2,200	3,650	15	9	23	2,700	240	5

b Taken from report of Messrs. Powell and Ingalls, 1873.

&c., by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Number of agency-buildings erected during the year.		Whole number of agency-buildings.		Educational.											Religious.			Medical.		
				No. of schools.		Number of teachers.	No. of scholars attending school one month or more.		Number of months during year in which school has been maintained.	Average attendance during same time.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Amount expended for education during the year.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read within the year.	Number of church-buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number who have received medical attendance during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
							Male.	Female.												
1	11	1										14					100	20	15	
		2	1		3	21	22	11	31	36	\$3,860	63	8	5	5		7		2	
	17	1	1		2	25	25	12	35	40	4,000	20	20	1			311	23	11	
	5	3		1	2	20	3	2	9	15	1,100	57		1		†\$650		32	24	
	3	1												1				17	14	
	3	3										3						5	11	
																		9	13	
																		14	19	
1	10	1	1		2	8	4	11	15	15	2,060	5	2				282	21	18	
3	12	1	1		2	23	14	10½	21	33	2,500	33	7		2	†325	500			
1	18	3	2		6	27	29	12	45	48	3,500	120	15	6	2	} *500 †400	} 754	65	80	
	15	2	1		3	36	34	9	52	70	2,800	225	40	2	2	1900	800	175	30	

\* For education.

† For other purposes.

Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.			Number of mixed-bloods.	Whites on reserve.		Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during year.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Employés.	Other white persons.			
WISCONSIN.									
Green Bay agency.									
Menomonee.....	688	630	1,368	.....	7	25	1,200	400	103
Stockbridge.....	58	66	124	.....	.....	1	124	34	.....
Oneida.....	646	678	1,324	.....	2	10	1,324	.....	.....
La Pointe agency.									
Chippewa, Red Cliff.....	357	369	726	500	5	17	726	49	.....
Chippewa, Bad River.....	350	384	734	118	3	21	734	78	4
Chippewa, Lac Court d'Oreilles.....	495	584	1,079	110	2	5	650	47	.....
Chippewa, Lac du Flambeau.....	307	358	665	63	.....	.....	609	2	.....
Chippewa, Fond du Lac.....	183	221	404	172	.....	.....	300	10	.....
Chippewa, Grand Portage.....	133	129	262	16	1	6	262	16	.....
Chippewa, Boise Forte.....	366	394	760	92	2	5	100	7	.....
Indians in Wisconsin not under an agent.									
Winnebago.....	.....	.....	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pottawatomie, (Prairie band).....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WYOMING.									
Shoshone agency.									
Shoshone (Eastern band).....	725	1,075	1,800	40	9	a157	50	17	2
INDIANS IN NORTH CAROLINA, INDIANA, TENNESSEE, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, AND TEXAS.									
Miami, Seminole, Lipan, Tonkawa.....	.....	.....	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Including garrison at Camp Brown.

## RECAPIT

Number of Indians in the United States, exclusive of those in Alaska *	250,809
Number of Indians who are mixed-bloods.....	27,749
Number of white persons on Indian reservations—employés, 1,532; other white persons not included, 15,598.....	17,130
Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.....	112,903
Number of houses occupied by Indians.....	22,199
Number of Indian houses built during the year—by Indians, 944; for Indians, 159.....	1,103
Number of agency-buildings erected during the year.....	59
Number of mills.....	107
Number of shops.....	208
Whole number of agency-buildings.....	787
Number of school-buildings upon Indian reservations.....	366
Number of schools upon Indian reservations—boarding, 60; day, 270.....	330
Number of teachers—males, 200; females, 237.....	437
Number of scholars belonging to five civilized tribes of Indian Territory attending school one month or more—males, 2,905; females, 2,591.....	5,496
Number of scholars of other tribes attending school one month or more—males, 3,295; females, 2,724.....	6,019

a Five civilized tribes in the Indian

\* The Indians under Sitting Bull and other chiefs who have declared their intention of remaining in the British possessions are also not included. They are variously estimated to number from 1,500 to 6,000.

† By error in last annual report the Indians of the San Carlos and Pima, Maricopa and Papago agencies were reported as occupying 1,900 houses, and the number of houses occupied by Indians of the five civilized tribes was reported as 45,272 instead of 12,530. The total of houses occupied by Indians should have been 21,075 instead of 55,717.

&c., by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Number of agency-buildings erected during the year.	Whole number of agency-buildings.	Educational.													Religious.			Medical.			
		Number of school-buildings.		No. of schools.		Number of teachers.		No. of scholars attending school one month or more.		Number of months during year in which school has been maintained.	Average attendance during same time.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Amount expended for education during the year.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read within the year.	Number of church-buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number who have received medical attendance during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
		Boarding.	Day.																		
				Male.	Female.																
.....	10	3	1	...	2	65	51	9	37	76	\$2,000	100	...	2	1	.....	.....	654	65	56	
.....	.....	1	...	1	...	5	7	6	12	12	200	90	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	8	
.....	.....	2	...	2	2	86	70	8	41	89	965	.....	.....	2	.....	{ \$514 *165	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	5	1	...	1	1	8	7	9	24	25	700	206	...	...	...	.....	.....	726	29	16	
.....	5	1	1	.....	4	41	40	10	.....	64	5,691	105	...	7	2	1	.....	734	20	18	
.....	3	2	...	1	1	5	5	10	.....	14	500	35	...	9	.....	.....	*3,500	500	.....	.....	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	7	...	...	1	1	9	6	9	.....	25	525	79	...	15	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	
.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	40	20	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

\* For education.

† For other purposes.

ULATION.

Aggregate average attendance during the year <i>a</i> .....	3,598
Largest average monthly attendance <i>a</i> .....	4,774
Amount expended for education during the year—salaries, \$194,413; all other expenses, \$142,966 .....	\$337,379
Amount obtained from Government, \$209,337; from tribal funds, \$81,989 .....	\$337,379
Amount obtained from State of New York, \$8,916, from other sources, \$37,137 .....	
Number of Indians who can read—in English, 23,871; in Indian, 17,269 .....	8,806
Number of Indians who can read in both languages .....	40,397
Number of adults who can read, 23,196; youths, 17,201 .....	1,206
Number of Indians who have learned to read during the year <i>a</i> .....	69
Number of Indians who have learned trades during the year .....	207
Number of church-buildings on Indian reservations .....	...
Number of missionaries on Indian reservations not included under teachers—males, 94; females, 32 .....	126
Amount contributed by religious societies during the year for education, \$33,950; for other purposes, \$36,164 <i>a</i> .....	\$70,114
Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year <i>a</i> .....	48,734
Number of births <i>a</i> .....	3,442
Number of deaths <i>a</i> .....	2,781
Territory are not represented in this number.	



Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.					Produce raised during the		
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of oats and barley.
<b>ARIZONA.</b>								
<i>Colorado River agency.</i>								
Mojave, Chimhueva .....	123, 000	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Pima and Maricopa agency.</i>								
Papago .....	70, 400	8, 000	.....	2, 500	500	8, 000	500	400
Pima and Maricopa .....	64, 995	11, 000	.....	8, 200	350	46, 000	50	5, 000
<i>San Carlos agency.</i>								
Pinal, Aribaipa, Tonto, Mojave, Coyotero, Chiricahua, and Yuma Apache .....	2, 523, 000	.....	.....	300	100	.....	90	150
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>								
<i>Hoopa Valley agency.</i>								
Hoopa .....	89, 572	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Round Valley agency.</i>								
Potter Valley, Ukia, Pit River, Redwood, Wylackie, Concow, Little Lake .....	207, 360	2, 560	900	300	150	.....	.....	.....
<i>Tule River agency.</i>								
Tule, Tejon .....	91, 837	200	30	150	80	250	250	.....
Mission Indian lands .....	60, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>COLORADO.</b>								
<i>Los Pinos agency.</i>								
Ute .....	.....	500, 000	24	10	20	20	.....	20
<i>Southern Ute agency.</i>								
Ute .....	.....	20, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>White River agency.</i>								
Ute .....	*11,724,800	†500, 000	14	12	3	.....	.....	.....
<b>DAKOTA.</b>								
<i>Cheyenne River agency.</i>								
Two Kettle, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Blackfeet Sioux .....	†24,320,000	.....	.....	200	30	.....	2, 000	.....
<i>Crow Creek agency.</i>								
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux .....	622, 320	300, 000	150	150	.....	.....	300	.....
<i>Devil's Lake agency.</i>								
Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cuthead Sioux .....	230, 400	225, 000	5	300	75	.....	6, 000	800
<i>Flandreau special agency.</i>								
Flandreau Sioux .....	.....	.....	.....	500	111	4, 000	2, 000	.....
<i>Fort Berthold agency.</i>								
Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan .....	8, 320, 000	†86, 400	100	600	10	.....	8, 000	.....
<i>Lower Brulé agency.</i>								
Lower Brulé Sioux .....	.....	.....	10	90	15	.....	1, 500	.....
<i>Red Cloud agency.</i>								
Sioux and Arapaho .....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....

\* Includes Southern Ute agency and Los Pinos agency.

† Taken from last year's report.

and sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes.

year by Indians.		Other results of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.				Number of full-blood male Indians who labor in civilized pursuits.	Number of mixed-blood male Indians who labor in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian families engaged in civilized occupations.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
Busbels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.				Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.
.....	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	424	.....	29	50	50	...
80	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	275	3,000	.....	3,000	.....	1,700	75	25	...
6	150	.....	.....	500	.....	1,850	12	800	.....	1,200	.....	900	75	25	...
9,600	500	.....	700	.....	\$1,500	1,050	.....	500	.....	100	.....	360	7	23	70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	14	19	.....	.....	.....	50	50	...
.....	.....	353,000	250	360	.....	140	.....	100	200	447	14	.....	25	.....	75
120	10	.....	.....	1,550	.....	70	2	12	30	95	.....	42	50	17	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
200	.....	12,816	100	.....	6,000	6,000	25	100	.....	.....	.....	50	5	45	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
25	65	57,000	30	20	15,000	3,000	20	1,250	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	66	34
520	.....	37,788	400	.....	.....	420	10	40	25	100	100	185	.....	.....	100
120	100	.....	800	.....	250	250	12	112	20	200	10	410	10	.....	90
15,765	750	39,500	1,732	1,650	3,000	374	.....	193	187	264	3	242	50	.....	50
3,870	600	.....	190	.....	850	70	1	20	30	90	5	91	65	20	15
4,100	300	30,000	2,000	200	2,500	1,000	4	10	.....	190	10	310	12	5	83
255	150	.....	575	.....	750	1,545	3	24	.....	250	5	155	.....	.....	100
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	500	.....	.....	3	15	30	.....	.....	100

‡ Includes Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, Standing Rock, and Lower Brulé agencies.

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.					Produce raised during the		
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of oats and barley.
<i>Sisseton agency.</i>								
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux..	918, 780	600, 000	41	1, 500	500	9, 000	2, 000	258
<i>Spotted Tail agency.</i>								
Upper Brulé, Loafer, Wahzahzah, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, Uncapapa, and Ogallalla Sioux .....				200	200		50	
<i>Standing Rock agency.</i>								
Lower Yanktonnais, Upper Yanktonnais, Uncapapa, and Blackfeet Sioux .....				400	600		8, 000	
<i>Yankton agency.</i>								
Yankton Sioux.....	430, 405	300, 000	280	980	300	300	5, 000	
IDAHO.								
<i>Fort Hall agency.</i>								
Bannack and Shoshone.....	1, 202, 330	5, 000	35	240	50	600		100
<i>Lemhi agency.*</i>								
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheep-eater .....	64, 000	800	105	20	15			
<i>Nez Percés agency.</i>								
Nez Percé.....	746, 651		50	4, 200	1, 200	25, 000	3, 000	6, 000
INDIAN TERRITORY.								
<i>Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency.</i>								
Cheyenne and Arapaho .....	4, 297, 771			447	225		10, 000	
<i>Kiowa and Comanche agency.</i>								
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache .....	2, 968, 893	200, 000		720	92		6, 000	
<i>Osage agency.</i>								
Kaw .....	100, 141	25, 000	60	745	20		7, 450	
Osage .....	1, 466, 167	*63, 000	88	4, 112		4, 105	75, 200	500
<i>Pawnee agency.</i>								
Pawnee .....	283, 026	50, 000	55	330	661		5, 000	150
<i>Ponca agency.</i>								
Ponca .....			309					
<i>Quapaw agency.</i>								
Confederate Peoria and Miami.	50, 301	40, 000		2, 520	334	60	75, 640	3, 050
Quapaw .....	56, 685	42, 000		200			4, 000	
Modoc .....	4, 040	2, 500		208	160	360	7, 000	
Wyandotte .....	21, 406	14, 000		933	149	722	22, 600	940
Ottawa .....	14, 860	10, 860		740	66	520	25, 920	
Seneca .....	51, 958	26, 958		950	44	1, 024	20, 880	522
Eastern and Black Bob Shawnee .....	13, 048	6, 088		602	10	160	12, 800	190
<i>Sac and Fox agency.</i>								
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi Absentee Shawnee, and Mexican Kickapoo .....	479, 667	120, 000	205	1, 631	582		52, 000	1, 500
Pottawatomie .....	575, 877							
<i>Union agency.</i>								
Cherokee.....	5, 031, 351	2, 000, 000		75, 000	3, 000	400, 000	1, 500, 000	150, 000
Creek .....	3, 215, 495	1, 700, 000		65, 000		68, 000	1, 600, 000	15, 000
Choctaw .....	6, 688, 000	2, 000, 000						

\* Taken from report

sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

year by Indians.		Other results of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.				Number of full-blood male Indians who labor in civilized pursuits.	Number of mixed-blood male Indians who labor in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian families engaged in civilized occupations.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.				Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.
2 490	3,000	105,517	1,800	5,000	.....	416	6	450	30	510	56	385	50	17	33
178	.....	5,000	100	7,000	\$2,764	8,000	50	50	20	100	30	168	.....	.....	100
3,300	100	80,000	4,500	.....	.....	235	26	37	.....	6	48	276	.....	.....	100
1,350	2,000	127,000	2,000	160	.....	600	50	500	100	400	100	.....	50	.....	50
4,500	25	.....	300	1,328	.....	3,500	.....	50	20	200	2	97	20	55	25
1,000	3	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
2,300	.....	60,000	150	.....	.....	8,000	50	7,000	500	550	15	312	90	10	.....
490	60	.....	120	200	60,000	4,000	110	900	75	500	10	516	40	.....	60
375	50	23,461	92	100	34,500	4,194	128	1,343	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	15	75
2,700	.....	12,000	25	.....	150	175	.....	11	281	100	12	98	75	25	.....
50	500	.....	200	2,000	1,000	2,952	14	1,046	4,373	500	275	500	50	.....	50
250	400	37,700	200	75	1,560	1,500	16	10	.....	150	8	8	30	10	60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
1,243	534	.....	.....	2,485	.....	244	10	304	1,041	30	10	60	100	.....	.....
120	75	.....	.....	40	.....	150	.....	40	300	50	.....	50	100	.....	.....
2,552	234	.....	.....	1,635	.....	161	6	334	1,233	17	25	54	100	.....	60
945	209	.....	.....	1,080	.....	46	3	98	304	18	9	27	100	.....	.....
774	211	.....	.....	835	.....	205	2	229	941	55	5	65	100	.....	.....
421	100	.....	.....	165	.....	58	3	87	397	24	1	25	100	.....	.....
3,060	565	59,707	50	3,450	9,600	2,716	77	5,228	4,130	347	40	232	48	24	28
171,000	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000	2,000	45,000	35,000	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
70,000	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000	475	32,000	12,000	.....	.....	4,500	100	.....	.....

of 1876.



Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.					Produce raised during the		
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of oats and barley.
<i>Union agency—Continued.</i>								
Chickasaw .....	4,650,935	*30,000	.....	30,000	.....	8,000	450,000	20,000
Seminole .....	200,000	130,000	.....	12,000	.....	400	250,000	1,000
Unoccupied Cherokee lands between the Cimarron River and 100th meridian .....	2,279,618	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unoccupied Cherokee lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation east of Pawnee reservation .....	105,456	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unoccupied Cherokee lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation west of Pawnee reservation .....	3,958,117	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unoccupied Creek lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation north of Cimarron River, exclusive of Pawnee reservation .....	683,139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unoccupied Creek and Seminole ceded lands east of 98th meridian .....	1,645,890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of North Fork of the Red River .....	1,511,576	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Wichita agency.</i>								
Caddo, Delaware, Comanche, Waco, Wichita, Tawacanie, and Keechie .....	743,610	146,000	40	1,800	125	.....	34,000	400
IOWA.								
<i>Sac and Fox agency.</i>								
Sac and Fox .....	692	300	.....	130	10	.....	700	.....
KANSAS.								
<i>Pottawatomie agency.</i>								
Kickapoo .....	20,273	14,000	35	925	47	.....	28,560	137
Pottawatomie .....	77,358	29,119	63	1,095	240	200	30,000	.....
Chippewa and Munsee .....	4,395	4,000	.....	842	10	.....	7,510	400
MICHIGAN.								
<i>Mackinac agency.</i>								
Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek and Black River, Chippewa and Ottawa of Lake Michigan, and Pottawatomie of Huron .....	66,332	65,000	.....	2,000	100	6,000	8,200	6,500
MINNESOTA.								
<i>Leech Lake agency.</i>								
Pillager and Lake Winnebago-shish Chippewa .....	414,440	*1,000	3	.....	12	.....	2,500	.....
<i>Red Lake agency.</i>								
Red Lake Chippewa .....	3,200,000	1,000,000	13	400	50	175	5,000	.....

\* Taken from last year's report.

*sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.*

year by Indians.		Other results of Indian labor.					Stock owned by In- dians.				Number of full-blood male In- dians who labor in civilized pursuits.	Number of mixed-blood male In- dians who labor in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian families en- gaged in civilized occupations.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value o robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.				Fishing, hunting, root- gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.	
2,030	5,000 1,500				\$1,500	15,000 3,000	300 150	75,000 16,000	20,000 28,000				100 100			
1,100	200	110,000		2,500	30,000	3,712	110	1,780	2,000	354	4	234	34	33	33	
675	75		100	400	2,000	650			40	70	10	34	50	25	25	
1,605 4,240 660	300 2,000 254	34,000		5,760 2,600		204 975 51	2 14	62 550 132	137 700 200	193 9	27 20	101 8	60 100			
32,050	1,000	200,000	60,000		6,500	500		250	300	4,000	1,000		60	40		
3,215	320	90,000	200	200	12,000	100		8		30	30	423	40	60		
2,835	250	125,000	50	640	6,600	150		20	22	75	20	250	50	50		

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.					Produce raised during the		
	Number of acres in re- served.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of acres culti- vated during the year by government.	Number of acres culti- vated during the year by Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of oats and bar- ley.
<i>White Earth agency.</i>								
Mississippi, Pembina, and Otter Tail Pillager Chippe- wa .....	796, 672	414, 720	60	1, 402	106	1, 820	2, 489	2, 965
MONTANA.								
<i>Blackfeet agency.</i>								
Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan....	26,451,200	2, 000, 000	100	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
<i>Crow agency.</i>								
Mountain and River Crow.....	6, 272, 000	1, 000, 000	37	.....	32	.....	.....	.....
<i>Flathead agency.</i>								
Flathead, Kootenay, and Pend d'Oreille .....	1, 433, 600	15, 000	15	1, 920	100	5, 000	125	4, 200
<i>Fort Peck agency.</i>								
Yanctonnais Sionx, Assina- boine, and Gros Ventre.....	.....	100, 000	30	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
NEBRASKA.								
<i>Great Nemaha agency.</i>								
Sac and Fox of Missouri .....	8, 014	7, 000	.....	400	.....	20	16, 000	100
Iowa .....	16, 000	14, 500	80	700	20	.....	26, 000	.....
<i>Omaha agency.</i>								
Omaha .....	143, 225	140, 000	.....	1, 800	250	9, 000	27, 000	600
<i>Otoe agency.</i>								
Oto and Missouriia.....	44, 093	40, 000	400	400	10	300	4, 000	.....
<i>Santee agency.</i>								
Santee Sioux .....	115, 076	23, 000	25	633	58	7, 000	3, 750	350
<i>Winnebago agency.</i>								
Winnebago .....	109, 844	100, 000	140	2, 000	25	3, 000	20, 000	400
NEVADA.								
<i>Nevada agency.</i>								
Pi-Ute, Moapa River.....	1, 000	1, 000	75	100	.....	250	25	200
Pah-Ute, Walker River.....	318, 815	1, 000	.....	100	.....	100	.....	50
Pah-Ute, Pyramid Lake.....	322, 000	1, 000	.....	260	10	300	.....	250
Northwestern Shoshone, Car- lin Farms .....	522	500	.....	125	.....	1, 500	.....	500
<i>Western Shoshone agency.</i>								
Shoshone and Gosh Ute .....	256, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	100	560
NEW MEXICO.								
<i>Abiquitu agency.</i>								
Ute and Jicarilla Apache .....	No lands.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Mescalero agency.</i>								
Mescalero Apache.....	570, 240	.....	.....	185	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Navajo agency.</i>								
Navajo.....	3, 328, 000	.....	10	6, 000	.....	5, 000	150, 000	.....
Moqui Pueblo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	500	.....
<i>Pueblo and Cimarron agency.</i>								
Pueblo, Muache Ute, and Jica- rilla Apache.....	668, 091	75, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Includes Fort Belknap and Fort Peck agencies.

sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

year by Indians.		Other results of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.				Number of full-blood male Indians who labor in civilized pursuits.	Number of mixed-blood male Indians who labor in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian families engaged in civilized occupations.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.				Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.
9,210	2,308	10,000	200	4,755	\$3,129	220	2	636	370	239	93	215	62	32	6
.....	.....	.....	100	2,500	30,000	3,400	150	80	.....	30	6	8	10	50	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000	10,000	900	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	25	75
3,425	100	100,000	.....	1,500	4,00 <sup>0</sup>	2,100	12	1,100	520	200	60	156	30	60	10
500	250	3,000	.....	.....	15,683	3,500	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	25	75
110	200	.....	100	200	.....	129	4	107	169	30	1	9	25	.....	75
770	750	.....	200	1,295	.....	167	3	100	299	55	20	70	75	.....	25
5,850	.....	30,000	400	300	700	600	.....	80	120	250	20	214	75	.....	25
1,125	500	16,000	1,000	100	500	500	.....	.....	50	125	5	105	75	.....	25
4,850	400	80,000	500	1,000	4,000	321	2	169	28	.....	.....	.....	40	20	40
4,500	400	.....	250	.....	300	450	2	62	100	250	70	320	93	2	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	40	60	30	10
.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	25	50	40	10
155	150	.....	.....	500	.....	300	2	.....	.....	150	.....	125	60	30	10
.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	150	.....	75	.....	75	60	30	10
160	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	1,500	.....	60	.....	750	.....	400	60	40	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	250	.....	.....	58	.....	45	.....	.....	.....
130	.....	.....	50	300	20,000	20,000	225	1,500	.....	3,500	1	3,500	60	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	10	10	.....	547	.....	306	100	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,600	900	1,000	.....	2,500	.....	2,500	.....	.....	.....

b The Moquis Pueblos are located in Arizona.



Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe. <i>a</i>	Lands.					Produce raised during the		
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of oats and barley.
<i>Southern Apache agency. a</i>								
Chiricahua, Gila, Mimbre, and Mogollon Apache.....								
NEW YORK.								
<i>New York agency.</i>								
Seneca, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Tuscarora, and Saint Regis .....	86,366	82,000	.....	22,000	10,000	14,500	70,500	67,900
NORTH CAROLINA.								
<i>Eastern Cherokee special agency.</i>								
Eastern Cherokee .....	65,211	5,000	.....	5,000	.....		25,000	.....
OREGON.								
<i>Grand Ronde agency.</i>								
Mole, Clackama, Rogue River, and others .....	61,440	4,201	.....	3,001	229	6,562	31	6,936
<i>Klamath agency.</i>								
Klamath, Modoc, and Wapahpe and Yahooskin Snake .....	1,056,000	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Malheur agency.</i>								
Pi-Ute and Snake .....	1,778,560	12,000	180	30	20	.....	.....	50
<i>Siletz agency.</i>								
Rogue River, Tootootnay, and others .....	225,000	20,000	20	500	50	1,000	.....	1,400
<i>Umatilla agency.</i>								
Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla .....	268,800	150,000	40	1,650	40	900	150	950
<i>Warm Springs agency.</i>								
Warm Spring, Wasco, and Tenino .....	464,000	3,600	32	800	50	5,000	100	500
UTAH.								
<i>Uintah Valley agency.</i>								
Uintah Ute .....	2,039,040	320,000	14	300	100	1,200	400	325
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.								
<i>Colville agency.</i>								
Cœur d'Aléne, Spokane, Colville, Lake, Calispel, O'Kinagane, San Poel, and Methow .....	2,800,000	2,000	.....	1,657	.....	7,000	150	1,500
<i>Neah Bay agency.</i>								
Makah and Quillehute .....	23,040	100	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Puyallup agency.</i>								
Puyallup .....	18,062	10,061	.....	1,048	161	635	140	4,540
Nisqually .....	4,717	420	.....	281	4	120	7	1,000
Squaxin .....	1,494	1,120	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chehalis .....	4,225	3,000	50	120	8	300	10	600
Shoal Water Bay .....	335	113	.....	6	5	.....	.....	.....
<i>Quinalt agency.</i>								
Quinalt, Queet, Hoh, and Quillehute .....	224,000	.....	20	8	6	.....	.....	.....

*a* Agency abolished in May last and Indian removed to San Carlos, Arizona.

sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

year by Indians.		Other results of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.				Number of full-blood male Indians who labor in civilized pursuits.	Number of mixed-blood male Indians who labor in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian families engaged in civilized occupations.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.				Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.
			75			650	50			20		15			100
81,000	5,150		5,000	11,644		990	2	2,224	2,000			981	100		
1,400	20				\$500	100	20	1,000	1,800	450	175	410	95	5	
796	620	500,000	896	5,903	750	629	28	339	418	350	10		90	10	
						3,500	8	400					25	55	20
725			80	600	500	600				114		6	20	30	50
2,500	300	100,000		1,500		225	8	170	20			200	85	5	10
2,300	700	66,500	50	600		17,000	15	5,000	1,000	150		120	75	25	
2,000	30	40,000		1,500	500	3,500	12	800					50	50	
550	25	25,750	60	2,000	1,500	600	6	550	14	125	1	126	34	33	33
2,370	75		700		5,000	4,850	8	1,500	150	1,582		310	33	67	
			81	80	5,000	20		16							
9,935	723		2,035	2,130	250	176	4	335	230	508	18	144	75	25	
1,925	53			30	67	109		49	6	100	18	36	50	50	
56	2				30	5		6		10	2	9	25	75	
458	40				80	102		39	19	71	5	29	50	50	
76	3			40		23		7		35	9	35	90	10	
75	8		75	50	1,600	45		2		100		10	50	50	

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.					Produce raised during the		
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of oats and barley.
<i>Skokomish agency.</i>								
S'Klallam, Skokomish or Twana .....	4, 987	500	50	100	12	-----	-----	-----
<i>Tulalip agency.</i>								
D'Wamish, Snohomish, Lummi, Etakmur, Swinomish, and Muckleshoot .....	52, 648	8, 448	40	560	10	100	100	1, 500
<i>Yakama agency.</i>								
Yakama, Palouse, Pisuose, Wenatshepum, Klikatat, Klinquit, Kowassayee, Siaywa, Skinpah, Wisham, Shyik, Ochechole, Kamiltpah, and Seapat .....	800, 000	60, 000	400	6, 600	350	30, 600	200	8, 104
WISCONSIN.								
<i>Green Bay agency.</i>								
Stockbridge .....	11, 520	1, 520	-----	460	50	100	600	2, 000
Oneida .....	65, 540	10, 000	-----	5, 000	-----	3, 000	25, 000	25, 000
Menomonee .....	231, 680	1, 200	40	860	50	200	3, 000	3, 000
<i>La Pointe agency.</i>								
Chippewa of Lake Superior*...	536, 756	2, 075	84	1, 202	236	-----	875	450
WYOMING.								
<i>Shoshone agency.</i>								
Shoshone .....	1, 520, 000	16, 000	10	90	-----	50	-----	300

## RECAPIT

Number of acres in reservation .....	149, 898, 180
Number of acres tillable .....	14, 945, 763
Number of acres cultivated by the government during the year .....	4, 592
Number of acres cultivated by the Indians during the year .....	292, 550
Number of acres broken by the government during the year .....	2, 521
Number of acres broken by the Indians during the year .....	19, 747
Number of rods of fencing made during the year .....	97, 175
Number of full-blood male Indians who labor in civilized pursuits .....	31, 829
Number of mixed-blood male Indians who labor in civilized pursuits .....	2, 803
Number of Indian families engaged in civilized pursuits .....	26, 894

## PRODUCE RAISED DURING THE YEAR.

Bushels of wheat, by government, 14,793; by Indians, 688,278 .....	703, 071
Bushels of corn, by government, 33,435; by Indians, 4,656,952 .....	4, 690, 387
Bushels of oats and barley, by government, 16,675; by Indians, 349,247 .....	365, 922
Bushels of vegetables, by government, 21,999; by Indians, 556,975 .....	578, 974
Tons of hay cut, by government, 4,774; by Indians, 148,473 .....	153, 247
Tons of melons, raised by government, 2; by Indians, 3,467 .....	3, 469
Tons of pumpkins, raised by government, 8; by Indians, 3,721 .....	3, 729

\*Partly in Minnesota.

*sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.*

year by Indians.		Other results of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.				Number of full-blood male Indians who labor in civilized pursuits.	Number of mixed-blood male Indians who labor in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian families engaged in civilized occupations.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.				Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.
700	110	.....	50	150	.....	100	.....	75	.....	200	.....	200	75	25	....
7, 290	2, 600	72, 000	1, 500	350	\$800	370	6	80	420	2, 175	350	800	75	25	....
7, 600	430	72, 500	200	1, 920	2, 500	16, 500	150	3, 570	300	.....	.....	640	99	.....	.....
660	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	33	20	58	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
2, 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	430	.....	220	600	646	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
20, 100	.....	170, 617	300	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
27, 410	500	.....	1, 500	13, 440	25, 000	97	.....	139	.....	815	.....	1, 660	50	50	....
2, 125	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	3, 800	20	1, 400	.....	200	20	63	13	12	75

ULATION.

STOCK OWNED.

Horses, by government, 535; by Indians, 209,021	209,556
Mules, by government, 296; by Indians, 7,265	7,561
Cattle, by government, 4,090; by Indians, 217,883	221,973
Swine, by government, 608; by Indians, 121,358	121,966
Sheep, by government, 1,055; by Indians, 587,444	588,499

OTHER RESULTS OF INDIAN LABOR.

Feet of lumber sawed	2, 885, 856
Cords of wood cut	92, 191
Value of robes and furs sold	\$370, 913
Number of shingles made	279, 000
Pounds of sugar made	330, 600
Number of brick made	50, 000

† Indian lands without agency, viz:

Ponca reserve in Dakota	96, 000
Cœur d'Aléne reserve in Idaho	736, 000
Reservations in Kansas	35, 721
Mille Lac reserve in Minnesota	61, 014

928, 735

*a* The Mill Lac Chippewas are under the White Earth agency.



## LIST OF INDIAN AGENCIES ASSIGNED TO THE SEVERAL RELIGIOUS BODIES.

**FRIENDS.**—Great Nemaha, Omaha, Winnebago, Otoe, and Santee, in Nebraska, and Pawnee, in the Indian Territory. *B. Rush Roberts, Sandy Spring, Md.*

**FRIENDS (ORTHODOX).**—Pottawatomie and Kickapoo, in Kansas; Quapaw, Osage, Sac and Fox, Wichita, Kiowa and Comanche, and Cheyenne and Arapahoe, in the Indian Territory. *Dr. Jas. E. Rhoades, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.*

**METHODIST.**—Hoopa Valley, Round Valley, and Tule River, in California; Yakama, Neah Bay, and Quinalt, in Washington Territory; Klamath and Siletz, in Oregon; Blackfeet, Crow, and Fort Peck, in Montana; Fort Hall and Lemhi, in Idaho; and Mackinac, in Michigan. *Rev. Dr. J. M. Reid, secretary Missionary Society Methodist Episcopal Church, 805 Broadway, New York City.*

**CATHOLIC.**—Tulalip and Colville, in Washington Territory; Grand Ronde and Umatilla, in Oregon; Flathead, in Montana; and Standing Rock and Devil's Lake, in Dakota. *General Charles Ewing, Catholic commissioner Roman Catholic Church, Washington, D. C.*

**BAPTIST.**—Union (Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles), in the Indian Territory; and Nevada, in Nevada. *Rev. Joseph F. Shoards, secretary American Baptist Home Missionary Society, 150 Nassau street, New York City.*

**PRESBYTERIAN.**—Abiquiu, Navajo, Mescalero Apache, Southern Apache, and Pueblo, in New Mexico; Nez Percé, in Idaho; and Uintah Valley, in Utah. *Rev. Dr. J. C. Lowrie, secretary Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, 23 Center street, New York City.*

**CONGREGATIONAL.**—Green Bay and La Pointe, in Wisconsin; Red Lake, in Minnesota; Sisseton and Fort Berthold, in Dakota; and S'Kokomish, in Washington Territory. *Rev. Dr. M. E. Strieby, secretary American Missionary Association, 56 Reade street, New York City.*

**REFORMED.**—Colorado River, Pima and Maricopa, and San Carlos, in Arizona. *Rev. Dr. J. M. Ferris, secretary Board of Missions of Reformed Church, 34 Vesey street, New York City.*

**PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.**—White Earth, in Minnesota; Crow Creek, Lower Brulé, Cheyenne River, Yankton, Spotted Tail, and Red Cloud, in Dakota; Ponca, in Indian Territory; and Shoshone, in Wyoming. *Rev. Robert C. Rogers, secretary Indian Commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 30 Bible House, New York City.*

**UNITARIAN.**—Los Pinos and White River, in Colorado. *Rev. Rush R. Shippen, secretary American Unitarian Association, 7 Tremont Place, Boston.*

**FREE-WILL BAPTIST.**—Leech Lake, in Minnesota. *Rev. A. H. Chase, secretary Free-Will Baptist Home Missionary Association, Hillsdale, Mich.*

**UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.**—Warm Springs, in Oregon. *Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., secretary Home Mission Board United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

**CHRISTIAN UNION.**—Malheur, in Oregon. *Rev. J. S. Rowland, Salem, Oreg.*

**EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.**—Southern Ute, in Colorado. *Rev. J. G. Butler, Washington, D. C.*

## MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, WITH THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.

General Clinton B. Fisk, chairman, 3 Broad street, New York City.

William Stickney, secretary, New York avenue, corner Fifteenth street, Washington, D. C.

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David H. Jerome, Saginaw, Mich.

E. M. Kingsley, 30 Clinton Place, New York City.

John D. Lang, Vassalborough, Me.

B. Rush Roberts, Sandy Spring, Md.

W. H. Lyon, 483 Broadway, New York City.

E. N. Stebbins, New Brunswick, N. J.

Schedule showing location of Indian agencies; also list of agents, with their post-office and telegraphic address.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
<b>ARIZONA.</b>			
Colorado River .....	J. C. Mallory, jr. ....	Parker, Ariz. ....	Yuma, Ariz. ....
Pima and Maricopa, and Papago. ....	J. H. Stout. ....	Pima agency, Ariz. ....	Florence, Ariz. ....
San Carlos. ....	H. L. Hart. ....	Camp Grant, Arizona, via San Francisco	Camp Grant, Ariz. ....
Moquis Pueblo .....	Wm. R. Mateer. ....		
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>			
Hoopa Valley .....	Richard C. Parker, captain Twelfth Infantry, U. S. A. ....	Hoopa Valley, Humboldt County, Cal. ....	Arcata, Cal. ....
Round Valley .....	J. L. Burchard. ....	Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal. ....	Ukiah, Cal. ....
Tule River .....	C. G. Belknap. ....	Porterville, Tulare County, Cal. ....	Visalia, Cal. ....
<b>COLORADO.</b>			
Los Pinos .....	Joseph B. Abbott. ....	Los Pinos, Gunnison County, Colo. ....	Garland City, Colo. ....
Southern Ute .....	Francis H. Weaver. ....	Tierra Amarilla, N. Mex. ....	Santa Fé, N. Mex. ....
White River .....	E. H. Danforth. ....	White River, Colo. ....	Rawlins, Wyo. ....
<b>DAKOTA.</b>			
Cheyenne River .....	J. F. Cravens. ....	Cheyenne River agency, Ashmore County, Dak. ....	Cheyenne River agency, via Fort Sully, Dak. ....
Crow Creek .....	H. F. Livingston. ....	Crow Creek, Buffalo County, Dak. ....	Crow Creek, Dak. ....
Devil's Lake. ....	James McLaughlin. ....	Fort Totten, Ramsey County, Dak. ....	Jamestown, Dak. ....
Flandreau .....	John P. Williamson. ....	Greenwood, Dak. ....	Yankton agency, Dak. ....
Fort Berthold .....	E. H. Alden. ....	Fort Berthold, Dak. ....	Bismarck, Dak. ....
Lower Brulé .....	H. E. Gregory. ....	Lower Brulé agency, via Crow Creek, Dak. ....	Lower Brulé agency, via Crow Creek, Dak. ....
Red Cloud .....	James Irwin. ....	Red Cloud agency, Dak., via Crow Creek. ....	Crow Creek, Dak. ....
Spotted Tail .....	J. M. Lee, 1st lieut., U. S. A. ....	Spotted Tail agency, Dak., via Yankton. ....	Springfield, Dak., via Yankton. ....
Sisseton .....	E. H. C. Hooper. ....	Sisseton agency, Dak., via Saint Paul. ....	Morris, Minn. ....
Standing Rock .....	William T. Hughes. ....	Standing Rock, Dak. ....	Standing Rock, via Bismarck, Dak. ....
Yankton .....	J. G. Gasman. ....	Yankton agency, Dak. ....	Yankton agency, Dak. ....
<b>IDAHO.</b>			
Fort Hall .....	W. H. Danilson. ....	Ross Fork, Oneida County, Idaho. ....	Ross Fork, Oneida County, Idaho. ....
Lemhi .....	C. N. Stowers. ....	Fort Lemhi, Idaho, via Bannack City, Mont. ....	Piesant Valley Station, Idaho. ....
Nez Percé .....	John B. Monteith. ....	Lewiston, Nez Percé County, Idaho. ....	Lewiston, Idaho, via Portland, Oreg. ....
<b>INDIAN TERRITORY.</b>			
Cheyenne and Arapahoe .....	John D. Miles. ....	Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency, Darlington, Ind. T., via Wichita, Kans. ....	Fort Sill, Ind. T. ....
Kiowa and Comanche .....	J. M. Haworth. ....	Fort Sill, Ind. T. ....	Fort Sill, Ind. T. ....

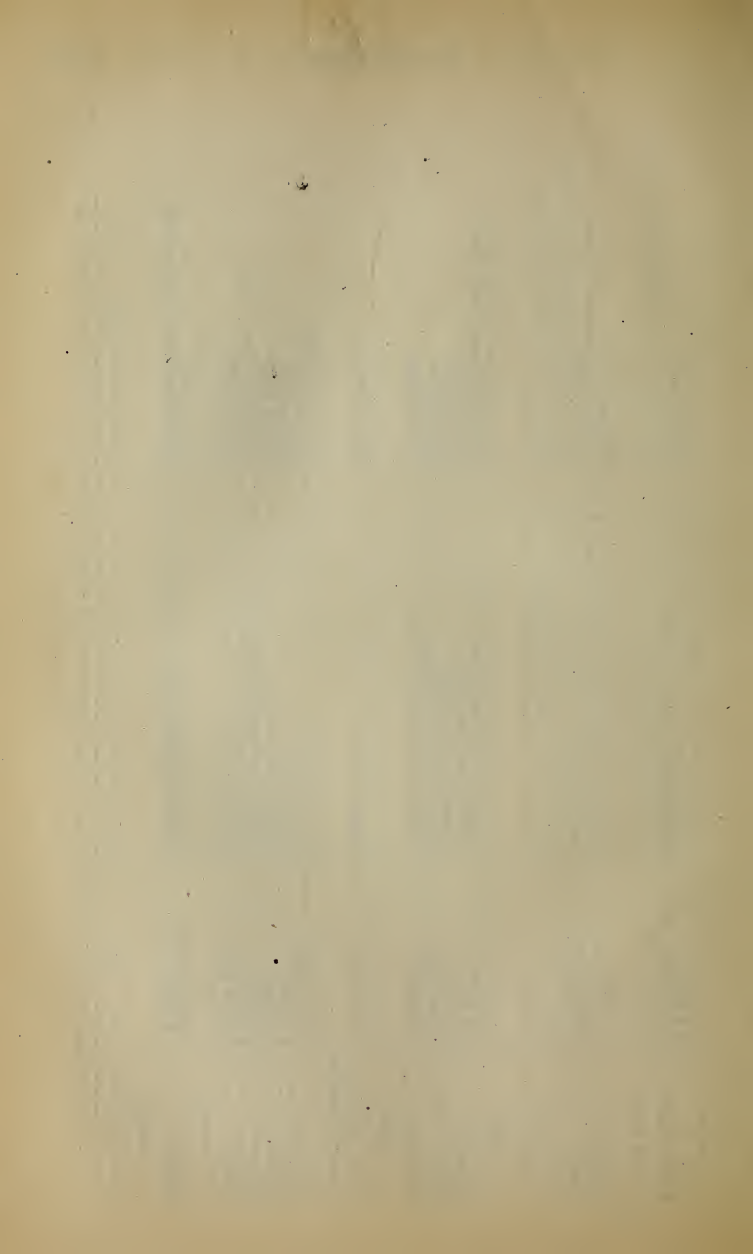
## Schedule of Indian agencies and address of agents—Continued.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
INDIAN TER.—Cont'd.			
Osage.....	Cyrus Beede.....	Osage agency, Ind. T., via Coffeyville, Kans.	Coffeyville, Kans.
Pawnee.....	Charles H. Searing.....	Pawnee agency, Ind. T., via Coffeyville, Kans.	Coffeyville, Kans.
Ponca.....	A. G. Boone.....	Baxter Springs, Kans.	Baxter Springs, Kans.
Quapaw.....	H. W. Jones.....	Seneca, Newton County, Mo.	Seneca, Mo.
Sac and Fox.....	Levi Woodward.....	Sac and Fox agency, Ind. T., via Okmulgee.	Muskogee, Ind. T.
Union.....	S. W. Marston.....	Muskogee, Ind. T.	Muskogee, Ind. T.
Wichita.....	A. C. Williams.....	Wichita agency, Anadarko P. O., Ind. T.	Fort Sill, Ind. T.
IOWA.			
Sac and Fox.....	Thomas S. Free.....	Toledo, Iowa.....	Tama City, Iowa.
KANSAS.			
Central Superintendent Kansas.....	William Nicholson..... M. H. Newlin.....	Lawrence, Kans..... Rossville, Shawnee County, Kans.....	Lawrence, Kans. Rossville, Kans.
MICHIGAN.			
Mackinac.....	George W. Lee.....	Ypsilanti, Mich.....	Ypsilanti, Mich.
MINNESOTA.			
Leech Lake.....	H. J. King.....	Leech Lake, Cass County, Minn.....	Brainerd, Minn.
Red Lake.....	R. M. Pratt.....	Red Lake, Beltrami County, Minn.....	Detroit, Minn.
White Earth.....	Lewis Stowe.....	White Earth agency, Becker County, Minn.....	White Earth agency, via Detroit, Minn.
MONTANA.			
Blackfeet.....	John Young.....	Blackfeet agency, Montana, via Fort Shaw.	Blackfeet agency, Montana, via Fort Shaw.
Crow.....	George W. Frost.....	Crow agency, Montana, via Bozeman.	Crow agency, Montana, via Bozeman.
Flathead.....	Peter Rouan.....	Flathead agency, via Missoula, Mont.	Deer Lodge, Mont., thence by mail to Missoula.
Fort Peck.....	Wellington Bird.....	Fort Buford, Dak.....	Bismarck, Dak.
NEBRASKA.			
Great Nemaha.....	M. E. Kent.....	Nobart, Richardson County, Nebr.....	White Cloud, Kans.
Omaha.....	Jacob Vore.....	Omaha agency, Blackbird County, Nebr.....	Sioux City, Iowa.
Otoe.....	S. S. Ely.....	Otoe agency, Gage County, Nebr.....	Marysville, Kans., on St. Joseph and D. C. Railroad.
Santee.....	Isaiah Lightner, farmer in charge.....	Santee agency, Knox County, Nebr.....	Springfield, Dak.
Winnabago.....	Howard White.....	Winnabago agency, Dakota County, Nebr.....	Sioux City, Iowa.

NEVADA.	Nevada .....	A. J. Barnes .....	Wadsworth, Nev. ....	Wadsworth, Nev. ....
	Western Shoshone .....	Levi A. Gheen .....	Elko, Elko County, Nev. ....	Elko, Nev. ....
NEW MEXICO.	Abiquin .....	S. A. Russell .....	Tierra Amarilla, Rio Arriba County, N. Mex. ....	Santa Fé, N. Mex. ....
	Mescalero .....	F. C. Godfrey .....	South Fork, Lincoln County, N. Mex. ....	La Mesilla, N. Mex. ....
	Navajo .....	J. E. Pyle .....	Navajo agency, Mineral Springs, Valencia County, N. Mex. ....	Navajo agency, via Santa Fé, N. Mex. ....
	Pueblo .....	B. M. Thomas .....	Santa Fé, N. Mex. ....	Santa Fé, N. Mex. ....
	NEW YORK.	D. Sherman .....	Forestville, Chautauqua County, N. Y. ....	Forestville, N. Y. ....
OREGON.	Grand Ronde .....	P. B. Simontt .....	Grand Ronde, Polk County, Oreg. ....	Saint Joseph, Yamhill County, Oreg. ....
	Klamath .....	J. H. Rook .....	Linkville, Lake County, Oreg. ....	Ashland, Oreg. ....
	Malheur .....	W. V. Rinkelart .....	Eldorado, Baker County, Oreg. ....	Baker City, Oreg. ....
	Siletz .....	William Bagley .....	Toledo, Benton County, Oreg. ....	Corvallis, Oreg. ....
	Umatilla .....	N. A. Cornoyer .....	Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oreg. ....	Weston, Oreg. ....
	Warm Springs .....	John Smith .....	Warm Springs, Wasco County, Oreg. ....	The Dalles, Oreg. ....
	UTAH.	J. J. Critchlow .....	Salt Lake City, Utah .....	Salt Lake City, Utah. ....
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.	Colville .....	John A. Simms .....	Fort Colville, Wash. ....	Walla Walla, Wash. ....
	Neah Bay .....	C. A. Huntington .....	Neah Bay, Wash. ....	Port Townsend, Wash. ....
	Nisqually .....	R. H. Milroy .....	Olympia, Wash. ....	Olympia, Wash. ....
	Quinalt .....	G. A. Henry .....	Chelalis Point, Wash. ....	Olympia, Wash. ....
	S'Kokomish .....	Edwin Bells .....	S'Kokomish agency, Mason County, Wash. ....	Olympia, Wash. ....
	Tulalip .....	Alfred N. Marion .....	Tulalip, Wash. ....	Point Elliott, via Seattle, Wash. ....
	Yakama .....	James H. Wilbur .....	Fort Simcoe, Wash. ....	Dalles City, Oreg. ....
	WISCONSIN.	James C. Bridgman .....	Keshena or Green Bay, Wis. ....	Green Bay, Wis. ....
	Green Bay .....	I. L. Mahan .....	Red Cliff, via Bayfield, Wis. ....	Duluth, Minn., by mail to Bayfield, Wis. ....
	La Pointe .....			
WYOMING.	Shoshone and Bannack .....	James I. Patten .....	Camp Brown, Wyo. ....	Camp Stambaugh, Wyo. ....

INSPECTORS: E. C. Kemble, 228 East Fifth street, New York City; William Vandever, Dubuque, Iowa; E. C. Watkins, Grand Rapids, Mich





# REPORT.

OF

THE COMMISSION APPOINTED BY DIRECTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, UNDER INSTRUCTIONS OF THE HONORABLES THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, TO MEET THE SIOUX INDIAN CHIEF, SITTING BULL, WITH A VIEW TO AVERT HOSTILE INCURSIONS INTO THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

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*To the honorable Secretaries of War and of the Interior :*

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned have the honor to report that they were directed by the President through the War and Interior Departments to form a commission to act according to the following instructions :

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Washington City, September 6, 1877.*

GENTLEMEN: The President desires you to proceed at your earliest convenience to Fort Benton, and thence to a point on our northern frontier, from which the present encampment of the Sioux chief, Sitting Bull on British territory, is most easily accessible. At the frontier you will be met by a detachment of mounted Canadian police, detailed by the Government of the Dominion of Canada for your protection.

It is the object of your mission, undertaken at the suggestion of the Government of the Dominion, to ascertain what danger there may be of hostile incursions on the part of Sitting Bull and the bands under his command upon the territory of the United States, and, if possible, to effect such arrangements, not unacceptable to the Government of the Dominion, as may be the best calculated to avert that danger. To this end you will put yourself in communication with Sitting Bull in such manner as, under existing circumstances, may seem to you most judicious.

In doing so you will keep the following facts in view :

In the month of February last, Sitting Bull and his bands engaged in armed hostilities against the United States, and pursued by our military forces, crossed the boundary line of the British possessions, for the purpose of escaping from that pursuit. At that time the fugitive Indians appeared to be well armed, but their ammunition was so nearly exhausted that they were no longer able to continue the struggle. Under such circumstances they took refuge on British soil, where the troops of the United States could not follow them without violating the territory of a friendly power. It is reported, and there is good reason for believing, that these hostile Indians have availed themselves of the protection and security thus enjoyed to replenish their stock of ammunition, and thus to enable themselves to resume their hostilities against the United States as soon as they may find it convenient to do so.

According to all recognized principles of international law, every government is bound to protect the territory of a neighboring friendly state against acts of armed hostility on the part of the refugees who, for their protection from pursuit, have crossed the frontier. While the Government of Great Britain will be most mindful of this obligation, the President recognizes the difficulties which, in dealing with a savage population, may attend to its fulfillment, and he is, therefore, willing to do all in his power to prevent any interruption of the relations of good neighborhood, and to avert a disturbance of the peace of the border, even to the extent of entering into communication with an Indian chief who occupies the position of a fugitive enemy and criminal.

You are, therefore, instructed, in the name of the President, to inform Sitting Bull and the other chiefs of the bands of Indians recently escaped into the British possessions, that they will be permitted peaceably to return to the United States and occupy such reservations as may be assigned to them, and that they will be treated in as friendly a spirit as were other hostile Indians who, after having been engaged with Sitting Bull and his followers in hostilities against the United States, surrendered to our military forces. This treatment, however, can be accorded only on condition that Sitting

Bull and all the members of the Indian bands who take advantage of this offer of pardon and protection, when crossing the line from British territory to that of the United States, surrender to our military forces stationed at the frontier all their firearms and ammunition, as well as all their horses and ponies, the military commander permitting them the temporary use of such animals as may be necessary for the transportation of the aged and infirm among the Indians who may be unable to march on foot to the reservations. You will insist upon this condition to its full extent, and not make any promises beyond that of a pardon for the act of hostility committed as stated above.

Should Sitting Bull and the other chiefs with him express their willingness to return to the United States on these terms you will notify the commander of the United States forces at \_\_\_\_\_ of that fact, and instructions will be given for the reception of the Indians at the frontier. In case the Indians refuse to return to the United States upon such terms, you will then break off all communication with them, and the Government of Great Britain will, no doubt, take such measures as may be necessary to protect the territory of the United States against hostile invasion.

A copy of these instructions has been forwarded to General A. H. Terry, United States Army, who will act as the head of the commission.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. McCRARY,  
*Secretary of War.*  
C. SCHURZ,  
*Secretary of the Interior.*

To Brig. Gen. ALFRED H. TERRY, *U. S. Army,*  
To General A. G. LAWRENCE, *Washington.*

The commission met and organized at Saint Paul, on the 11th of September, 1877.

There were present: Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, United States Army; Hon. A. G. Lawrence, Rhode Island; H. C. Corbin, brevet lieutenant-colonel, United States Army, secretary.

It was decided that the commission should leave the city on the 14th instant for Fort Benton, Mont., via Omaha, Nebr., and Helena, Mont., this route having been determined the most expeditious as to time. The chairman notified the Hon. Secretary of War of the action of the commission.

[Copy of telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,  
*Saint Paul, Minn., September 11, 1877.*

*To the honorable Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

The commission to meet Sitting Bull organized here to-day. It has determined, in order to save time, to go to Fort Benton via the Union Pacific road and the Montana stage-line. I am directed to request that the Dominion authorities be notified that the commission desire to meet the escort which they will furnish at the point where the usually traveled road from Fort Benton to Fort Walsh crosses the boundary. I am also directed to suggest that the Canadian authorities should be asked to induce Sitting Bull and his chiefs and headmen to come to Fort Walsh to meet the commission. The object of this last suggestion is to save time. It has been recently reported that the Indians are one hundred and twenty miles beyond Fort Walsh. If this be true, to reach their present camp would involve six hundred miles travel, going from and returning to Fort Benton, a march which would consume nearly twenty-five days. If the Indians should accept the terms offered them, it would be extremely desirable, on many accounts, to bring them in as early as possible. We shall expect to reach the boundary on the 29th or 30th.

ALFRED H. TERRY,  
*Brigadier-General, Chairman.*

A true copy.

H. C. CORBIN,  
*Captain Twenty-fourth Infantry, Secretary.*

SAINT PAUL, MINN., *September 12, 1877.*

The commission met. It was then determined to ask a modification of so much of the instructions to the commission as required that the Indians be dismounted at the boundary.

[Copy of telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,  
Saint Paul, Minn., September 12, 1877.To honorable G. W. McCrary,  
*Secretary of War, Dayton, Ohio:*

After examining their instructions, the commission think that it would be desirable to modify them in one particular. They require that all arms and all horses, except such as may be needed for the use of the infirm and sick, shall be surrendered at the boundary. The arms most certainly should be surrendered there; but we think that it would be very embarrassing to both the troops and the Indians if they should be dismounted before reaching their reservation. Deprived of their arms there would be no danger of their attempting to escape from their escort, even if they should have horses. We suppose that under the term, "as kind treatment as any of the hostiles have received," we may say to them that the horses will be sold for their benefit, as has been done in the case of other Indians.

An answer to this a week hence sent to Helena, Mont., will be in time.

ALFRED H. TERRY  
*Brigadier-General and Chairman of Commission.*

A true copy.

H. C. CORBIN,  
*Captain Twenty-fourth Infantry, Secretary.*

A copy of the answer thereto, as furnished by the telegraph operator at Ross Forks, Idaho.

Govt.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, September 16.

General A. H. TERRY, *Helena, Mont.:*

The President directs me to say that the instructions of the commission are modified, as suggested in your dispatch of the twelfth.

GEO. W. MCCRARY,  
*Secretary of War.*

(Copy furnished at Ross Fork at request of General Terry.)

The commission decided to authorize the employment of a phonographic reporter and Indian interpreter, and Mr. Jay Stone, of Saint Paul, was appointed.

On the same day the following telegrams were received and answered:

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 12, 1877.

General A. H. TERRY, *Saint Paul:*

The request has been received through Department of State that you will telegraph to governor-general Dominion Canada, at Ottawa, before starting, the point on boundary where mounted escort to be furnished by that government should meet the commission.

E. D. TOWNSEND,  
*Adjutant-General.*HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,  
Saint Paul, Minn., September 12, 1877.

To his excellency the governor-general of the Dominion of Canada, Ottawa, Canada:

By direction of the War Department of the United States, I have the honor to inform your excellency that the commission appointed to meet Sitting Bull will proceed from Fort Benton, Montana Territory, to the point where the usually traveled road from that place to Fort Walsh crosses the boundary. The commission would be glad to meet at that point the escort which it understands is to be furnished to it by the Dominion Government. The commission will arrive at the point designated about the 29th instant.

ALFRED H. TERRY,  
*Brigadier-General, U. S. A., and Chairman of Commission.*

A true copy.

H. C. CORBIN,  
*Captain Twenty-fourth Infantry, Secretary.*



After making provision for very cold weather, the commission started from Saint Paul by rail on the evening of the 14th of September, and proceeded *via* Omaha, Ogden, Franklin, and Helena, arriving at Fort Shaw in advance of the mail on the 25th of September.

Before leaving Saint Paul, the commander of the Department of Dakota had directed General Miles, at Tongue River, to send three companies of the Second Cavalry to Fort Benton, to serve as an escort to the commission. It being foreseen, however, that these troops would be needed by General Miles in his pursuit of the Nes Percés, General Gibbon, at Fort Shaw, had taken measures to provide another escort, by calling up a company of the Seventh Cavalry from Fort Ellis. Awaiting the arrival of these last-named troops, the commission remained at Shaw until the 4th of October. On that day it started for Fort Benton, with one company of the Seventh Infantry and one of the Seventh Cavalry. It reached Fort Benton about noon of the 6th. At midnight of the same day news was received of the battle at Bear's Paw Mountain, accompanied by a call from General Miles for rations and forage. It was thereupon determined to remain at Benton and send forward supplies in such wagons as could be obtained, including the wagons provided for the commission, under the guard of its escort. On the night of the 8th, further dispatches were received from General Miles, announcing the final surrender of the Nes Percés, and informing the commission that the troops originally destined to be its escort would now be available for that purpose, and would in a day or two be put in march to meet it. The commission, therefore, moved out from Fort Benton on the 10th, met its escort on the evening of the 12th, and on the 13th again started for Fort Walsh. The boundary was reached in the afternoon of the 15th, when the commission was met by Lieut. Col. J. F. McLeod, commissioner of the Northwest Territory and commander of the Northwest Mounted Police, with a detachment of his command. Under this escort the commission proceeded to Fort Walsh, reaching it at 6 p. m. on the 16th.

FORT WALSH, *October 17, 1877.*

The commission met at 10 a. m., and the address to the Indians was determined upon.

Before being presented to them, Baptiste Shane, the interpreter of the commission, together with the official interpreter at Fort Walsh, also an interpreter, brought by Sitting Bull, were assembled, and the address read and its meaning fully explained, in order that they might be better able to make a proper and full interpretation.

FORT WALSH, *October 17, 1877.*

The commission assembled at 3 o'clock p. m. in Major Walsh's quarters. Present: General Terry, General Lawrence, Capt. H. C. Corbin, and Mr. Jay Stone, a stenographer.

Lieutenant-Colonel McLeod, Major Walsh, and other officers of the mounted police were also present.

The Indian chiefs were then brought in and their names announced, as follows: Bear's Head, head chief of the Uncapapas; Sitting Bull, The Spotted Eagle, The Flying Bird, The Whirlwind Bear, The Medicine-turns-around, The Iron Dog, The-man-that-scatters-the-Bear, Little Knife, The Crow, and Yellow Dog.

The Indians were informed that Baptiste Shane was to interpret, and that Mr. Provost and Joe Lanaval were to listen and see that it was correctly done. General Terry then read to them the propositions.

We are sent a commission by the President of the United States, at the request of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, to meet you.

The President has instructed us to say to you that he desires to make a lasting peace with you and your people; he desires that all hostilities shall cease, and that all the people of the United States shall live together in harmony. He wishes this not for the sake of the whites alone, but for your sake as well; and he has instructed us to say that if you will return to your country, and hereafter refrain from acts of hostility against its government and people, a full pardon will be given to you for all acts committed in the past; that no matter what those acts have been, no attempt will be made to punish you or any man among you; that what is past shall be forgotten, and that you shall be received in the friendly spirit in which the other Indians who have been engaged in hostilities against the United States and have surrendered to its military forces have been received.

We will now explain to you what the President intends to say when he promises that, in case you accept these terms, you will be treated in as friendly a spirit as the Indians who have surrendered.

Of all those bands which were at war with the United States a year ago, this band of yours, which has sought refuge in the British possessions, is the only one which has not surrendered; every other one has come into some of the agencies established for the Sioux nation. Of these bands, no single man has ever been punished for his hostile or criminal acts. Every man, every woman, and every child has been received as a friend. Every one has received sufficient food and clothing for his support. Every one has been treated in the same manner as those of your nation who, during all the past troubles, remained peaceably at their agencies.

It is true that these Indians have been required to give up their horses and arms, but these horses and arms have been partially sold, and all will be sold, and whatever has been or may be received for them has been or will be applied for the benefit of those from whom they were taken. One of us has already caused to be purchased and sent to the agencies on the Missouri River 650 cows for the use of the Indians there. This has been done in the belief that the best hope for the future welfare of your people and their children is in the abandonment of your present mode of life and the adoption of the occupation of breeders of cattle. These same terms are now offered to you. The President cannot and will not consent that you should return to your country armed, mounted, and prepared for war. He cannot consent that you should return prepared to inflict injuries similar to those which you have inflicted in the past, but he invites you to come to the boundary of his and your country, and there give up your arms and ammunition, and thence to go to the agencies to which he will assign you, and there give up your horses, excepting those which are required for peace purposes. Your arms and horses will then be sold, and with all the money obtained for them cows will be bought and sent to you.

From these cows you will be able to raise herds, which will support you and your children; which will support you and them long after the game upon which you now depend for subsistence shall have disappeared. And in the mean time you will receive the clothing and food which the other bands of your nation are now receiving.

We have come many hundred miles to bring you this message from the President, who, as we have told you before, desires to live in peace with all his people. Too much white and Indian blood has already been shed. It is time that bloodshed should cease. Of one thing, however,

it is our duty to assure you, you cannot return to your country and your friends unless you accept these propositions. Should you attempt to return with arms in your hands, you must be treated as enemies of the United States.

We ask you to take these propositions into consideration; to take time, consult together, and to weigh them carefully. When you have done so, we shall be glad to meet you and receive your answer.

Sitting Bull then said: For 64 years you have kept me and my people and treated us bad. What have we done that you should want us to stop? We have done nothing. It is all the people on your side that have started us to do all these depredations. We could not go anywhere else, and so we took refuge in this country. It was on this side of the country we learned to shoot, and that is the reason why I came back to it again. I would like to know why you came here. In the first place, I did not give you the country, but you followed me from one place to another, so I had to leave and come over to this country. I was born and raised in this country with the Red River Half-Breeds, and I intend to stop with them. I was raised hand in hand with the Red River Half-Breeds, and we are going over to that part of the country, and that is the reason why I have come over here. (Shaking hands with the British officers.) That is the way I was raised, in the hands of these people here, and that is the way I intend to be with them. You have got ears, and you have got eyes to see with them, and you see how I live with these people. You see me? Here I am! If you think I am a fool you are a bigger fool than I am. This house is a medicine-house. You come here to tell us lies, but we don't want to hear them. I don't wish any such language used to me; that is, to tell me such lies in my Great Mother's house. Don't you say two more words. Go back home where you came from. This country is mine, and I intend to stay here, and to raise this country full of grown people. See these people here. We were raised with them. (Again shaking hands with the British officers.) That is enough; so no more. You see me shaking hands with these people.

The part of the country you gave me you ran me out of. I have now come here to stay with these people, and I intend to stay here. I wish you to go back, and to "take it easy" going back. (Taking a Santee Indian by the hand.) These Santees—I was born and raised with them. He is going to tell you something about them.

"The-one-that-runs-the-Ree," a Santee Indian, said: Look at me. I was born and raised in this country. These people away north here, I was raised with my hands in their own. I have lived in peace with them. For the last 64 years we were over in your country, and you treated us badly. We have come over here now, and you want to try and get us back there again. You didn't treat us well, and I don't like you at all. (Shaking hands with the English officers.) I have been up and down these roads. We have been running up and down this country. I have been up and down there as often as these people have. I will be at peace with these people as long as I live. You come over here to tell us lies. I will shake hands with men here, and I have been in peace with them. I have come this far into this country. These are the people that learned me how to shoot the first time. This country is ours. We did not give it to you. You stole it away from us. You have come over here to our country to tell us lies, and I don't propose to talk much, and that is all I have to say. I want you to take it easy going back home. Don't go in a rush.

"Nine," a Yankton Indian, who joined the Santee band that left Min-



nesota some years ago during the massacre, said, after shaking hands all around: I have shaken hands with everybody in the house. I don't wear the same clothes that these people do. You come over here to tell lies on one another. I want to tell you a few, but you have got more lies than I can say. Sixty-four years ago you got our country and you promised to take good care of us and keep us. You ran from one place to another killing us and fighting us, and I was born and raised with these people over here. I have come here to see the council and to shake hands with you all. I wanted to tell you what I think of this. There are seven different tribes of us. They live all over the country. You kept part of us over there, and part of us you kept on this side. You did not treat us right over there, so we came back over here. These people sitting around here, you promised to take good care of them when you had them over there, but you did not fulfill your promises. They have come over here to this side again, and here we are all together. I come in to these people here and they give me permission to trade with the traders; that is the way I make my living. Everything I get I buy from the traders. I don't steal anything. For fourteen years I have not fought with your people, and that is what I have lost by waiting in this country. I have come over here to these people, and these people, if they had a piece of tobacco, they gave me half; and that is why I live over here. I have a little powder in my powder-horn, and I gave you a little fourteen years ago. Since then I have been over in this country. (Shaking hands all around and continuing.) We came over to this country, and I am going to live with these people here. This country over here is mine. The bullets I have over here I intend to kill something to eat with; not to kill anybody with them. That is what these people told me; to kill nothing but what I wanted to eat with the ammunition they gave me. I will do so.

A squaw named "The-one-that-speaks-once," wife of "The-man-that-scatters-the-Bear," said, I was over to your country; I wanted to raise my children over there, but you did not give me any time. I came over to this country to raise my children and have a little peace. (Shaking hands with the English officers.) That is all I have to say to you. I want you to go back where you came from. These are the people that I am going to stay with, and raise my children with.

The Flying Bird: These people here, God Almighty raised us together. We have a little sense and we ought to love one another. Sitting Bull here says that whenever you found us out, wherever his country was, why, you wanted to have it. It is Sitting Bull's country, this is. These people sitting all around me, what they committed I had nothing to do with it. I was not in it. The soldiers find out where we live, and they never think of anything good, it is always something bad. (Again shaking hands with the British officers.)

The Indians having risen, being apparently about to leave the room, the interpreter was then directed to ask the following questions:

Shall I say to the President that you refuse the offers that he has made to you? Are we to understand from what you have said that you refuse those offers?

SITTING BULL. I could tell you more, but that is all I have to tell you. If we told you more—why, you would not pay any attention to it. That is all I have to say. This part of the country does not belong to your people. You belong on the other side; this side belongs to us.

The Crow. (Shaking hands and embracing Colonel McLeod, and shaking hands with the other British officers.) This is the way I will live in this part of the country. That is the way I like them, (making



a gesture of embrace.) When we came back from the other side you wanted to do something—to lie. You want us to go back to the other side; that is the reason why you stay here. What do you mean by coming over here and talking that way to us? All this country around here, I know, belongs to these people, and that is the reason why I came over here when I was driven out of the other country. I am afraid of God Almighty; that is the reason why I don't want to do anything bad. When I came over here I came to live with these people. My children, myself, and my women, they all live together. Those people that don't hide anything, they are all the people I like. I suppose you wanted to hear something; that is the reason you came over here. The people standing around here want to hear it also; that is the reason they stand around here. Sixty-four years ago we shook hands with the soldiers, and ever since that I have had hardships. I made peace with them, and ever since that I have been running from one place to another to keep out of their way. I was over across the line and staid over there, and I thought you people would take good care of me. You did not do so, and these people over here gave me good care. I have waited here three days, and I have got plenty to eat and everybody respects me. I came from the other side of the line, and I expect to stay here. Going back, you can take it easy. Go to where you were born, and stay there.

I came over to this country, and my great mother knows all about it. She knows I came back over here, and she don't wish anything of me. We think, and all the women in the camp thinks, we are going to have the country full of people. When I shook hands before, there were lots of people here then. Now I have come back in this part of the country again to have plenty more people, to live in peace and raise children.

The Indians then inquired whether the commission had anything more to say; and which the commission answered that they had nothing more, and the conference here closed.

After the conference closed, the Canadian authorities had an interview with the Indians, and, in reply to a request from the commission, Lieut.-Col. J. F. McLeod, commissioner of the Northwest Territory, addressed the commission the following letter as to the result:

NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,  
*Fort Walsh, October 18, 1877.*

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your note, I beg leave to inform you that after the interview of the commissioners with the Indians, I had a "talk" with the latter. I endeavored to impress upon them the importance of the answer they had just made; that although some of the speakers to the commissioners had claimed to be British Indians we denied the claim; and that the Queen's Government looked upon them all as American Indians who had taken refuge in our country from their enemies. I pointed out to them their only hope was the buffalo; that it would not be many years before that source of supply would cease, and that they could expect nothing whatever from the Queen's Government, except protection so long as they behaved themselves. I warned them that their decision affected not only themselves, but their children, and that they should think well over it before it was too late. I told them that they must not cross the line with a hostile intent; that if they did, they would not only have the Americans for their enemies, but also the police and the British Government, and urged upon them to carry my words to their camps; to tell all their young men what I had said, and warn them of the consequences of disobedience, pointing out to them that a few indiscreet young warriors might involve them all in most serious trouble.

They unanimously adhered to the answer they had given the commissioners, and promised to obey what I had told them.

I do not think there need be the least anxiety about any of these Indians crossing the line, at any rate for some time to come.

In haste. Most respectfully, yours,

JAMES F. McLEOD,  
*Lieut. Col. Commanding Northwest Mounted Police.*

The commission left Fort Walsh on its return homeward on the morning of the 18th October, under escort of a detachment of the Canadian mounted police, arriving at the boundary on the afternoon of the 19th October, and was there joined by its escort of United States troops. Continuing its journey the commission reached Fort Benton on the morning of the 23d, and there embarked in Mackinaw boats. It descended the Missouri to Fort Buford, Dakota, arriving there on the 3d November. Leaving Fort Buford on the 4th November by ambulances, arriving at Bismarek on the 7th, and taking the Northern Pacific Railroad, it arrived at Saint Paul on the 8th, where it adjourned to meet in Washington on the 28th of November to submit its report.

In compliance with that clause of the foregoing instructions which directs the commission "to ascertain what danger there may be of hostile invasions on the part of Sitting Bull and the bands under his command upon the territory of the United States," the commission has the honor to report that they are convinced that Sitting Bull and the Indians with him will not seek to return to this country at present. It is believed that they are restrained from returning, partly by their recollection of the constant and harassing pursuit to which they were subjected during the last winter and spring by the troops under General Miles, a pursuit which ended only with their flight to foreign soil, partly by the assurances given them by the Canadian authorities that should they return with hostile intent they will become "the enemies of both governments," and in part by their belief that for some reason, which they cannot fathom, the Government of the United States very earnestly desires that they shall return. This belief has been confirmed and strengthened by the visit of the commission and the very favorable offers made to them. In their intense hostility to our government they are determined to contravene its wishes to the best of their ability. The most probable ultimate result is that these Indians, like those Sioux who, after the Minnesota massacres of 1862, sought and found an asylum in the British possessions, will in time become so accustomed and attached to their new country that they will regard it as their permanent home. At the same time it cannot be concealed that the presence of this large body of Indians, bitterly hostile to us, in close proximity to the frontier, is a standing menace to the peace of our Indian territories.

The tribes which occupy the region between the Upper Missouri and the 49th parallel have been for some time past restless, disturbed, and given to complaint. Among these tribes are the Yanktons, themselves Sioux, and the Assinniboines, kindred of the Sioux.

Though these tribes have been nominally at peace, there is no doubt that, during the last year and a half, many individuals from them have helped to swell those bands which have been engaged in open war. It is impossible to prevent constant communication between these tribes and the band of Sitting Bull; and so long as the latter shall remain as near to our frontier as they now are, they cannot fail to exercise a most injurious influence over the former, giving evil counsel and advice, stimulating disaffection, and encouraging acts of hostility. Besides, this body of refugees is not a distinct section of the Sioux Nation; it is made up by contributions from nearly every agency and every tribe; it is largely composed of young men whose families still remain at the various Sioux agencies.

Were it a distinct band that had separated itself from and broken off its associations with the rest of its people it would soon be forgotten, and would cease to exert any influence over those from whom it had separated; but the intimate relationship, the ties of blood, existing

between the refugees and the agency Indians forbid us to hope for such a result. To the lawless and ill-disposed, to those who commit offenses against the property and persons of the whites, the refugee camp will be a secure asylum; not only an asylum on foreign soil, but an asylum amid their own kindred.

We have already an illustration of this danger in the fact that more than one hundred of the Nez Percés defeated at Bear's Paw Mountain are now in Sitting Bull's camp.

It is not the province of the commission to propose any measures in respect to this matter to be taken by the government, but they may be permitted to suggest that the evils which they apprehend may be in some degree avoided by a compliance on the part of the authorities of the Dominion of Canada with that rule of international law which requires that armed military or insurgent bodies which are driven by force across the frontier of a neutral state shall be "interned," shall be removed so far into the interior of the neutral state that they can no longer threaten, in any manner, the peace and safety of the state from which they have come.

In conclusion, the members of the commission desire to express their grateful sense of the courtesy with which they were received by Lieutenant-Colonel McLeod, Major Walsh, and the officers of police under their command.

ALFRED H. TERRY,  
A. G. LAWRENCE,  
*Commissioners.*

H. C. CORBIN, *Secretary.*

# REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
PENSION OFFICE,  
Washington, D. C., October 15, 1877.

SIR: In submitting a report of the transactions of this Bureau for the year ending June 30, 1877, I desire to invite your attention:

*First,*

To Table I, hereto annexed. More cases by  $24\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. were adjudicated during the fiscal year than in the year preceding, and yet the number of pending claims of all classes increased 2,471. The number of original claims was increased by 7,110, and the number of claims for increase of pension was reduced by 4,139.

On the 30th of June last there were pending 84,861 original claims, and 6,583 increase claims, a total of 91,444. Besides these, there are more than 64,000 rejected claims, many of which are liable to be reopened and re-examined; 1,932 were reopened during the past year. These unsettled claims have been accumulating since 1862. Not less than 15,000 of them were filed prior to January 1, 1870. The delay in the settlement of claims has caused great complaint, and in many cases has worked hardship and injustice to a class of persons whose claims should be promptly settled.

I took occasion in my last annual report to call attention to this matter, pointing out some defects in the system of adjudicating the claims, and recommended as a remedy a change of the system. As it affects alike the claimants, the pensioners, and the Government, the importance of the subject is so great that I reproduce here the portions of that report bearing most directly upon the points involved:

While in a class of cases in which the main facts were matter of record, or were openly to be seen by any person whose attention might be called to the subject, as was the fact with a large proportion of those filed during and for several years subsequent to the war, the present system of adjudication may have been regarded as effective, yet, after a careful study of the subject, I am convinced that it is radically defective and deficient when applied to cases involving obscure questions of fact and of medical science, as was the case with some of the early claims, and is with most of those of later years.

It provides for the settlement of claims upon *ex-parte* testimony exclusively, given by witnesses who are entirely unknown to the office, and whose affidavits are almost universally prepared by claim-agents who can receive no compensation for their services unless the claim is allowed. Moreover, the examining surgeon who certifies to the existence, character, and degree of disability is, usually, the neighborhood practitioner, whose professional interest it is to please the claimant at the expense of the Government. So, not only is the door thrown wide open for the perpetration of fraud and deception, but every interest connected with the preparation of the case for adjudication—the claimant, his attorney, and the examining surgeon—is adverse to the Government. A mere statement of the substance and character of the present system would, it would seem, be enough to condemn it for the class of cases we now have without any statement of its practical workings as known to the office.

It is not thought that absolute justice will be attainable in all cases, whatever the character of the system may be; but common sense and common experience justify



the belief that a system reasonably calculated to elicit a fair and impartial presentation of the existing facts in the various cases will better subserve the ends of justice and of honest claimants than one of an opposite character. \* \* \* \*

A system should be adopted which will give to the Government an opportunity to closely question both the claimant and his principal witnesses, and secure medical examinations by skilled surgeons who have no interest adverse to the Government.

The most simple and efficient, and at the same time economical, plan which I am able to suggest is as follows: Divide the country into districts of such size, considering both the territory and population, as that one surgeon devoting his whole time to the duties would generally be able to make all the medical examinations in any district which the pension-laws might require. Appoint as many highly-qualified surgeons as there are districts, with a reasonable annual salary, all to be under the direction of the Commissioner of Pensions; one surgeon to be assigned to each district, subject to be ordered from place to place within the district, and to be changed about from one district to another as the emergencies of the service might require. One competent clerk should be sent to each district to act in conjunction with the surgeon, or separately, as his duties and the regulations of the Commissioner of Pensions should from time to time require. These two should constitute a commission on behalf of the Government to make the required medical examinations in any case, and to receive the parol testimony offered in its support; and to that end the claimant, with his principal witnesses, should appear before them and submit themselves to cross-examination on behalf of the Government. If a material witness resides in another district, his testimony should be taken by the commission of that district and forwarded to the commission having the case in hand. When the claimant has furnished all the proof he desires to furnish, and submitted to such examinations as are required, the whole case to be transmitted to the office for final settlement.

This commission may be generally charged with the special investigations in the district.

In case it should be found that work was accumulating in any district faster than the regular commission could dispose of it, a clerk could be detailed from the office for a limited period to aid in bringing it up.

This plan is simple, and its methods and details equally simple and direct.

When an application for a pension is received at the office, copies of the records from the Adjutant-General's and Surgeon-General's offices bearing on the case would be obtained, and, together with the application, forwarded to the commission of the district where the claimant resides. He will at the same time be notified that the case is ready to be proceeded with, and to present himself with his witnesses to the commission for examination.

The principle upon which this plan is grounded is universally adopted in civilized communities for the settlement of doubtful or contested questions of fact, and the plan itself is not entirely new; at most, it is but the application of an old plan to a new class of cases. It is suggested by ancient precedents, as well as by the modern practice of the courts, both of law and equity, in referring cases to a master or referee to take and report testimony.

The present plan of adjudication was probably as efficient as any that could have been devised for all that great class of cases which came forward during, and for a few years subsequent, to the war of the rebellion, which rested upon wounds, or upon a disease or disability, on account of which the soldier was discharged the service. Such disabilities were open to the public, and the proof was reliable and quickly and easily produced.

In this connection I invite your attention to Table VII of my annual report. You will note that in the four years ending June 30, 1867, the office settled and allowed 166,317 pensions, an annual average of 41,554, when its force did but slightly exceed one-half its strength in 1876; whereas in the four years ending June 30, 1876, with nearly double the force employed, but 47,653 cases were settled and allowed, an annual average of 11,914.

It is to be remarked that the work connected with the increase of pensions was considerable during the latter period, whereas there was scarcely any in the earlier years named, which will in part only account for the difference in results.

The comparisons of the results of the work in the office with the force employed at the several periods constitute, perhaps, the most conclusive statement which can be furnished in demonstration both of the efficiency of the present system for the adjudication of the early war-of-rebellion claims, as well as of the necessity which now exists to alter the system to meet the circumstances of the claims which have accumulated and those which are now arising.

One consequence of the proposed change is of the utmost concern to the claimants.

Under the proposed system the claimant has it in his own hands, by his promptness in complying with the office requirements, and by his diligence in furnishing his testimony to the commission, to secure a speedy settlement of his claim, and avoid the

many annoying delays which he has now necessarily to submit to in the preparation of his case.

The medical examinations and judgments in cases are the most difficult as well as the most important branch of the adjudications of the present day.

Correct adjudications can be secured only by placing in the hands of a skillful surgeon exact knowledge of the history of the case involved. The proposed system would do this, while the best attainable practice under the present system signally fails in accomplishing it.

In a very able and exhaustive paper touching the medical examinations, Dr. T. D. Hood, the medical referee of this bureau, among other things says: \* \* \*

"In a large proportion of cases it has been extremely difficult or impossible to secure such reports as would permit even an approach to intelligent adjustment of claims.

"I do not believe it is possible to do more to instruct the surgeons than has already been done. \* \* \*

"It is comparatively rare that claim is now made for a disability contracted in service; it is a question of *sequels* to disabilities incurred in service. \* \* \*

"It is therefore essential to any approximation to intelligent action that we have skilled, trained surgeons. But if it were possible to secure experienced and skilled surgeons, and to hold them, there would remain the fact that they would be so under local influence as to prejudice their reports in favor of claimants.

"There is in my opinion but one way to escape this difficulty, and that is the employment of surgeons whose relation to the Pension Office shall be what the relation of the Army surgeon is to the Surgeon-General's Office."

In this connection I invite attention to Table XI, giving the results of the biennial examinations which took place last month, under section 4771 Revised Statutes, in sixteen of the eighteen agency districts. New Orleans has not reported because of the suspension of Agent Isabelle, and the figures given for Philadelphia are omitted from the calculation because that agency has not furnished a statement of the number of examinations which took place.

It will be seen that the number of pensioners whose pensions are reduced, and the number dropped from the roll either permanently or temporarily, is comparatively small; and the reductions and droppings from the rolls aggregate only \$6,047.63 per month, or a total of \$145,143.12 for two years. The surgeon's fees, \$2 each for examinations by single surgeons, and \$3 for board examinations, is estimated to be not less than \$138,000.

It has been the case that pensioners whose names were dropped from the roll, or whose pensions were reduced in rate on a biennial examination, would apply for increase or restoration as the case might be, and a very great proportion succeed in securing their claims, and thus reverse the action of the surgeons in reducing or dropping. It is presumed that such will be the case now, so that the result will be that the reductions and droppings on the biennial examinations will not only cost more in fees than they return to the Government, but also entail a great expense for the readjudication of the cases.

Under the present system we had on the 30th of June last a corps of examining surgeons numbering 1,578 scattered throughout the country, and the number remained about the same in September.

It is now known to the office that some of these surgeons used their commissions more to serve their private interests than to serve the public, by seeking to draw to themselves, through advertisement and other means, for examination, as many pensioners as possible, and there is reason to believe that even greater abuses have been practiced in a great number of instances.

After consultation with you it was decided to make a partial test of the medical and surgical examinations by causing five hundred pensioners to be examined by a reliable surgeon entirely removed from the influences which were supposed to affect the opinions and judgments of

the examining surgeons. Accordingly, early in May last I placed in the hands of Dr. Almon Clarke, of Wisconsin, known to me to be of high professional and personal character, who had been an Army surgeon, and had also been an examining surgeon of the Bureau for several years, a list of all the invalid pensioners, both those who were and those who were not exempted from biennial examinations, who were known to the office to be residents in the counties of Wayne and Chautauqua, New York, Wayne and Montgomery, Indiana, Calhoun, Michigan, and Ash-tabula, Ohio, with instructions to make careful examinations in each case as to all disabilities of which the pensioner complained. He was instructed to, and reports that he did, rate the disabilities without any knowledge of the rate of pension which had before been allowed by the office.

He found and examined 491 pensioners, and his rating reduced their monthly pay, in gross, \$701, or \$16,824 for two years.

The average gain to the Government for two years on the biennial examinations was \$2.36 per pensioner examined. The average reduction of rates for two years upon the examination of Dr. Clarke was \$34.26 per pensioner examined.

Of the 491 pensioners examined by Dr. Clarke he recommended that 23 should be dropped from the rolls and the rates of 179 reduced.

After making all reasonable allowance for difference of opinion in the cases examined, there will be left a very large margin which cannot be accounted for upon any reasonable ground, except that the examinations made by the examining surgeons are unreliable.

From all I have been able to learn I am irresistibly led to the conclusion that the present plan of making medical and surgical examinations and rating the pensions by practicing physicians who receive a small fee for each examination, should be supplanted by a system which will employ for this service good surgeons at an ample salary to enable them to devote their entire attention to the duties of their offices.

The necessity for a change of the system for adjudicating pension-claims and making biennial examinations is pressing:

- 1st. To secure a prompt and just settlement of the claims; and,
- 2d. To secure a rating of the pensioner's disabilities which will be just to him as well as to the Government.

It may be safely stated that the proposed system will not be more expensive than the present, and it is believed that it will be much less expensive and would operate to save to the Government many hundreds of thousands of dollars per annum, which are now paid out in excessive pensions, and to persons entitled to no pension.

Added to the delays usually incident to the settlement of claims in the Pension Bureau is the fact that it now takes fourteen months, in the usual course, to get answers to calls made upon the Surgeon-General. The following extract from a communication addressed to me by that officer on the 9th instant will most clearly present the matter to you:

In reply to your communication of October 6, I have the honor to state that the number of calls made by you for information in pension cases, which this morning remained unanswered in the record and pension division of this office, was 15,399; but besides these, 3,197 similar calls made by the Adjutant-General of the Army, for the most part to enable him to give satisfactory replies to calls made by you, also remain unanswered this morning. So that the total number of unanswered calls of the two kinds is 18,596.

The searchers are working to-day on calls made fourteen months ago. So that the business of this division of the office may be said to be just fourteen months behind-hand.

This condition of affairs is owing to a lack of force at the command of the Surgeon-General.



*Second.*

## AMENDMENT OF STATUTES.

I respectfully recommend the following changes in certain sections of the Revised Statutes:

1. Section 4695, and all pension-statutes passed since July 16, 1862, fail to provide a pension for a lieutenant-commander, which grade of officer in the Navy was created by an act passed on the above date. This rank is of the same grade as lieutenant commanding. As the law now stands, their pension for total disability is only eight dollars per month, while the Lieutenant commanding receives thirty dollars per month. The law should be altered so as to provide for the lieutenant-commanders from July 16, 1862.

2. Section 4702. It has been found that many widows conceal from the Government the fact of their remarriage and continue to draw the pension after such remarriage. When finally the remarriage is discovered and the widow dropped from the rolls, the children come in and claim the pension from the date of remarriage, notwithstanding they have lived with and been supported by the mother the whole time. In this way the Government is compelled in many cases to pay the pension twice over the same period. It is recommended that a proviso be added to this section commencing the pension to the children at the date of the last payment to the mother.

3. Section 4717. As now executed in the War Office, this section is working very great hardship upon many claimants. The following is the rule of action adopted by that office:

Under instructions from the Secretary of War, the Adjutant-General has no authority to substitute for the records committed to him to preserve, others made up of outside testimony which he has no means of testing. He will always furnish the Commissioner of Pensions with all the information to be found in the archives of the War Department which can aid in determining the validity of a claim. Beyond this he has no power to go.

In my opinion, such legislation should be had as will either relieve the claimants from the limitation of this statute, or enable them to obtain a consideration of the testimony offered by them in relation to the records in the office of the Adjutant-General, and the transactions to which they relate.

That the records of that office, relating to that great volunteer army which lately did such brave service for the country, are not only very imperfect and incorrect in detail, but in many cases brand honorable and gallant men with dishonor and cowardice, is well known to all who have had occasion to examine into them.

In my judgment, records which have so often been found incorrect and imperfect ought not to be permitted to stand in the way of persons presenting claims for pension on account of disabilities or death incurred in the service of the country.

4. Sections 4768, 4769, and 4785. Under these statutes it is the duty of the Commissioner of Pensions to review the fee contracts made between the claimant and the claim-agent, and determine the amount which shall be paid the agent notwithstanding the contract. This duty is one which it is impossible to perform satisfactorily and equitably, as will be readily understood by all who have a knowledge of pension-claims. It is recommended that these sections be so amended as to take from the Commissioner the discretion vested in him to fix the amount of fee to be paid.



*Third.*

## REORGANIZATION.

When I came into office, March 31, 1876, the Commissioner and chief clerk, with a few other clerks, had their office-room in the Patent-Office building. The balance of the force, under the immediate charge of a deputy commissioner, was located in the Seaton House and three adjacent buildings, several blocks from the Commissioner and chief clerk, which were wholly unfitted for the Bureau's use, being cut up into small rooms, and not fire-proof.

The office force was divided into eleven separate divisions, to wit, Invalid Division, Widows' Division, 1812 Division, Bounty-Land Division, Medical Division, Finance Division, Certificate Division, Mail Division, Special-Service Division, Board of Review, and Board of Appeals.

It was very early discovered that the separation of the Commissioner and chief clerk from the main force of the office, and the organization with so great a number of divisions, operated greatly to embarrass and retard the transaction of business, and the objectionable character of the office added not a little to the other difficulties.

Steps were at once taken to improve the situation. The Commissioner and chief clerk moved to the Seaton House, and took personal charge of the Bureau. Unnecessary divisions were abolished, and the clerks assigned to the remaining divisions, and much unnecessary machinery dispensed with, while Congress was urged to, and did, provide for the leasing of a better building for an office, which was occupied by the Bureau on the 15th of September, 1876.

The reorganization of the office was effected gradually, and was not regarded as complete until the 15th of November, 1876. Little progress was made prior to the 30th of June, 1876, (the first three months,) and therefore the subject was not referred to in my last annual report, but left to be taken up when the reorganization should be completed and the new organization fairly tried.

The office is reorganized upon the basis of three adjudicating divisions, with jurisdiction as follows:

1. *The Invalid Division* adjudicates all invalid Army pension claims for service since the commencement of the war of the rebellion.

2. *The Widows' Division* adjudicates all Army claims of widows, minor children, and dependent relatives for service since the commencement of the war of the rebellion.

3. *The Old War, Navy, and Bounty-Land Division* adjudicates all claims for Army pension on account of service previous to the war of the rebellion, all claims for Navy pension, of whatever date the service, and all claims for bounty-land warrants.

There are three other divisions, as follows:

1. *The Division of Records and Accounts* has charge of the issue of pension certificates, and of all roll-books and records pertaining to admitted cases, the correspondence with the agents for the payment of pensions, and all matters relating to their accounts of which the Interior Department has jurisdiction, and the accounts of pension examining surgeons.

2. *The Mail Division*, (a branch of the chief clerk's office,) has charge of the incoming and outgoing mails.

3. *The Special-Service Division* has charge of all investigations

of suspected frauds, and of all matters pertaining to claim-agents and pension-notaries.

*The Medical Referee* has general supervision of the medical questions, the rating of pensioners, and of the appointment of pension examining surgeons.

*The Appeal Clerk* has charge of the appeals from the Commissioner to the Secretary of the Interior and other miscellaneous matter.

No other demonstration is needed of the propriety of the reorganization than the statement that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, the Bureau, with the force reduced 10 per cent., adjudicated upwards of 24 per cent. more claims than were adjudicated and settled during the previous year, notwithstanding the loss of time consumed in transferring the Bureau from its old to the new office, and the distractions incident to the presidential campaign and the subsequent count of the vote.

This excess of the number of claims settled the present year over the number settled the last year does not by any means represent the full increase of work accomplished. The work which was very much behind-hand has been brought up nearly to date.

The deputy commissioner was dispensed with, in accordance with a special recommendation which I had the honor to make to your predecessor on the 3d day of January, 1877.

At the same time I recommended the repeal of the law creating that office, upon the ground that the commissioner and chief clerk having joined the main force of the office, and taken personal supervision thereof, all necessity for the office of deputy commissioner had ceased. I have the honor to renew that recommendation.

Too much credit cannot be accorded to the clerks employed in this Bureau, particularly to the chief clerk and division chiefs for the part they have taken in the reorganization. Without their intelligent advice and cheerful aid the reorganization would have been impossible.

The clerks and employés of the Bureau since my connection with it have generally been industrious—many of them working over hours—and have observed that degree of discipline necessary to be maintained among so many persons employed together.

Attention is invited to table IX, showing the operations of the office under the provisions of section 4744 R. S. Only \$40,022.78 of the \$50,000 appropriated was expended. The failure to expend the balance in the work, of which we have plenty, was partly attributable to the late passage of the appropriation bill, and partly to the fact that the condition of the office-work would not justify the withdrawal from the office for the special service of a greater number of clerks than were detailed.

In addition to the money saved to the Government and to pensioners by these operations, many offenders against the laws have been brought to justice, and many unscrupulous claim-agents have been suspended or debarred from practice. The results altogether do great credit to that branch of the service.

#### *Fourth.*

#### PENSION-AGENCIES.

On the 7th of May an order was issued by the President, which was afterwards modified as to the location of two of the agencies, by which the number of the agencies for the payment of pensions was reduced from 58 to 18, by consolidating seven agencies in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont into one agency at Concord, N. H.; four agencies in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island into one agency at

Boston, Mass.; four agencies in New York into two agencies, one at the city of New York and one at Canandaigua; three agencies in Pennsylvania into two agencies, one at Philadelphia and one at Pittsburgh; four agencies in New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and District of Columbia into one agency at Washington; five agencies in Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina into one agency at Knoxville, Tenn.; two agencies in Kentucky into one agency at Louisville; three agencies in Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana into one agency at New Orleans; three agencies in Indiana into one agency at Indianapolis; four agencies in Illinois into one agency at Chicago; four agencies in Wisconsin and Minnesota into one agency at Milwaukee; two agencies in Michigan into one at Detroit; four agencies in Iowa and Nebraska into one agency at Des Moines; four agencies in Missouri, Kansas, and New Mexico into one agency at Saint Louis; two agencies in California and Oregon into one agency at San Francisco; and three agencies in Ohio into one at Columbus, the consolidation to take effect July 1, 1877.

The importance of this measure, added to the fact that all the preliminary steps were of necessity taken prior to July 1, makes its progress and present condition proper subjects to enter into this report; and accordingly I submit the following:

On the 9th of May a letter transmitting the Executive order was addressed to each of the agents whose agencies were to be discontinued, containing a paragraph of instructions, as follows:

You will please so conduct the business of your agency henceforward, to and including June 30, that you will be able to make up final reports and statements, and transfer to the agent at ——— (the consolidated agency) the books, papers, rolls, records, files, and all other property and things whatsoever in your possession as pension agent at ——— (the discontinued agency) and belonging to the Government, with as little delay as possible after that date.

On the 14th of June a letter was addressed to the agent at the seat of each of the consolidated agencies instructing them, in general, as follows:

That the transfer of the pensioners from the discontinued agencies consolidated with their own agency would be effected by the transfer of the rolls, records, &c., pertaining to the discontinued agencies. That they should visit each of the discontinued agencies of their respective districts, and receive from the agents the records, rolls, and Government property.

This letter also required the agents of the consolidated agencies to execute new bonds, the sureties justifying upon *unincumbered real estate*, (this is a new feature in the bonds of pension agents, their bonds being very large, it was in some cases a troublesome condition to comply with.)

The consolidation was effected promptly and without confusion. Taking place at the end of the pay-month, the pensioners were more than usually prompt in applying for their pensions, which were due on the 4th of June, and comparatively few payments remained to be made in July and August, and the payments at the consolidated agencies, in most cases, being taken up as early as July 20, and in all cases before the end of the month, very little inconvenience was experienced by the pensioners.

Except in a few instances, so far as I have been informed, the conduct of the gentlemen whose offices were discontinued by the Executive order was admirable. Many of them, notwithstanding they were about



to be cut off from offices at once honorable and lucrative, expressed their approval of the consolidation in hearty terms.

The quarterly payment due September 4 has been successfully accomplished by the consolidated agencies. The payments have been made as promptly as the quarterly payments were heretofore made, and when it is considered that at this payment the invalid pensioners were required to undergo their biennial examinations, which largely increased the work of the payment over that necessary at other payments, the result is peculiarly gratifying and satisfactory.

I received a daily report from each agency during the month of September, beginning with the 4th, showing the number of vouchers received by mail for payment, the number of pensioners paid by mailing their checks, and the number paid in person at the office. These reports have been tabulated and are herewith presented. (Table XII.)

The whole number of pensioners on the rolls of the several agencies on the 30th of June was 232,104; 187,403 of these were paid in September; 6,040 more applied who would have been paid in September if the surgeons' certificates of the biennial examinations had been received, the delay being no fault of the agents; 158,361 were paid by mail, and 29,042 in person at the agencies. Those paid, augmented by the 6,040 who would have been paid but for the lack of the surgeons' certificates, makes 83½ per cent. of the whole number on the rolls; 41,211 applied and were paid in the first four pay-days, and of the 158,361 to whom checks were mailed, 88,207, considerably more than one-half, were paid in the first nine pay-days.

On the fifth pay-day, Boston, Canandaigua, and New York City agencies began to reduce the number of accumulated vouchers; on the sixth pay-day, Columbus, Concord, and San Francisco; on the seventh, Chicago, Detroit, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, New Orleans, Philadelphia, and Washington; on the eighth, Pittsburgh and Saint Louis; on the ninth, Des Moines and Knoxville; and on the tenth pay-day, Louisville.

The difference in time when the respective agents began to pay pensions by mail faster than the vouchers were received by the same source, and so reduce the number of unpaid vouchers awaiting payment in their offices, is not altogether due either to the relative efficiency of the agents or to the manner of conducting their offices. Much is attributable to the difference in the mail facilities, and to other causes not affecting the character of the agents.

It will be understood that the bringing together, in each of the consolidated agencies, of so many roll-books has made the rolls very unwieldy. This, added to the bad condition of many of those rolls, has made the last September payment a very difficult and expensive one to the agents.

Preliminary steps have been taken to effect a consolidation of the rolls in the several agencies upon a uniform plan; and when this shall have been done, the payments will be even more prompt than the last, and the agencies will be more economically operated.

It is too early to state the precise cost of making the payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877. It will not, however, greatly differ from that of the previous year. Upon the basis of that year the consolidation saves to the Government, in salaries of the agents, one hundred and forty-two thousand dollars (\$142,000) per annum.

In addition to the percentages upon payments made which represents their respective salaries, each agent receives twenty-five cents for each voucher paid by him, which, with some small allowances for postage, &c.,



is supposed to reimburse him for the expenses of his office, made up of rent, fuel, lights, clerk-hire, &c. In my judgment, this plan of reimbursement of expenses is a bad one, and, since the consolidation of the agencies, it results in paying too large a sum of money for that purpose in all cases, except at San Francisco and New Orleans. The rolls of these agencies being small, the agency expenses are greater in proportion to the number of pensions paid.

Of the eighteen agents, nine have their offices in buildings belonging to the Government, and pay nothing for rent, fuel, and lights.

In view of this, I recommend that a fixed sum be allowed for every 1,000 payments made each quarter, to cover postage, stationery, and clerk-hire, and that no other allowance be made for the agents' disbursements except for rent, fuel, and lights, and making new rolls. All leases, as well as the bills for fuel and light, and making new rolls, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior before payment.

If a revision of the fees and compensation of pension agents shall be made upon the above plan, it cannot fail to effect a considerable additional saving to the Government.

Very respectfully,

J. A. BENTLEY,  
*Commissioner.*

*The Honorable the Secretary of the Interior.*

TABLE I.—Number of pension-claims received, disposed of, and remaining on hand.

For the year ending June 30, 1877.	Army.			Navy.			War of 1812.							
	Invalids.		Widows, &c.	Invalids.		Widows.								
	Original.	Increase.		Original.	Increase.	Total.		Original.	Increase.	Total.				
Claims pending June 30, 1876.....	42,809	10,344	53,153	32,713	814	975	62	1,037	524	2	526	341	389	730
New claims filed during the year.....	16,532	11,214	27,746	5,269	780	271	117	388	97	16	113	198	348	546
Rejected claims reopened .....	1,771	1,771	1,771	132	4	136	6	.....	1	.....	.....	9	9	18
Total number of claims for disposal.....	61,112	21,558	82,670	38,114	1,598	39,712	1,252	179	1,431	622	18	640	548	1,294
Claims admitted.....	7,134	2,992	10,126	3,790	678	4,468	148	76	234	71	17	88	57	126
Claims rejected.....	4,609	7,036	11,635	1,355	13	1,368	51	38	89	66	.....	66	83	126
Total disposed of.....	11,743	15,948	27,691	5,145	691	5,836	199	114	313	137	17	154	100	309
Number pending June 30, 1877 .....	49,369	5,610	54,979	32,969	907	33,876	1,053	65	1,118	485	1	496	448	985
Increase in number of pending claims.....	6,560	.....	1,826	256	93	349	78	3	81	.....	.....	.....	107	148
Decrease in number of pending claims .....	.....	4,734	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	1	40	.....	.....

There were received during the year 861 applications for bounty-land warrants. One hundred and eighty-five warrants were issued for 13,120 acres of land; 451 applications were rejected, 38 of which were for want of title, and 412 on account of previous issue.

Total addition to original claims for pensions, 7,110.

Total reduction of increase-claims, 4,639.

Under the heads of Increase are included claims for restoration and renewal.



## PENSIONS.

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Appropriation for Army pensions for year ending June 30, 1877 .....	\$23, 400, 00 00
Appropriation for fees for preparing vouchers and administering oaths.....	250, 000 00
Appropriation for fees for examining-surgeons .....	100, 000 00
Appropriation for compensation of pension-agents and expenses of agencies .....	200, 000 00

Total amount of appropriations.....	23, 950, 000 00
Paid for Army pensions.....	\$27, 600, 134 45
Amount of fees of pension-agents for preparing vouchers and administering oaths.....	215, 314 75
Amount of fees for examining-surgeons.....	66, 050 72
Amount of compensation to agents and expenses of pension-agencies .....	237, 362 02
Balance in hands of agents June 30, 1877 .....	337, 700 20
Amount not drawn from the appropriations.....	493, 437 86
	<u>23, 950, 000 00</u>

Amount of appropriation for Navy pensions.....	\$525, 000 00
Amount of appropriation for fees of examining-surgeons.....	1, 000 00
Amount of appropriation for fees of agents for preparing vouchers and administering oaths.....	3, 000 00
Amount of appropriation for compensation to pension-agents and expenses of agencies.....	2, 500 00
	<u>531, 500 00</u>

Paid for Navy pensions.....	\$522, 549 03
Amount of fees for examining-surgeons.....	607 73
Amount of fees of agents for preparing vouchers.....	3, 192 00
Amount of compensation to agents and expenses of agencies .....	1, 601 79
Balance in hands of agents June 30, 1877 .....	1, 496 84
Amount not drawn from the appropriations.....	2, 052 61
	<u>531, 500 00</u>





TABLE IV.—Statement of the rates per month, and the number pensioned to each rate, of the Army and Navy invalids on the rolls June 30, 1877.

Rate .....	\$1.00.	\$1.33.	\$1.50.	\$1.60.	\$1.87.	\$2.00.	\$2.25.	\$2.50.	\$2.66.	\$3.00.	\$3.16.	\$3.20.	\$3.33.	\$3.40.	\$3.50.	\$3.75.	\$4.00.	\$4.25.	\$4.50.	\$4.80.	\$5.00.	\$5.25.	\$5.33.	\$5.50.	\$5.62.	\$5.66.
Number ..	385	8	1	4	2	9,334	6	10	1,520	4,165	1	4	1	1	2	125	27,687	149	4	—	2,206	2	1,230	2	6	59

Rate .....	\$5.75.	\$6.00.	\$6.25.	\$6.37.	\$6.50.	\$6.66.	\$6.75.	\$6.90.	\$7.00.	\$7.25.	\$7.50.	\$7.75.	\$8.00.	\$8.25.	\$8.33.	\$8.50.	\$8.75.	\$9.00.	\$9.37.	\$9.50.	\$9.75.	\$10.00.	\$10.25.	\$10.20.	\$10.50.	\$10.62.	\$10.75.
Number ..	3	17,005	25	3	3	62	3	1	483	1	484	1	18,198	3	5	602	3	47	4	4	5	3,585	1	1	4	6	15

Rate .....	\$10.66.	\$11.00.	\$11.25.	\$11.33.	\$11.50.	\$11.66.	\$11.75.	\$12.00.	\$12.25.	\$12.50.	\$12.75.	\$13.00.	\$13.25.	\$13.33.	\$13.50.	\$13.75.	\$14.00.	\$14.25.	\$14.50.	\$14.75.	\$14.85.	\$15.00.	\$15.62.	\$15.75.	\$16.00.	\$16.25.	\$16.66.	\$16.75.
Number ..	1	15	151	63	9	2	2	4,026	2	125	261	86	11	43	6	3	1,530	5	2	1	2	1,194	2	7	542	2	16	2

Rate .....	\$17.00.	\$17.50.	\$18.00.	\$18.25.	\$18.50.	\$18.75.	\$19.00.	\$19.25.	\$19.50.	\$20.00.	\$21.25.	\$22.00.	\$22.25.	\$22.50.	\$22.50.	\$24.00.	\$25.00.	\$25.75.	\$26.00.	\$26.25.	\$26.66.	\$30.00.	\$31.25.	\$36.00.	\$38.50.	\$40.00.	\$50.00.	Total.
Number ..	572	2	11,170	3	2	54	2	1	1	747	—	1	46	6	6	6,300	157	1	1	2	1	207	338	9	1	1	714	115,921



TABLE VI.—Statement of the number of Army and Navy widows, minors, and dependent relatives.

Year ending June 30, 1877.	Widows pensioned.			Minors pensioned.		Dependent relatives.			Total pensions.
	With minor children.	Number of children.	Without minor children.	Number of pensions.	Number of minors.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Minor brothers and sisters.	
Army widows, &c.....	21,621	26,124	24,511	25,381	30,311	2,876	21,991	28	96,408
Navy widows, &c.....	276	377	813	142	164	40	441	5	1,717
Total.....	21,897	26,501	25,324	25,523	30,475	2,916	22,432	33	98,125

The discrepancy in the number of Army and Navy widows, minors, and dependent relatives pensioners, as shown by this table, and as shown by Table II, is chargeable to the fact that the pensions of 1,325 of that class terminated during the year, their names having been added to the rolls and dropped after first payment by reason of remarriage or attaining the age of sixteen years.

TABLE VII.—Pension-claims filed and allowed since 1862.

Year ending June 30—	Army.				Navy.				War of 1812.			
	Applications filed.		Claims allowed.		Applications filed.		Claims allowed.		Applications filed.		Claims allowed.	
	Invalids.	Widows, &c.	Invalids.	Widows, &c.	Invalids.	Widows, &c.	Invalids.	Widows, &c.	Survivors.	Widows.	Survivors.	Widows.
1862.....	1,362	1,000	335	.....	60	65	78	49	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863.....	26,380	22,377	3,938	3,630	290	285	183	133	.....	.....	.....	.....
1864.....	20,263	32,627	16,770	22,198	385	324	271	248	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865.....	27,299	44,464	14,962	24,693	455	466	250	266	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866.....	35,799	28,732	22,645	27,076	350	375	238	218	.....	.....	.....	.....
1867.....	15,905	20,265	16,452	19,660	250	333	137	233	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868.....	7,292	13,099	9,325	19,242	170	207	135	219	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869.....	11,035	14,496	7,120	15,695	290	245	172	209	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870.....	12,991	11,400	5,572	12,340	260	200	149	160	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871.....	8,837	8,985	7,807	9,282	190	142	127	117	20,741	5,074	198	31
1872.....	8,857	6,755	6,317	7,120	240	178	151	124	6,546	3,815	17,504	3,117
1873.....	8,728	6,427	6,422	3,949	248	120	129	124	1,481	1,299	3,186	2,242
1874.....	9,302	5,603	5,758	3,051	228	151	179	101	737	713	563	810
1875.....	11,926	5,294	5,598	4,614	310	178	162	122	425	571	240	416
1876.....	17,030	5,264	5,225	4,292	344	130	135	84	319	436	73	168
1877.....	16,532	5,269	7,134	3,790	271	97	148	71	198	348	57	126
Total.....	239,538	232,057	141,380	179,632	4,341	3,496	2,644	2,478	30,447	12,256	21,821	6,910



TABLE VIII.—*Number of pensioners on the roll at the termination of each fiscal year since 1861.*

For the year ending June 30—	Army and Navy.				
	Invalids.	Widows, &c.	Total.	Addition.	Reduction.
1861.....	4,337	4,299	8,636	.....	.....
1862.....	4,341	3,818	8,169	.....	467
1863.....	7,821	6,970	14,791	6,622	.....
1864.....	23,479	27,656	41,135	26,344	.....
1865.....	35,880	50,106	85,986	44,851	.....
1866.....	55,652	71,070	126,722	40,736	.....
1867.....	69,565	83,618	153,184	26,462	.....
1868.....	75,957	93,686	169,643	16,459	.....
1869.....	82,859	105,104	187,963	18,320	.....
1870.....	87,521	111,165	198,686	10,723	.....
1871.....	93,394	114,101	207,495	8,809	.....
1872.....	113,954	118,275	232,229	24,734	.....
1873.....	119,500	118,911	238,411	6,182	.....
1874.....	121,628	114,613	236,241	.....	2,170
1875.....	122,989	111,832	234,821	.....	1,420
1876.....	124,239	107,898	232,137	.....	2,684
1877.....	128,723	103,381	232,104	.....	33

In the above are included those pensioned for service in the war of 1812, 12,802; also the widows of the soldiers and sailors of that war, 4,609.

TABLE IX.—Statement showing the operations of the special service division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Whole number of investigations made.	Names of pensioners dropped from the roll.				Amount illegally drawn, and refunded.		Pensions re-duced in rate.		Pending claims, prima facie established, disallowed after investigation.				Aggregate saving from all sources.		Cost of the work.				Net amount saved.
	Number.	Amount due upon their certificates at the dates their names were dropped from the roll.	One year's pension at their annual rate.	Total amount saved thereby.	Number.	Amount annually saved thereby.	Number.	Amount annually saved thereby.	Number.	Accrued pension due these claimants as first payments.	One year's pension at their annual rate, if allowed.	Total amount saved by such reductions.	Per diem allowance to the special agents.	Actual expenses incurred by the special agents.	Total.				
1,925	555	\$80,733 58	\$51,949 10	\$142,682 68	\$11,641 47	62	\$5,624 64	334	\$187,486 79	\$31,591 04	\$219,077 83	\$379,036 62	\$24,921 00	\$15,101 78	\$40,022 78	\$339,003 84			

Attorneys: Suspended, 61; dropped, 38; disbarred, 10; debarred, 28; restored, 13.  
 Criminal prosecutions: Cases submitted to United States district attorneys, 42.  
 Indictments, 23; convictions, 12; acquittals, 9; awaiting action, 46.

Condition of files: Number of claims in the investigation-files July 1, 1876 ..... 1,811  
 Number of claims in the investigation-files July 1, 1877 ..... 1,127

Decrease .....	684
Number of claims in the correspondence-files July 1, 1876 .....	671
Number of claims in the correspondence-files July 1, 1877 .....	456
Decrease .....	215
Total decrease in the files .....	899

TABLE X.—List of pension agencies with location, geographical limits, name of pension agents with the amount of funds remaining in the hands of each agent for paying Army and Navy pensions, for the year ending June 30, 1877.

Location of agent.		Name of agent.	Amount.		Geographical limits.
City.	State.		Army.	Navy.	
Little Rock .....	Arkansas .....	John G. Price .....	\$5,846 41	.....	The State; Army pensions.
Hartford .....	Connecticut .....	Daniel C. Rodman .....	5,567 15	\$22 51	The State; Army and Navy pensions.
San Francisco .....	California .....	Thomas R. Moseley .....	6,513 61	358 39	California and Nevada and Territory of Arizona; Army and Navy pensions.
Washington .....	Dist. of Columbia .....	David C. Cox .....	10,990 61	29 92	District of Columbia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, and all foreign pensioners; Army and Navy.
Wilmington .....	Delaware .....	Daniel Burton .....	2,350 20	.....	Delaware; Navy pensioners of State paid at Philadelphia.
Fort Wayne .....	Indiana .....	Hiram Idlings .....	968 00	.....	Counties of Bartholomew, Brown, Clarke, Crawford, Dearborn, Dubois, Floyd, Franklin, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings, Lawrence, Monroe, Ohio, Orange, Perry, Ripley, Scott, Spencer, Switzerland and Washington; Army pensions only.
Madison .....	do .....	Mark Tilton .....	*748 96	.....	Counties of Adams, Allen, Benton, Cass, De Kalb, Elkhart, Fulton, Huntington, Jasper, Kosciusko, La Grange, Lake, La Porte, Marshall, Miami, Newton, Noble, Pulaski, Porter, Saint Joseph, Stark, Steuben, Walash, Wells, and White; Army pensions only.
Indianapolis .....	do .....	William H. H. Terrell .....	11,031 54	.....	The remaining counties in the State; all Navy pensioners in State paid at Cincinnati.
Springfield .....	do .....	Jesse H. Moore .....	4,325 72	.....	Counties of Cass, Champaign, Christian, De Witt, Ford, Greene, Iroquois, Jersey, Livingston, Logan, McLean, Macon, Macoupin, Madison, Mason, Menard, Montgomery, Morgan, Moultrie, Piatt, Sangamon, Scott, Shelby, Tazewell, Vermillion, and Woodford; Army pensions only.
Chicago .....	Illinois .....	Ada C. Sweet .....	7,494 71	13 00	Counties of Boone, Bureau, Carroll, Cook, Du Page, De Kalb, Grundy, Henry, Jo Daviess, Kane, Kankakee, Lake, La Salle, Lee, McHenry, and Marshall.
Quincy .....	do .....	Benjamin M. Prentiss .....	3,908 75	.....	Counties of Adams, Brown, Calhoun, Fulton, Hancock, Henderson, Knox, McDonough, Mercer, Peoria, Pike, Schuyler, Stark, and Warren; Army pensions only.
Salem .....	do .....	Isaac Clements .....	7,634 95	.....	The remaining counties in the State; Army pensions only.
Des Moines .....	Iowa .....	B. F. Gue .....	3,860 47	.....	Counties of Adair, Audubon, Boone, Buena Vista, Calhoun, Carroll, Cass, Cedar, Cherokee, Clay, Crawford, Dallas, Dickinson, Emmett, Greene, Guthrie, Hamilton, Hancock, Harrison, Hardin, Humboldt, Ida, Iowa, Jasper, Johnson, Kossuth, Lyon, Madison, Marion, Maiona, Marshall, O'Brien, Osceola, Palo Alto, Plymouth, Pocahontas, Polk, Pottawattamie, Poweshiek, Sac, Scott, Shelby, Sioux, Story, Warren, Webster, Winnebago, Woodbury, Wright; Army pensions.
Fairfield .....	do .....	David B. Wilson .....	4,474 10	.....	Counties of Adams, Appanoose, Clarke, Davis, Decatur, Des Moines, Fremont, Henry, Jefferson, Keokuk, Lee, Louisa, Lucas, Mahaska, Mills, Monroe, Montgomery, Muscatine, Page, Ringgold, Taylor, Union, Van Buren, Wapello, Washington, and Wayne; Army pensions.
Dubuque .....	do .....	Jacob Rich .....	3,653 34	.....	The remaining counties in the State; Army pensions.
Lexington .....	Kentucky .....	John A. Prall .....	3,327 66	.....	Counties of Bath, Bourbon, Boyd, Boyle, Bracken, Breathitt, Carter, Clarke, Clay, Elliott, Estill, Fayette, Fleming, Floyd, Franklin, Garrard, Grant, Greenup, Harlan, Harrison, Jackson, Jessamine, Johnson, Josh Bell, Knox, Laurel, Lawrence, Lee, Letcher, Lewis, Lincoln, Madison, Magoffin, Mason, Martin, Mercer, Menifee, Montgomery, Morgan, Nicholas, Owsley, Pendleton, Perry, Pike, Powell, Pulaski, Rock Castle, Robertson, Rowan, Scott, Wayne, Whitley, Woodford, and Wolfe; Army pensions.

Louisville.....	Kentucky.....	Robert M. Kelly.....	198 71	23 19	The remaining counties and all Navy pensioners in Kentucky and Tennessee.
Topeka.....	Kansas.....	John M. Allen.....	4, 557 79	179 19	The States of Kansas and Colorado, Territory of New Mexico; Army pensioners.
New Orleans.....	Louisiana.....	Robert H. Isabelle.....	8, 833 12	.....	The States of Louisiana and Texas; Army and Navy, and Navy pensioners in Mississippi.
Bangor.....	Maine.....	Edw. E. Small.....	8, 077 78	.....	Counties of Aroostook, Hancock, Penobscot, and Piscataquis; Army pensioners.
Augusta.....	do.....	Franklin M. Drew.....	6, 434 01	.....	Counties of Franklin, Kennebec, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Somerset, and Waldo; Army pensioners.
Portland.....	do.....	George M. Beal.....	58 76	551 22	The remaining counties and all Navy pensioners in the State.
Fitchburg.....	Massachusetts.....	John W. Kimball.....	3, 330 90	.....	Counties of Berkshire, Franklin, Hampden, Hampshire, and Worcester; Army pensioners.
Boston.....	do.....	Daniel W. Gooch.....	15, 573 52	57 46	The remaining counties and all Navy pensioners in Massachusetts and Vermont.
Baltimore.....	Maryland.....	Harrison Adron.....	262 74	142 26	The State; Army and Navy pensioners.
Saint Joseph.....	Missouri.....	William T. Jackson.....	3, 801 36	.....	Counties of Adair, Andrew, Atchison, Buchanan, Caldwell, Carroll, Chariton, Clarke, Clay, Clinton, Davies, De Kalb, Gentry, Grundy, Harrison, Holt, Howard, Jackson, Knox, La Fayette, Lewis, Linn, Livingston, Macon, Marion, Mercer, Monroe, Nodaway, Platte, Putnam, Ralls, Randolph, Ray, Saline, Schuyler, Scotland, Shelby, Sullivan, and Worth; Army pensioners.
Saint Louis.....	do.....	A. R. Easton.....	18, 322 86	11 74	The remaining counties and all Navy pensioners in the State.
Grand Rapids.....	Michigan.....	Thaddeus Foote.....	*1, 679 96	.....	Counties of Antrim, Benzie, Barry, Cheboygan, Charlevoix, Delta, Emmett, Grand Traverse, Ionia, Kalkaska, Kent, Lake, Leelanaw, Mackinac, Manistee, Manitou, Mason, Mecosta, Menominee, Missaukee, Montcalm, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oceana, Osceola, Ottawa, and Wexford; Army pensioners.
Detroit.....	do.....	Samuel Post.....	5, 517 05	113 05	The remaining counties and all Navy pensioners in the State.
Saint Paul.....	Minnesota.....	Eph. McMurtrie.....	6, 927 43	64 22	The State and the Territories of Dakota, Wyoming, and Montana; Army and Navy pensioners.
Vicksburg.....	Mississippi.....	John T. Rankin.....	.....	.....	The State; Army pensioners. The Navy pensioners in the State paid at New Orleans.
Portsmouth.....	New Hampshire.....	Daniel J. Vaughan.....	379 11	257 73	Counties of Rockingham and Stratford and all Navy pensioners in the State.
Concord.....	do.....	Edward L. Whitford.....	7, 512 05	.....	The remaining counties in the State; Army pensioners.
Albany.....	New York.....	S. H. H. Parsons.....	15, 687 29	.....	Counties of Albany, Chenango, Clinton, Columbia, Delaware, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Montgomery, Otsego, Oswego, Otsego, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schoenectady, Schoharie, Saint Lawrence, Washington, and Warren; Army pensioners.
Brooklyn.....	do.....	James McLeet.....	*143 42	86	Counties of Kings, Queens, and Suffolk, and all Navy pensioners in the State.
New York.....	do.....	Frank E. Howe.....	17, 344 40	.....	Counties of Dutchess, New York, Orange, Putnam, Richmond, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster, Westchester; Army pensioners.
Canandaigua.....	do.....	L. M. Drury.....	969 08	.....	The remaining counties in the State; Army pensioners.
Trenton.....	New Jersey.....	James F. Rushing.....	3, 430 24	*6 19	The State; Army and Navy pensioners.
Raleigh.....	North Carolina.....	Albion W. Tourgee.....	1, 329 90	.....	The State; Army pensioners.
Omaha.....	Nebraska.....	Cleora L. Bristol.....	1, 128 71	.....	Counties of Athens, Champaign, Clarke, Coshocton, Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin, Greene, Hardin, Hocking, Knox, Licking, Logan, Madison, Marion, Meigs, Morgan, Muskingum, Morrow, Perry, Pickaway, Richland, Tuscarawas, Union, and Washington; Army pensioners.
Columbus.....	Ohio.....	Allen T. Wilkoff.....	27, 108 18	.....	Counties of Ashland, Ashtabula, Carroll, Columbiana, Crawford, Cuyahoga, Erie, Geauga, Holmes, Huron, Lake, Lorain, Mahoning, Medina, Ottawa, Portage, Sandusky, Stark, Summit, Trumbull, Wayne, and Wyandot; Army pensioners.
Cleveland.....	do.....	Seth M. Barber.....	11, 927 45	.....	The remaining counties, except Belmont, Guernsey, Harrison, Jefferson, Monroe, and Noble pensioners, which are paid at Wheeling. All Navy pensioners in Ohio and Indiana paid here.
Cincinnati.....	do.....	Charles E. Brown.....	13, 378 36	258 99	The State, and Territories of Washington and Idaho; Army pensioners.
Portland.....	Oregon.....	S. J. McCormick.....	1, 415 14	.....	

\* Balance due to agent.



TABLE X.—*List of pension agencies with location, geographical limits, &c.—Continued.*

Location of agent.		Name of agent.	Amount.		Geographical limits.
City.	State.		Army.	Navy.	
Philadelphia .....	Pennsylvania .....	H. C. Sickel .....	\$10,899 48	.....	Counties of Adams, Bedford, Berks, Blair, Bradford, Bucks, Carbon, Centre, Chester, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Cumberland, Cameron, Dauphin, Delaware, Elk, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, McKean, Mifflin, Monroe, Montgomery, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Philadelphia, Potter, Pike, Schuylkill, Snyder, Somerset, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Toga, Union, Wayne, Wyoming, and York; Army invalids and all Navy pensioners in said counties and State of Delaware. Same counties: Army widows and dependent relatives.
Do. ....	do. ....	A. D. Wood .....	24,228 94	.....	The remaining counties in the State: Army and Navy pensioners.
Pittsburgh .....	do. ....	James McGregor .....	17,025 90	\$1 24	The State; Army and Navy pensioners.
Providence .....	Rhode Island .....	William H. Reynolds .....	4,902 72	8 35	Counties of Anderson, Bladsoe, Blount, Bradley, Campbell, Cocke, Carter, Claiborne, Greene, Granger, Hamilton, Hancock, Hawkins, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, McMinn, Marion, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Polk, Rhea, Roane, Scott, Soviet, Sullivan, Union, and Washington; Army pensioners.
Knoxville .....	Tennessee .....	Daniel T. Boynton .....	10,265 97	.....	The remaining counties in the State. Navy pensioners in the State paid at Louisville, Ky.
Nashville .....	do. ....	William Y. Elliott .....	7,303 84	.....	Counties of Caledonia, Essex, Orange, Orleans, Washington, Windham, and Windsor; Army pensioners.
Montpelier .....	Vermont .....	Stephen Thomas .....	4,512 28	.....	The remaining counties in the State; Army pensioners. Navy pensioners in the State paid at Boston.
Burlington .....	do. ....	John L. Barstow .....	*14 50	.....	The State; Army and Navy pensioners.
Norfolk .....	Virginia .....	Sammel L. Anable .....	625 01	*672 67	The State, and the counties of Belmont, Guernsey, Harrison, Jefferson, Monroe, and Noble, in Ohio; Army pensioners.
Wheeling .....	West Virginia .....	Thomas M. Harris .....	435 50	.....	Counties of Crawford, Columbia, Dane, Grant, Greene, Jefferson, Iowa, La Fayette, Richland, Rock, and Sauk.
Madison .....	Wisconsin .....	Thomas Reynolds .....	*966 33	.....	Counties of Adams, Ashland, Barron, Buffalo, Bayfield, Burnell, Chippewa, Clark, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Jackson, Juneau, La Crosse, Marathon, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Portage, Saint Croix, Trempealeau, Wood, and Vernon; Army pensioners.
La Crosse .....	do. ....	Benjamin F. Bryant .....	6,585 25	.....	The remaining counties and all Navy pensioners in the State.
Millwaukee .....	do. ....	Edward Ferguson .....	1,781 24	94 65	
Total sum due from agents .....			341,252 67	2,175 70	
Deduct balance due to agents .....			3,552 47	678 86	
Net amount due from agents .....			337,700 20	1,496 84	

\* Balance due to agent.

TABLE XI.—Statement showing the number of pensioners examined at the biennial examination during the month of September, 1877, the number reduced and dropped under such examination, and the amount by which the aggregate of the monthly rating has been diminished by said reductions and droppings.

Agency.	Number of pensioners examined during the month as shown by certificates received.	Number of pensioners reduced under such examination.	Number of pensioners dropped under such examination.	Amount by which the aggregate of monthly rating has been diminished by said reductions and droppings.
Boston, Mass .....	4,785	60	6	\$186 94
Canandaigua, N. Y .....	5,052	183	25	576 50
Chicago, Ill .....	6,558	204	36	781 46
Columbus, Ohio .....	6,952	203	31	707 25
Concord, N. H .....	5,478	164	19	537 58½
Des Moines, Iowa .....	3,358	105	14	384 78
Detroit, Mich .....	3,533	169	13	446 30
Indianapolis, Ind .....	5,227	192	23	675 66½
Knoxville, Tenn .....	1,328	44	3	135 83½
Louisville, Ky .....	960	31	8	125 66½
Milwaukee, Wis .....	2,677	71	9	270 83½
New York City, N. Y .....	3,619	42	10	215 41½
Philadelphia, Pa .....		*101	*2	*287 95
Pittsburgh, Pa .....	3,361	67	2	141 00
Saint Louis, Mo .....	3,766	88	10	330 24
San Francisco, Cal .....	462	15	1	60 42
Washington, D. C .....	4,249	118	9	471 74
Total .....	61,365	1,857	221	6,047 63

\* Figures marked with a star are omitted from the calculation.

TABLE XII.—Showing the number of vouchers received by mail, number of vouchers on which checks were mailed, and number of pensioners paid in person by the several pension agents each day during the month of September, 1877.

	Boston, Mass.			Canandaigua, N. Y.			Chicago, Ill.			Columbus, Ohio.			Concord, N. H.			Des Moines, Iowa.			Detroit, Mich.		
	Number of vouchers received through the mails.	Number of vouchers on which checks were mailed.	Number of pensioners paid in person.	Number of vouchers received through the mails.	Number of vouchers on which checks were mailed.	Number of pensioners paid in person.	Number of vouchers received through the mails.	Number of vouchers on which checks were mailed.	Number of pensioners paid in person.	Number of vouchers received through the mails.	Number of vouchers on which checks were mailed.	Number of pensioners paid in person.	Number of vouchers received through the mails.	Number of vouchers on which checks were mailed.	Number of pensioners paid in person.	Number of vouchers received through the mails.	Number of vouchers on which checks were mailed.	Number of pensioners paid in person.			
September 4	151	151	595	705	5	282	1,005	.....	218	1,036	86	165	227	.....	79	138	57	195			
5	2,942	234	385	3,357	.....	133	3,100	869	119	4,201	653	93	1,742	304	46	2,316	101	183			
6	2,509	626	367	3,461	1	130	3,130	1,394	72	3,497	993	51	1,597	492	20	1,786	576	112			
7	1,737	594	286	2,105	1,418	130	3,240	2,471	41	1,835	668	22	1,004	471	16	1,967	736	93			
8	1,760	1,001	320	1,150	910	118	3,001	1,598	36	1,186	927	21	808	536	11	656	639	98			
9	783	618	308	1,175	807	97	1,651	2,591	33	815	1,033	18	551	405	14	607	579	59			
10	800	698	190	546	1,228	46	1,017	1,867	30	840	1,026	14	548	360	10	348	817	49			
11	800	698	190	536	1,156	41	476	1,951	36	527	779	7	309	299	8	260	831	51			
12	294	1,112	175	1,066	1,495	24	502	1,309	37	428	994	3	279	425	4	114	665	26			
13	641	1,100	178	1,061	1,061	22	270	1,076	14	242	775	12	192	200	5	102	610	10			
14	143	1,100	137	412	1,061	22	157	676	14	242	775	5	148	339	5	163	570	15			
15	132	879	190	180	700	16	157	524	7	179	543	5	148	339	5	163	570	15			
16	162	429	.....	325	1,512	19	237	920	8	182	469	.....	184	421	11	126	400	17			
17	166	668	132	180	698	18	294	1,255	5	198	692	4	158	415	7	118	380	22			
18	123	333	104	187	791	15	122	73	3	147	471	6	103	384	3	102	385	10			
19	118	429	75	101	333	11	104	697	6	109	751	1	103	494	5	58	31	8			
20	132	343	88	111	314	13	90	186	3	96	797	6	65	501	3	87	220	9			
21	132	343	88	111	314	13	90	186	3	96	797	6	65	501	3	87	220	9			
22	79	184	77	108	566	16	88	618	5	65	521	6	82	523	4	98	130	11			
23	103	123	64	120	276	13	172	38	5	77	488	2	109	28	3	70	150	7			
24	103	123	64	120	276	13	172	38	5	77	488	2	109	28	3	70	150	7			
25	69	133	52	95	460	8	190	250	5	51	477	4	51	325	2	61	73	6			
26	86	192	47	102	364	10	79	329	3	51	477	4	51	325	2	61	73	6			
27	57	132	61	59	215	10	294	238	2	47	297	3	59	240	3	56	90	5			
28	40	122	42	40	148	8	186	60	2	52	253	4	60	174	2	44	56	4			
29	42	84	61	48	210	7	251	305	1	58	278	5	186	392	3	36	41	2			
	10,970	10,826	3,754	15,299	14,668	1,247	19,636	18,389	681	15,919	14,564	459	8,637	8,058	265	8,443	8,193	994			

TABLE XII.—Showing the number of vouchers received by mail, &c.—Continued.

[illegible]

\* Agent suspended September 25, 1877.



TABLE XII.—Showing the number of vouchers received by mail, &amp;c.—Continued.

	Philadelphia, Pa.			Pittsburgh, Pa.			Saint Louis, Mo.			San Francisco, Cal.			Washington, D. C.			Total of all agencies, each day.			
	Number of vouchers received through the mails.	Number of vouchers on which checks were mailed.	Number of pensioners paid in person.	Number of vouchers received through the mails.	Number of vouchers on which checks were mailed.	Number of pensioners paid in person.	Number of vouchers received through the mails.	Number of vouchers on which checks were mailed.	Number of pensioners paid in person.	Number of vouchers received through the mails.	Number of vouchers on which checks were mailed.	Number of pensioners paid in person.	Number of vouchers received through the mails.	Number of vouchers on which checks were mailed.	Number of pensioners paid in person.				
September 4	330	.....	1,061	13	13	218	21	19	165	25	.....	71	66	66	521	4,889	566	5,593	
	3,400	.....	3,400	1,388	277	128	1,431	383	148	.....	.....	.....	954	769	309	35,175	4,424	3,749	
	5	1,715	654	1,126	393	93	1,947	375	140	.....	.....	88	1,257	842	163	33,175	8,789	3,049	
	7	1,949	318	969	424	81	1,504	432	83	55	33	32	1,473	982	75	23,155	12,709	2,339	
	8	1,830	914	537	611	440	81	871	415	62	70	31	45	930	716	100	16,077	11,781	2,218
	10	1,947	859	733	991	409	115	1,448	567	.....	.....	.....	31	1,203	76	13,428	12,422	2,215	
	11	.....	317	307	1,216	402	79	1,040	507	49	41	73	20	1,332	1,103	28	9,825	11,863	1,412
	12	65	920	304	256	400	59	333	642	28	28	44	59	13	770	28	13,428	11,863	1,412
	13	47	957	314	207	394	56	256	651	18	26	57	10	1,909	681	22	6,738	13,378	1,188
	14	34	.....	214	772	494	47	257	596	14	22	27	5	120	528	19	4,740	12,275	1,012
	15	40	346	240	322	453	37	157	596	14	22	27	5	120	528	19	3,960	9,449	779
	16	63	.....	217	236	347	36	229	579	24	34	38	9	587	692	32	3,960	9,449	779
	17	27	.....	192	118	414	44	79	574	17	14	16	8	83	354	21	3,418	7,577	672
	18	32	186	155	150	362	20	110	545	10	12	14	8	109	162	29	2,921	7,678	683
	19	21	.....	14	152	402	21	107	136	9	7	8	2	127	165	12	1,958	6,151	479
	20	27	.....	93	156	164	21	60	85	4	9	10	1	84	927	11	1,330	4,047	385
	21	16	.....	152	90	236	10	55	125	2	16	23	5	.....	.....	16	1,747	4,939	453
	22	31	186	124	89	141	19	100	131	10	16	23	5	.....	.....	12	1,332	2,601	402
	23	12	86	71	104	235	9	82	111	10	16	23	5	.....	.....	12	1,332	2,601	402
	24	16	.....	89	214	264	10	98	129	8	10	11	2	213	221	14	1,211	3,076	273
	25	4	.....	121	114	156	15	75	.....	6	7	10	3	78	85	19	1,370	3,541	289
	26	9	.....	49	162	192	9	127	149	2	6	10	4	236	84	14	1,148	1,907	330
	27	4	.....	70	102	173	13	83	180	4	13	13	5	90	118	6	1,249	1,849	229
	28	.....	172	70	102	173	13	83	180	4	13	13	5	.....	.....	.....	1,161	2,620	245
	29	10,619	6,732	7,108	9,578	7,250	1,221	9,470	7,954	840	605	574	380	10,932	10,486	1,599	174,183	158,361	29,042

PRELIMINARY REPORT  
OF THE  
FIELD-WORK OF THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL AND GEO-  
GRAPHICAL SURVEY OF THE TERRITORIES,  
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF PROF. F. V. HAYDEN,  
FOR THE SEASON OF 1877.

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OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL AND  
GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF THE TERRITORIES,  
*Washington, D. C., December 1, 1877.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following preliminary report on the operations in the field of the Survey under my charge during the season of 1877.

On the completion of the survey of Colorado last year, it was determined that the work of the United States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories under my direction should continue northward into Wyoming and Idaho. The belt of country including the Pacific Railroad having been explored and mapped in detail by the Survey of the Fortieth Parallel, under Clarence King, esq., it was deemed best to commence at the northern line of that work, and continue northward and westward, taking for the season of 1877 the country from Fort Steele, Wyoming Territory, to Ogden, Utah, or, more exactly, from longitude  $107^{\circ}$  to  $112^{\circ}$ , and northward to the Yellowstone Park.

The primary-triangulation party, in charge of Mr. A. D. Wilson, Chief Topographer of the Survey, took the field from Rawlins Springs, Wyo. Near this point a base-line was measured with great accuracy, from which a net-work of triangles was extended over the country to the north and west, locating, at intervals of from twenty to thirty miles, some prominent peaks, upon which stone monuments were built, in order that the topographers could recognize the points thus fixed for them. Upon these points was based the system of secondary triangulation.

From the base at Rawlins, the work was carried northward to the Sweetwater Mountains, and thence to the Wind River Range. Upon some of the more prominent peaks of the latter range, such as Frémont's Peak, the stations were made with much difficulty, owing to the great masses of snow found there during the month of June, when the party was working. From this range the work was carried across the Green River Basin to the mountains on the west and north, where several stations were made. The work was resumed to the west as far as Fort Hall, Idaho, and thence south to the vicinity of Bear Lake, where another base, or base of verification, was measured; thence south as far as Ogden and Evanston, connecting with the triangulation of the Fortieth Parallel Survey at these points. From Evanston the party marched eastward, making some stations north of the railroad, thus bringing the work back to the point of beginning, Rawlins Springs, where the party was disbanded for the season. The system of triangulation employed

during the past season was essentially the same as that carried over Colorado.

The triangulation is all-important, as the topographical work depends entirely upon it, and the geologist can do but little without an accurate map. Thus the topographical as well as the geological maps are dependent upon a good system of primary triangulation.

In addition to the primary-triangulation party already referred to, there were three fully equipped divisions for topographical and geological work, and another, under the direction of Dr. C. A. White, for critical palæontological work.

The area assigned to the Green River division, under the direction of Mr. Henry Gannett, was rectangle No. 56, which is limited on the east and west by the meridians of  $109^{\circ} 30'$  and  $112^{\circ}$  and on the north and south by the parallels of  $43^{\circ}$  and  $41^{\circ} 45'$ . This is an area of about 11,000 square miles, lying in parts of Wyoming, Utah, and Idaho. The party took the field at Green River City, Wyo., on June 1. They first surveyed the drainage of Green River Basin. For this purpose they traveled up the Big Sandy, a large eastern branch of the Green, to the foot of the Wind River Mountains; thence crossing the head of the basin, fording the large and rapidly rising streams which make up the New Fork of the Green, they reached the main Green, and traveled down its western bank, going in to Granger, Wyo., on the Union Pacific Railroad, for supplies on June 23.

The Green River Basin is a broad, flat, almost unbroken expanse, covered mainly with sage, among which considerable grass is scattered. Its greatest width in this district is about 50 miles, and its length reaches nearly a hundred. Its area within the district is not far from 3,000 square miles.

The river-bottoms of the Green and its branches, excepting the Big Sandy, are everywhere broad and beautiful, well covered with grasses, and shaded by magnificent groves of cottonwood. For agricultural purposes these bottom-lands are very valuable, while the limitless expanse of bunch-land would afford grazing to enormous herds of cattle. The Big Sandy is in low cañon through most of its course.

Leaving Granger, the party next surveyed the broken, hilly country lying between the basin and the upper course of Bear River, north of Harris's Fork. Following this belt northward, these hills develop into mountains of considerable importance about those large branches of the Snake known as John Day's and Salt Rivers. The party surveyed this belt northward to the north line, whence, turning westward, they mapped the basin of the Blackfoot and the valleys of the Portneuf; thence going in to Fort Hall, early in August, for further supplies of provisions. Taking up this section of the district in the order in which it was worked, it will be noted that the valley of Harris's Fork is fine agricultural land; that the hills about its head, separating it from the Bear, are rounded and grass-covered, affording a magnificent stock-range. As the hills increase in size and assume the dignity of mountains, the grass gives place to heavy pine and spruce timber of fine quality. John Day's River flows in a cañon valley, heavily timbered. The valley of Salt River is nearly ten miles in width and of the finest quality of land. West of this valley are high, broken hills, separating Salt River from the Blackfoot. The latter stream pursues a devious course in a great plain of basalt, diversified by buttes and extinct craters. Along the river are fine meadows, alternating with large swamps. The whole basin is covered with the best of grass.

West of this basin the Blackfoot is separated from the Portneuf, here flowing south, by a range of low, grass-covered hills. The valley of the Upper Portneuf is at least eight miles broad, and is valuable for agriculture or grazing. West of it is a high range of mountains, through which, lower down, the Portneuf cuts its way into another broad valley, in which it flows to the north. This valley is floored with basalt, and is almost valueless.

From Fort Hall the party proceeded to survey the country drained by the Bear and its tributaries, proceeding generally from the east westward. The country is a succession of parallel valleys, separated by ranges of bare, grass-covered hills or timbered mountains. The most eastern of these valleys is on the upper waters of the Bear. It is nearly ten miles wide, of good soil, and easily irrigated. The only drawback to agricultural pursuits is the elevation, 6,000 to 6,500 feet, which, in this latitude, indicates severe winters.

Next westward is Bear Lake Valley. Here the cultivable area is at the head and foot of the lake, besides a narrow strip on its west border. Below the lake, the valley extends on to the northward for many miles down the Bear, and is very broad and fertile. The elevation of this valley is 5,500 to 6,000 feet.

Further westward we encounter the Bear River Range, a broad belt of mountains reaching nearly to 10,000 feet in height, and heavily timbered. Beyond is Cache Valley, one of the finest areas of farming-land west of the Missouri. The elevation is 4,500 to 5,000 feet. Besides grain, nearly all garden-vegetables and many fruits are raised in this valley.

A broken range of mountains separates this valley from that of the Malade. The latter has about the same elevation as Cache Valley, and is almost equally fine. Beyond it is a range of grass-covered hills, separating it from Blue Creek Valley.

The valleys of the Bear are peopled mainly by Mormons; very few Gentiles indeed are to be found there. Mormon settlements, of greater or less extent, are to be found all along the Bear, from its mouth nearly to Randolph. Malade Valley is but sparsely settled as yet. Cache Valley contains several good-sized towns; the eastern part of the valley is quite closely settled. The valley of Bear Lake contains several good-sized towns, but above that settlements are scarce.

The party left the field at Ogden, Utah, on September 30, having been in the field just four months. The area surveyed was between 12,000 and 13,000 square miles; 347 stations and locations were made; 53 of the stations, being important ones, were marked with stone monuments for future reference.

The geological work of Dr. A. C. Peale in the Green River district connected directly with the eastern edge of the Sweetwater district.

With the exception of a small area of granite along the southwestern side of the Wind River Mountains, and some basaltic flows in the northwestern portion of the district, the rocks are sedimentary, including the rocks from the Carboniferous to very late Tertiary age.

The first month of the season was occupied mainly with the survey of the Green River Basin. Leaving Green River City, the river was followed to the mouth of the Big Sandy, a shallow, muddy stream, rising in the southwestern slopes of the Wind River Mountains. Both on Green River and the Big Sandy the prevailing formation is the Green River Tertiary group, consisting of clays, marls, and calcareous sandstones, forming bluffs on the rivers. These strata continue uninterruptedly



westward, inclining eastward from the hills west of Green River. Toward the southern part of the district remains of the Bridger clays are seen, forming buttes on the Green River beds. They are the outlines of the extensive Bridger areas that extend southward. On the southwest slopes of the Wind River Mountains there are abundant evidences of comparatively recent glacial action.

The next area taken up was that lying between Green River and the Bear, with a strip along the northern edge of the district, reaching westward beyond Fort Hall.

The mountains west of Green River are composed mainly of Carboniferous limestones. Toward the north they form two beautiful ranges on John Day's River and Salt River, separated by a valley in which rocks of Jurassic and Cretaceous age outcrop. Between the mountains and the Green River Basin is a range of hills of Jurassic and Cretaceous age. On the east of these is the Wasatch group of Tertiary, resting unconformably on the Jurassic hills. Farther north the Wasatch beds cover the Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous strata, extending partly over the Laramie Cretaceous, with which it is unconformable. Carboniferous fossils were obtained from limestone boulders in a conglomerate at the base of the Wasatch. These were derived, without doubt, from the Carboniferous mountains to the westward, which formed the shore-line of the ancient lakes in which these beds were deposited. An arm of this lake extended up Harris's Fork of Green River. The Green River and Wasatch beds here are horizontal, the former containing abundant remains of insects and fish. Good collections were obtained at several localities.

The region of the Blackfoot River, in the northern portion of the district, is covered in the lowest portions with flows of basalt. These had their origin between the Blackfoot, Bear, and Portneuf Rivers. A number of the craters still remain. One of these, south of the Blackfoot, is very distinct, rising 200 feet above the general level. It is about 130 yards in diameter, and has a circular depression on the summit. The pouring out of this basalt must have occurred either during or immediately prior to our present period, as there has been little if any change in the surface since the eruption.

The Blackfoot, Portneuf, and Bear all have the basalt in their valleys. On the Portneuf it extends almost to the Snake River plain, showing as a narrow belt. Its surface slopes, but not so much as the present bed of the stream. In some places the volcanic rock appears to have pushed the river to the western side of the valley. The lower valley of the Portneuf is interesting from the fact that it is the probable ancient outlet of the great lake that once filled the Salt Lake Basin. At the head of Marsh Creek, which occupies the valley, continuing directly south from that of the Lower Portneuf, is the lowest pass between the Great Basin and the drainage of the Columbia. In fact, so low and flat is it that a marsh directly connects the two streams, one flowing to the Bear and the other to the Portneuf and Snake Rivers.

The bend of Bear River at Soda Springs is one of the most remarkable features of the whole district. Rising in the Uintah Mountains, Bear River flows northward for over two hundred miles, and at Soda Springs bends abruptly and flows southward toward Salt Lake. After it emerges from the gap west of Soda Springs, it flows out into a wide valley which opens directly into that of the Upper Portneuf. In this valley the divide between the two rivers is only a basalt plain, and in the eruption of this lava we may look for the clew to the extraordinary course of Bear River.

North of the bend of Bear River the mountains consist of isolated masses of Jurassic and Carboniferous rocks, the general strike of the rocks being northwest and southeast. There are several interesting folds in the rocks of this region.

The interesting springs at Soda Springs were carefully examined.

The latter half of the season was devoted to Bear River, Bear Lake, and Cache and Malade Valleys.

The Upper Bear River Valley has a wide drift-covered bottom. The hills on the east side soon develop into mountains as we go north. Formations from the Carboniferous up to the Wasatch Tertiary are represented, the latter resting on the upturned edges of the older rocks. On the west the same unconformability is seen, the area of Wasatch extending farther north. The beds consist of variegated sandstones and conglomerates. Bear Lake Valley has a range of low hills on the east, at the foot of which the lake leaves but a narrow margin. The waters of the lake occupy an area that is probably underlaid by several folds.

The Bear River Mountains are composed of Silurian and Carboniferous rocks, limestones, and quartzites. The edges of the strata face the east, but as we go west we soon cross a synclinal fold, the western side of which rises into high peaks on the east side of Cache Valley. The base of the range facing Cache Valley is Silurian. It is abrupt, and the baset edges of the strata give it extreme ruggedness. In the cañons of the streams coming from the range, saw-mills have been erected, and now supply the flourishing towns of the valley. Numerous lime-kilns also furnish them with a good quality of lime, the limestone being derived from the adjacent rocks.

There is but little doubt that the waters which once filled the Salt Lake Basin covered also the broad Cache Valley. The modern Tertiary deposits are found jutting against the mountains, and seem to pass gradually into the more recent deposits found in the central portion of the valley. The clays, sands, and marls of these modern beds are beautifully exposed along Bear River, which cuts its way across the northwestern part of the valley. On the west the mountains are broken or isolated ranges, which seem to have risen above the waters of the old lake as islands. The terraces are well marked on their sides, connecting with the Salt Lake Valley through the gap of Bear River.

West of this gap, and extending northward, is the Malade Valley. It is broad and filled with modern lake deposits. Silurian rocks outcrop on the east and Carboniferous on the west. At the divide between the Malade and Marsh Creek is another of the old outlets of the ancient Salt Lake when its waters were at the highest level. Although the area surveyed was large, (13,000 square miles,) good collections of fossils were made and data obtained for the elucidation of many interesting problems in relation to the age of the mountains. The entire district is of great interest to the geologist. Coal-outcrops were noted at a number of places on the Upper Bear River and its tributaries, and on some of the branches of Green River.

At one locality between Twin Creek, a branch of the Bear, and Harris's Fork, a tributary of Green River, there are some twenty-nine coal-beds, separated by sandstones and clays, the aggregate thickness being 315 feet. The beds of coal are from 1 foot to 48 feet thick. This locality has been called the "Mammoth Vein."

The area allotted for examination to the Sweetwater division, under the direction of Mr. G. B. Chittenden, covering atlas-sheet No. 57, is bounded on the east by the meridian 107°, and on the west by that of

109° 30' of west longitude, and on the north by the parallel of 41° 45', and on the south by that of 43° of north latitude, embracing a district of about 10,800 square miles.

In working this area, 171 principal topographical stations were made, besides some twenty auxiliary ones not numbered in the regular series. Between eighty and ninety stone monuments were erected on these stations to mark them permanently, while the peculiar topographical features of a great many others mark them with equal distinctness. While many of these, owing to the extremely desolated character of the country surveyed, are not likely ever to be used as initial points for the rectilinear surveys, there still will be many others which will be of very great value in giving starting-points for isolated pieces of rectilinear work, where fertile valleys and oases in this desert country are rapidly coming into demand by the settler: The most important of these fertile tracts are on the great southern drainage of the Wind River; the whole of the Sweetwater, with its southern tributaries; Sand Creek; the drainage of the old Seminole mining-district, and a series of lakes and springs south of the Sweetwater, near the latitude of Saint Mary's Station.

Into the first two of these districts (or a portion of them) a rectilinear survey was pushed this season by the measuring of a guide-meridian from the railroad, north, and the establishment of base-lines within the district. The guide-meridian had to be measured over about seventy-five miles of broken desert country, where water was extremely scarce and found only at long intervals. In the vicinity of all these fertile districts, particular pains were taken to give permanent markings to the topographical stations, and connections were made on two of the guide-meridian stakes, distant some forty miles from each other.

In continuance of the summer's work, the party took the field from Salt Wells Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, on the 1st day of June, and completed the topographical work on the 25th day of September, in the vicinity of Fort Steele. Owing to orders, received at the beginning of the season, to complete the field-work by the 1st of October, and the very doubtful safety of a tract of low country in the north-eastern portion of the district, an area of about 800 square miles was necessarily left unworked in that portion of the district. The total area worked by the party, as nearly as can be estimated before the final plat is made, was 10,000 square miles. Careful notes were made on the grazing facilities, timber, and irrigability of the whole district, which will be more fully given in a later report. Taken in masses, an estimate of this area shows five-eighths to be desert country, two-eighths mountainous, and the remaining eighth valuable land. Giving these figures before the plat is made, they are of course merely *estimatés*, but will afford an idea of the general characteristics of the country.

The weather throughout the entire season was much colder than that experienced at the same altitudes in Colorado, but the party suffered much less from rain, and in the four months of field-work did not lose one single day from bad weather, or indeed from any cause.

Dr. F. M. Endlich, Geologist of the Sweetwater division, states that within the area described above he found a well-diversified country.

A portion of the Wind River Mountains, in the northwest corner; the Sweetwater and Seminole Hills, toward the eastward, in addition to the lower bluff-country in the southern portion, furnished material at once full of interest to the student and to the surveyor.

After having surveyed that portion of the Green River drainage which



lies immediately outside of the mountains, the first halt was made at Camp Stambaugh. The party until then had passed through a region containing none but Tertiary formations. But little variation was found in the arrangement of strata, as well as in the distribution of fossil remains. Isolated volcanic eruptions of small dimensions produced prominent bluffs, far visible. These formed excellent landmarks, and were duly utilized as such. From Stambaugh, the party turned its course southward toward the Union Pacific Railroad. Here, too, the regular succession of Tertiary strata prevailed. The readily-disintegrating sandstones of the region have given rise to the formation of very extensive sand-dunes. It may be observed that westerly winds are prevalent throughout that section of country, and, as the result thereof, we find them driving the sand to leeward and depositing it wherever the configuration of the country presents any obstacle to its farther progress. In this manner a "belt" of sand-dunes, about ten miles wide and fifty miles long, has been formed. Some difficulty was here experienced, occasioned by the sparing distribution of water. Only in springs and small alkaline lakes could it be obtained.

Red Desert Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, was the point reached June 18. From there the party moved northward again toward Stambaugh, which place was reached July 3. Stambaugh is located within the area of the oldest metamorphic rocks of the district. In these metamorphics gold has been found during the last ten years in varying quantities, and the region was at one time the scene of considerable mining excitement. At present the mines have been to a great extent abandoned, and but little activity is noticeable.

Snow still covered a large portion of the Wind River Mountains, and it was deemed advisable, therefore, to carry on the explorations in some lower country until, late in the season, the mountains should be more accessible.

On July 5 the party left Stambaugh and marched toward the low valleys belonging to the Wind River drainage. The difference in elevation amounted to about 3,000 feet, and the temperature of the atmosphere was consequently much higher. While all the surroundings of the post were totally useless for agricultural purposes, the valleys of the Popo-Agies and their tributaries contained excellent farming-land. In spite of continually threatened raids by the Indians, a large number of settlers have taken advantage of the good soil and mild climate. With the change of elevation the geological formations change. Instead of the youngest beds resting directly upon the metamorphics, we now find a full series of the sedimentary formations, beginning with the Silurian. Numerous interesting stratigraphical phenomena were observed and studied with a view to determine their relations to the main mountain-chain. An ample amount of evidence has been obtained, more particularly by this means, to speak positively respecting the geological age of the Wind River Mountains. These latter, in this region, form the main Rocky Mountain chain, and the determination of their age will necessarily throw much light upon the same question arising in other portions of the same range. It will be possible to speak with a certain degree of precision of either the local, varying (as to time) elevation of the mountains or to refer it to one particular epoch for the distance of many hundreds of miles.

Camp Brown is located in the valley of the Little Wind River, which there is of considerable breadth. The famous hot springs there were examined. As the main peaks of the Wind River Mountains were mostly inaccessible from the east side, it was deemed advisable to make



the ascents of the highest from the west. Therefore the party traveled along the eastern foot-hills, through a very rugged country, until Stambaugh was reached.

July 22 the party again left Stambaugh and marched along the headwaters first of Sweetwater River and then of the eastern tributaries of Green River. Several of the highest peaks were ascended, and the greatest altitude reached found to be about 13,700 feet. This latter was on what the settlers generally designate as Frémont's Peak. From careful comparison of Frémont's report with the observations made by the party, it is evident that a misapplication of the name has been made, and that the peak in question is not the one ascended by that intrepid explorer of an "early day."

Having reached the northern limit of the district, the route was reversed and the western foot-hills of the main ranges examined. Here, as well as in the mountains proper, were noticed the remains of enormous ancient glaciers. Moraines, covering many square miles, often a thousand feet in thickness, extend downward through narrow valleys, now containing rushing streams. Striation, grooving, and mirror-like polish of rock *in situ* denote the course taken by the moving ice-fields that have left these marks of their former existence. From all appearance the cessation of glacial activity must have occurred within a comparatively recent time. Scarcely any vegetation has sprung up on the light glacial soil, and the characteristic distribution of erratic material bears every evidence of "freshness." Considering the enormous amount of snow and ice that was observed by the party exploring, (latter part of July and beginning of August,) the view was expressed by the geologist that the discovery of still active glaciers in that range would by no means be surprising.

Returning for the last time to Stambaugh, the route was taken in an easterly direction along the Sweetwater and its drainage. First, the adjacent drainage of the Wind River was surveyed, and the divide between the two streams crossed. All along the Sweetwater the characteristic "Sweetwater group" of Tertiary age was found to occur. It has been named and described in my former publications. This continued uninterruptedly until a series of hills north of the river, opposite Seminole Pass, was reached. These consist merely in projections of granite that during the Tertiary epoch, and probably long before that, had remained as islands above a widely-extended sea. Apart from their singularly unique character in this respect, the granite itself possesses a peculiarity that renders it at once conspicuous. Owing to the distribution of component minerals, this granite is in a high degree subject to exfoliation. Probably the main cause of this may be found in the action of freezing water. The result is striking. Instead of the rugged outlines usually presented by isolated granitic outcrops, we find a series of rounded, smooth, almost totally barren hills. To such an extent is this feature developed that many of them offer serious obstacles to ascent. A locality where the celebrated moss-agates occurred in great quantities was found in that region, and the geognostic horizon of these interesting quartz varieties was established. Marching southward, the party crossed the Sweetwater, and in the Seminole Hills once more encountered older sedimentary formations. Disturbances of enormous dimensions have here taken place, and render the study of the range one of extreme interest.

On August 29 Rawlins was reached and the provisions for the following month taken. From there the course lay northward, through low, dry country, where several alkali-lakes furnished water. Between two

of these, a short distance apart only, a rare occurrence was observed. Mud-springs, analogous to the mud-puffs of the famous Geyser region, covered about two square miles. Some of them were extinct, but most of them were still in action. By some force, which will not be here discussed, the water is caused to enter cylindrical orifices of varying dimensions. Inasmuch as this water contains in solution a large amount of mineral substances, and there is suspended in it a very large quantity of fine clay, evaporation produces a deposition of these materials. In this manner a cone is gradually raised, consisting of slightly arenaceous clay. So long as the force acting upon the water is more than adequate to the height of the cone, there will remain a circular opening at the top of the latter. When, however, this ceases, the result is simply a mound. About four hundred of these curious springs were found and examined. Great care was requisite, as the soil is very treacherous, and a mud-bath inevitable in case of breaking through.

The Sweetwater and Seminole Hills were examined during this trip and found to afford ample material for study. Stratigraphically considered, they may be regarded as being among the most interesting portions of the district. A satisfactory distribution of fossils in the various formations permitted all difficulties to be readily interpreted.

September 17, Dr. Endlich left the party and proceeded to examine the coal-bearing series and the mines near Evanston, Wyo. This was done with a view to present at an early date a report upon a subject which now has become one of vast importance.

On September 22 the party reached Fort Steele, and, having completed the work of the season, disbanded. Its members returned to Washington, there to prepare the maps and reports of the summer's work during the coming winter. Over 10,000 square miles were surveyed topographically and geologically during the time occupied in the field. Notes were obtained upon the geology, for the preparation of a geological map, and upon the agricultural and mineral resources of the district explored. A collection of Coleoptera and Diptera was made as complete as time would permit.

The district assigned to the Teton division, directed by Mr. G. R. Bechler, was situated between the parallels  $43^{\circ}$  and  $44^{\circ} 15'$  of north latitude and the meridians  $109^{\circ}$  and  $112^{\circ}$  of west longitude. This area is drained by the branches of Shoshone or Snake River. The first portion surveyed by this division lies along the Blackfoot River and its tributaries. There are also some branches of Snake River, as Salt, McCoy, John Gray's, Fall, Antelope, Big Sandy, and Willow Creeks. Along the north side, and parallel to the Blackfoot River, is the Blackfoot range of mountains, with its higher portions toward the west, fronting the great plain of Snake River. In its southeastern continuation, near Gray's Lake, this range is reduced to a height of not more than 700 feet above the general level, so that it forms a low plateau divide; but south of Gray's Lake it rises until it attains a height of about 8,000 feet, about the sources of the Salt and Blackfoot Rivers.

Along the southwestern border of Shoshone or Snake River stretches another mountain ridge, reaching its highest point to the eastward, near Salt River, but diminishing in height as it follows along the lower cañon of Snake River, until it assumes more the character of a plateau, and finally terminates, near the Crater Butte bend, in a flat, terraced country.

Within this district Mr. Bechler made thirty topographical stations, over an area of about 10,000 square miles. There is in this district

a considerable amount of timber, mostly pine and poplar, (quaking aspen,) with a fair average of arable and grass land. The streams contain running water, even in the driest portions of the year. This region is especially adapted to stock-ranches, and must soon be occupied by herds of cattle.

After having completed the area described above, Mr. Bechler returned to Fort Hall for supplies, and then passed up Henry's Fork to the northern portion of the Teton Mountains, where he spent several weeks investigating this snow-covered range; then, crossing Pierre's Basin, surveyed the lofty group to which in 1872 he gave the name of Pierre's Hole Mountains. These ranges are characterized by as great ruggedness and inaccessibility as any other mountains in the Northwest.

During the past season the waters of Snake River and its tributaries were extraordinarily high, owing to an unusual amount of snow in the mountains, so that the party experienced much difficulty and loss of time in crossing the various streams. The fording of Snake River has always been difficult at all seasons of the year. The Snake and Grosventre Rivers flow through a broad and beautiful basin or valley, which separates the Teton from the Grosventre Range. The trend of the latter is southeast and northwest, nearly at right angles with the Teton group. The Grosventre Range, with the other parallel ranges to the south, of which Salt River Range is one, forms the dividing barrier between the waters of the Columbia and Green Rivers.

Fronting the Grosventre Range on the north rises another mountain cluster, separated from the former by the Grosventre River. This range forms the divide between the latter river and the Buffalo Fork of the Snake. It connects with the main Rocky Mountains near the sources of Wind and Grosventre Rivers and the Buffalo Fork of the Snake, and culminates near its western end in Mount Leidy. Mr. Bechler occupied two weeks in a careful survey of a part of the Grosventre Range, the entire Mount Leidy group, with the Upper Snake River Valley and its numerous interesting features.

North of the Buffalo Fork of the Snake, his observations extended into that densely wooded mountain region which connects to the north with the Mount Sheridan group, near the Yellowstone, Lewis, and Shoshone Lakes.

About the 1st of September he left the waters of Snake River, and marched along the rugged and densely timbered mountain spurs toward the Upper Wind River Pass, and, after crossing the latter, entered Wind River Valley, having the Owl Mountains on the left and the Wind River Range on the right. As he was about to cross over the Warm Spring Pass of the Wind River Mountains into the Green River Valley, to survey the southern ends of the Grosventre and Salt River Ranges, he received a notice, through Indian scouts, from the commander of the military post at Camp Brown, to leave the country, on account of the danger of hostile Indians. On this account nearly a month of valuable time was lost, abridging somewhat the results of the season's work. Notwithstanding the various difficulties which this party encountered, they surveyed an area of about 6,000 square miles of the most rugged mountain country in the Northwest, and made one hundred and ten reliable observations with the mercurial barometer. Mr. Bechler, throughout his district, personally observed 7,340 horizontal angles and 5,700 angles of elevation and depression; and as they reported backward and forward, and were checked by good barometric



readings, they must give satisfactory results as to the altitude of that extremely mountainous country.

The following is a summary of the results of the geological investigations of Mr. Orestes St. John, geologist of the Teton division:

Commencing with the area assigned to the Teton division of the survey at its southwestern corner, the first five weeks were devoted to the examination of the region lying in the great northern bend of the Snake River, and which includes an area of 1,700 to 2,000 square miles.

This section consists, topographically, of a series of more or less parallel low mountain ranges, of which the three principal ones are, the Mount Putnam Range, on the southwest, and which extends southward into the adjacent district; the Blackfoot Mountains, in the central portion; and the Caribou Range, which embraces a rather wide belt of broken hill country and low mountains along the eastern border, and which culminates in Mount Bainbridge. These ranges have a general direction west of north and east of south, and are separated by broad, shallow depressions, in the midst of which occur other lesser parallel ridges. To the north these low ranges die away in the great plains of the Snake Basin, which comprise about one-third the area of the section here referred to.

The Snake plains are everywhere floored with basaltic rocks, which were met with in the extreme southwest portion of the district, along Ross Fork, at the western foot of Mount Putnam. To the northward, in the debouchure of Blackfoot River, these rocks rise high up on the flanks of the hills bordering the plains, where they attain elevations of 600 to 800 feet or more above the level of the plains, toward which they incline in great benches or foreland slopes. Similar occurrences of basalt are found at various points along the northern border of the hill country; the northern termini of the Blackfoot and Caribou Ranges exhibiting similar benches, inclining in long, gentle slopes to the general level of the Snake plains. These basalts penetrate all the principal valley depressions opening to the southward, forming extensive inlets which occupy ancient valleys of erosion in the sedimentaries. The Blackfoot Valley and the valley depressions between the Blackfoot Mountains and the Caribou Range are floored with basalts in every way similar to the deposits occurring in the Snake plains, and which extend up these valleys to the southern boundary of the district, flooring wide, basin-like expanses into which these depressions open out toward their sources. In this manner the Blackfoot Mountains are surrounded, as it were, rising in the midst of a basaltic sea, as also is the case with other sedimentary ridges in this region.

The vertical extent of these basaltic flows, which doubtless represent several distinct epochs of eruption, it is impossible to decide with any degree of accuracy, though they are here seen to reach a thickness of several hundred feet. The extent to which they have suffered erosion is enormous, for it is undoubtedly true that they once in many places reached high up on the flanks of the insular mountain ridges, but where to-day not a trace remains to show their former presence. Yet there are a host of phenomena bearing on the present occurrence and extent of these deposits which require thorough examination into before we can present even a general statement of the facts which may finally lead to the elucidation of the history of this member of the volcanic series in this region.

These basalts extend up the valley of the Snake as far as the lower basin, where they are succeeded by other volcanics. These latter, mainly trachytic materials, are far less conspicuous in the area of their



exposed occurrence than the basalts, and are usually met high up on the sides, and even crowning some of the highest mountain crests. They are always observed to incline at greater or less angles, and when seen in the ridges along the northern border of this region, they dip in the direction of the Snake plains. They appear to be more ancient than the basalts, their connection with which cannot now be clearly determined. Toward the northern terminus of the Caribou Range, in some of the highest crests in that quarter, these deposits are seen to be overlaid by a heavy mass of water-worn boulders and pebbles, cemented with a fine paste. This deposit is not clearly stratified. And again, within the lower basin of the Snake, (that marked "prairie-bottom" in 1872 map,) similar pebble deposit is imbedded with alternations of laminated trachytics and compact lava-basalt, which together make up a thickness of several hundred feet, gently inclining toward the center of the valley, forming a sort of low foreland along the base of the mountain, against which the volcanics abruptly impinge. In the valley of the Blackfoot, where the party met with isolated areas of trachyte, a heavy mass of conglomerate of a similar appearance occurs, associated with sand, and dipping in the east side of the valley at a moderate angle toward the Blackfoot Mountains. It differs, however, from the before-mentioned boulder-bed in being made up of a greater variety of more or less abraded material, including pebbles of trachyte and lava-basalt, indicating its more recent origin.

Rhyolitic and other volcanic products were found at a few localities in the region. In one instance the eruptive matter appears as a dike in the crest of a low, short ridge (station 17) between the Blackfoot and Caribou Ranges, its eruption having tilted the sedimentary deposits into an anticlinal ridge. Again, in Mount Bainbridge, (station 28,) very interesting phenomena were observed in connection with these rocks. The mountain is a monoclinal ridge, made up of sedimentaries, between whose strata the igneous matter is intruded, appearing like veritable beds of deposition, seen from a distance, while the bulk of the west portion of the mountain appears to consist of an enormous mass of eruptive matter thrust up from below. Mount Bainbridge would seem to be another instance of local outburst of volcanic material similar to those brought to light by the survey in Western Colorado. In the course of the prosecution of the examinations in the volcanic rocks of the district as complete suites were secured of the various kinds of these rocks as it was practicable to transport, and which, together with the notes, will afford the materials for an interesting chapter on this subject.

The Mount Putnam Range proper is a monoclinal ridge, made up of ancient quartzites and slaty schists, followed by Quebec and Carboniferous limestones, dipping generally to the eastward. The angle of inclination is very variable, as is also the strike of the strata. In the high peak on which station 1 was located the mass of the strata is quartzite, which in places stands vertical or even overturned and dipping westerly at a steep angle. These rocks, together with the schistose beds, constitute the exposed ledges occurring in the western side of this mountain, while to the east, doubtless, the Silurian and Carboniferous beds successively appear in the lower declivities. But in the low ridge which forms the northern extension of the Putnam Range proper these ancient quartzites gradually pass out into the plains, where they are eroded and concealed beneath detrital accumulations and late volcanic Tertiary, (the latter described by Bradley;) while the ridge itself, as its trend curves more and more round into the northeast, is crested, first, by the Quebec limestone, and then by Carboniferous limestones, fol-

lowed by obscure exhibitions of the Triassic, and finally the Jurassic deposits. All these deposits in this quarter succeed each other with apparent regularity, with dips generally varying from  $25^{\circ}$  to  $45^{\circ}$ , but the strike gradually passes more and more to the west of north as we pass along this ridge in that direction, and which, together with evidences of extraordinary local disturbance, is still more manifest in the low range of hills next east and lying between Lincoln Valley and Blackfoot River.

This latter region embraces a belt of low hills and ridges which culminate to the north in Higham's Peak. Its northern extremity is covered by the upraised volcanic, through which the Blackfoot has cut a deep cañon, in which these latter deposits are finely displayed. As it will have inferred from the foregoing brief notice of the distribution of the volcanics, the basalts occur all along the eastern flank of these hills, as far south as the bend in the Blackfoot. The southern portion of this belt of hills is connected with Mount Putnam by a series of interpolated ridges, defining the water-shed between the Portneuf and Ross Fork drainages.

This belt is made up of Carboniferous limestones and siliceous deposits, Triassic sandstones, and Jurassic limestones and shales. In the southern portion of the belt these deposits occur in a rather shallow synclinal, defined on the east and west by the Carboniferous beds. But in the middle and northern portions these strata are complicated by displacements and foldings to such an extent as to render their study an exceedingly difficult undertaking. Here the geologist encounters the most conflicting manifestations of disturbance in the constant variation of dip and strike exhibited by the beds, and which, even in short distances, change from moderate inclination in one direction to vertical and inverted position; while the strike exhibits in the flexures of the strata all those irregularities which may be attributable to violent upheaval. None of the later members of the Cretaceous were identified in this region; but in the low border hills to the north of Fort Hall occur extensive deposits of yellowish and light-red sandstone, which may prove to belong to the earliest epoch of this period, though no certain evidence on this point was gained, more than that on the slopes outlying Higham's Peak on the west these beds overlies Jurassic limestones.

To the southeast, in the region of the southern bend of the Blackfoot River, to the west, but somewhat isolated from the above range of hills, in low isolated hills, and apparently also making up the bulk of low ridges intervening between the Blackfoot and a shallow basin next east of Lincoln Valley, an extensive deposit of light-colored calcareous material was found, indurated layers of which contain great numbers of molds of gasteropods, identical with those occurring in similar deposits in the region of the debouchure of Bear River, and which have been referred to fresh-water forms of the Pliocene. These beds dip  $25^{\circ}$  east of north, and are overlaid by trachyte, also inclining northeast at an angle of  $15^{\circ}$  to  $20^{\circ}$ . Station 30 was located on one of these volcanic-capped Tertiary buttes. To the west of these Tertiary hills occur the conglomeratic deposits, dipping from northerly east, and finally southeast  $10^{\circ}$  to  $20^{\circ}$ , whose components show it to have been formed subsequent to the eruption of the volcanics, although these coarse materials are included in a fine paste which may be of volcanic origin. In this place mention should not be omitted of the existence of a low anticlinal axis or fold in the volcanics which occupy the Blackfoot Valley. From all a hasty trip reveals, it seems certain that this region has been subjected to intense volcanic action in comparatively recent times.

The Blackfoot Mountains are mainly composed of Carboniferous strata, which occur in a well-defined monoclinical ridge, but which really forms the remnant of an anticlinal fold, the axis of which lies about the middle of the range, the strike bending in and out but always crossing the range obliquely; to the north the beds dip off to the southwest, and to the south inclining northeasterly. Blackfoot Peak is a high culminating point on a sort of spur to the northeast of the main range, beyond which occur areas or belts of variegated early Mesozoic deposits. In the southern portion of the range, on the southwest flank, a considerable thickness of brown arenaceous and limestone deposits comes to view from beneath the Carboniferous beds, where they are seen to form the axis of the anticlinal fold. These deposits contain a meager fauna, which appear to be referable to Silurian forms. The Carboniferous mainly represents the earlier period, whose epochs are indicated by similar paleontological peculiarities which distinguish the Lower Carboniferous formations in the Mississippi Basin, and which more extended research will doubtless reveal in this distant region. But one of the most interesting discoveries in this connection was the presence of fish-remains, representing several forms identical with or closely allied to Keokuk species of the genera *Cladodus*, *Petalodus*, *Anthiodus*, *Helodus*.

Between the Blackfoot Mountains and the Blackfoot River, and occupying the angle in the southern bend of the Blackfoot, an isolated area of hills exhibits a series of strata, including the Upper Carboniferous on the north to the Jurassic on the south. The middle portion of this section is much disturbed and the exposures unsatisfactory. The former beds incline steeply southward, while in the Jurassic ledges on the south a marked anticlinal fold is observed, the strata inclining to the north and south either side of the axis. Stations 12 and 13 were located on ridges on the north side of this fold. The beds in this group of hills have veered round so as to have nearly east and west strike.

To the southeast of the Blackfoot Mountains, from which they are separated by a wide basin-plain floored with basalt, rise a couple of low parallel ridges, lying between John Gray's Lake and the upper basin of the Blackfoot River. The northeastern flank of the eastern ridge shows red sandstones, probably Triassic beds, and similar deposits occur on the opposite flank of the western ridge. Their present condition is that of monoclinical ridges, the strata of which show northeasterly and southwesterly dips, respectively. The eastern ridge shows the basalt reclining high up on its southwest flank, resting on the Carboniferous limestone near the crest of a sag in the ridge. Both ridges are, however, principally composed of Carboniferous limestone and siliceous beds.

East of the Blackfoot Mountains, the first low mountain eminence encountered appears to be a bulging up of the volcanics, the basalts rising up on the flanks of the ridge, whose summit is composed of scoriaceous lava. To the southeast the basalt has been denuded, leaving several low buttes of this rock, which seems to be connected with the deposit which fills the broad valley separating this from the Blackfoot Mountains. (Station 4.) But to the northward, beneath the basalt, the nucleus of the ridge displays a series of soft gray sandstones and harder red, coarse sandstones, with variegated shales, underlaid by drab-gray limestone containing great numbers of a small gasteropod, and which is in turn underlaid by hard light-red sandstones. These beds incline southwesterly, and together they represent a great thickness of strata. The ridge on the north is capped by trachyte, which dips at a steep angle into the Snake plains. The upper sandstones contain obscure vegetable remains, from which circumstance their Cretaceous age may be in



ferred. The limestones and sandstones are again exposed to view in a low anticlinal ridge next east, which was thrust up by a rhyolitic (?) dike, on which station 17 was established. The limestone is also here charged with the same little gasteropod, and underlies the sandstone, which latter shows obscure plant-remains. The dips at the latter locality are southwest and northeast.

To the southeast of the above locality, in the vicinity of Gray's Lake, obscure outcrops of reddish and gray sandstone may be seen in a cluster of low hills just to the south of the lake. These beds dip at moderate angles to the southwestward, and on the westernmost low ridge among the *débris* an obscure *Ammonites* was found preserved in a fragment of gray limestone. It is uncertain whether these beds should be referred to the Cretaceous or Jurassic; but the fossils obtained will doubtless readily establish their age. To the west these beds are doubtless suddenly and sharply folded, as the Carboniferous appear in the before-mentioned pair of ridges just west of Gray's Lake and but a few miles from the above-mentioned exposures with *Ammonites*.

The Caribou Range occupies by far the largest area of any range in this region, and in its geological aspects it is also the most varied. Along the northeastern border at intervals, or near the northern extremity and again between the lower and upper basins in the Snake Valley, the range is flanked by heavy deposits of quartzites which resemble the ancient quartzites in Mount Putnam. This is succeeded by the Carboniferous, consisting of limestones and hard quartzitic sandstones, in the upper portion of which occurs a horizon charged with a peculiar lamellibranch fauna, which strongly recalls the Permian. This latter probably represents the equivalent of the Permo-Carboniferous in this region. Next in order of superposition is a thickness of several hundred feet of "red-beds," which is in turn overlaid by the peculiar light drab, indurated, calcareous shales and limestones of the Jurassic. Along the western border of the range, to the north, occurs a heavy series of reddish and soft, gray sandstone, imbedded with variegated shales, which contain vestiges of a flora represented by obscure impressions of woody stems and dicotyledonous leaves, (between stations 19 and 20.) Higher in the mountain slope these deposits are overlaid by gray and drab limestones, which afford a few small ostreas and the pentagonal disks of crinoid columns. The former deposits can hardly be referred to a more ancient period than the Cretaceous, while the latter as probably belong to the Jurassic; the relative position of the beds indicating a fold which overturned or inverted the strata. These or very similar gray sandstones were met on the eastern flank of Mount Bainbridge, where they are followed above by dark shales, here much changed by contact with the intruded volcanics and the limestone cap of the mountain, which latter afforded traces of a little gasteropod, apparently similar to those occurring in before mentioned limestones found elsewhere in connection with these gray and reddish sandstones. The general strike of these strata is northwesterly and southeasterly, though subject to great variation even along the same line of exposure in crossing the series; while they are much folded, which greatly complicates their study, rendering accurate measurements impracticable in the hurried examinations made. There are three or four conspicuous folds, one of which is a sort of double fold, which at one point shows an abrupt flexure in the strata involved which may at other points have completely severed the bed, resulting in a fault. As already intimated, the region is further complicated by inverted beds, and in certain parts there are found the most contradictory dips, indicating a chaotic condition, the result of intense



local disturbance. The vertical displacement is very great, and the amount of material which has been removed by erosion, and this, too, within a comparatively not remote date, is almost inconceivably great.

Allusion has already been made to the Mount Bainbridge volcanics, where these igneous products are so intruded in the limestones and shales as to present the appearance of regularly-bedded deposits. Associated with the eruptive rocks at this locality are auriferous lodes of some richness, which have given a fair supply of gold to the placers, though as yet little has been done toward developing the lodes themselves. It is presumable that all the placer diggings in the Caribou district received their gold from the lodes intersecting Mount Bainbridge. The intrusion of this great mass of eruptive rock does not appear to have greatly disturbed the sedimentaries, since the southwesterly inclinations observed in ascending the eastern slope of the mountain are continued down the opposite slope and as far as Gray's Lake Basin, the only change of note being the gradual flattening of the angle of inclination as we recede from the range westerly. While the Carboniferous deposits appear to be mainly, if not wholly, restricted to the northeastern border of the range, the Jura-Trias composes the bulk of the central portion, with belts of the variegated shales and sandstones of later date in the southwest; all of which share equally in the effects of upheaval, which has folded and warped these deposits in a remarkable manner.

There remains to be noticed the occurrence, in the upper basin of the Snake Valley, extending up to the debouchure of the grand cañon, of a peculiar deposit of variegated clays and partially indurated sands, which fill this part of the valley. These beds are extensively exposed in the right bank of the Snake River below the confluence of Salt River, and also may be seen in the opposite side, that along which the party traveled, and where their tilted edges are planed off to various terrace-levels, marking the work of the river erosion, and the whole overlaid by the coarse materials out of which the more modern terraces were formed. These beds incline quite uniformly obliquely up stream, or in an easterly direction, at angles of  $35^{\circ}$  to  $40^{\circ}$ . Their tilting it is difficult to account for, since they are unconformable to the older formations in either the east or west side ranges bordering the Snake Valley; and yet it seems almost certain that they owe their present position to disturbances lying to the westward, in which case it may enable the determination with a good degree of accuracy the precise age of at least (if there be more than one such) the latest upheavals which have taken place in the Caribou Range. I take it these valley deposits are of late origin, probably Tertiary lacustrine beds.

Below the mouth of Salt River occur extensive deposits of calcareous tufa, jutting out into the valley in low platforms, in the neighborhood of which saline springs are flowing feebly to-day. Again, in the little basin-valley east of Lincoln Valley, quite extensive calcareous deposits floor the valley, in the midst of which are vestiges of the now extinct springs from whose flow this material was precipitated. The little streams which rise in the Blackfoot Mountains also contain much lime, which is deposited on stones and sticks in the beaver-dams in their lower courses. But none of these accumulations are comparable to the enormous spring-deposits met with in the northeastern foot of the Wind River Mountains, in the upper portion of the Wind River Valley, which were hastily examined later in the season.

Reference has been made in the foregoing pages to the evidence bearing on the age of some of the disturbances which have taken place in

the Caribou Range, and which would appear to have taken place at a comparatively modern date, or subsequent to the deposition of the Tertiary lake-beds. In the valley of the Blackfoot are found a set of loose sand and conglomerate deposits, which are apparently of later date than the period of basaltic effusions, and which were tilted by forces lying to the westward, the beds dipping toward the Blackfoot Range. Hence, it is reasonable to infer that these deposits, together with the Pliocene shell-beds in the same quarter, were tilted at the time of the disturbances which folded and complicated the strata in the belt of hills lying between the Blackfoot and Lincoln Valley, and which does not appear to have affected the Blackfoot Mountains, whose elevation is probably referable to an earlier date, or late Mesozoic time.

In conclusion, it may not be out of place to mention the beautiful scenery of this region, its grassy hills and plains, and its many tracts of arable land adjacent to the numerous little streams of pure water which drain the region. For the purposes of stock-growing the country offers many inducements. Save in the plains bordering the Snake River, where excellent crops of small grain and vegetables are grown, we have not the aid of experiment to guide to positive information respecting the agricultural capability of the tracts of fertile valley-soil everywhere found, and which can be easily irrigated. But even in the high basin, or mountain valley, in the Caribou district, oats and the hardier vegetables are grown. There is a scarcity of wood, and the largest forest tracts are generally in the most inaccessible localities.

That portion of the district next visited comprises ground which was partially explored by the expedition of 1872. Hence, during the limited time the present party spent in this region, it was principally the geologist's aim to visit those quarters which had not previously been examined. This region embraces all that portion of the district lying in the great southern bend of the Snake River, extending northward to the northern boundary, and in area more than a third greater than the previously noticed region lying to the southwest. The whole northern portion is occupied by the plains of the Snake Basin, which in the west and northwest are interrupted by a cluster of low volcanic cones, surrounded by sand-hills. On the east the plains rise into the broad ridge which slopes off from the northern end of the Teton Range, and which merges into the low, densely-wooded water-shed separating the Henry's Fork drainage on the west from the upper waters of the main Snake River on the east. The entire extent of the plains region, including the before-mentioned low water-shed, is immediately underlaid by volcanic rocks. A vast sheet of lava-basalt is spread over the extensive lower levels of the plain. In the sloping upland border region to the south, these basaltic rocks are succeeded by a laminated variety, associated with trachytic material, which gently rise upon the flanks of the highlands to the southward, precisely in the manner observed in connection with the volcanics in the southwestern portion of the district. Pierre's Basin, which lies between the Teton Range and the northern portion of the Snake River or Pierre Mountains, forms a sort of estuary, opening out north into the Snake plains, up which the laminated and trachytic volcanics extend—on the east side as far as the mouth of Teton Pass, and on the west side about half the distance toward the head of the basin. Formerly, doubtless, the entire area of this basin was floored with these rocks; but to-day they are only observed in isolated patches, reclining on the foot of the surrounding mountains, while in the valley they are covered by Post-Tertiary deposits of water-worn gravel and boulders and the silted washings from the surrounding

slopes. To the north of West Teton Creek, however, the volcanics constitute a prominent feature in both the basin plain and in the foot of the mountains. They are here seen to rise up on the flank of the range to an elevation of 2,000 feet above the basin, forming a wide, heavily-timbered foreland, lying between the mountains and the plain. In this border region the streams are deeply cañoned.

In Pierre's Basin, as also in the bottoms along Henry's Fork and its tributaries, accumulations of water-worn drift materials are prevalent, mainly consisting of quartzite boulders, with more rarely limestone, granitic, and volcanic boulders; the three former varieties derived from ledges in the Teton Range and the mountains to the south and west. These drift materials were also occasionally observed in the uplands, where they are weathered out in the slopes immediately bordering the cañoned courses of the streams; showing their general distribution over the entire area of the volcanics, as well upon the sloping upland as in the river-bottoms. Indeed, on some of the high crests in the northern part of the Teton Range, quartzite and gneissose boulders are sparsely present in situations where their presence cannot be accounted for satisfactorily without the intervention of glacial transporting agencies.

A march of eight days' duration from Fort Hall brought the party to the Teton Mountains, near the northern end of which, on the west side, the first ascent was made. This range, in its present condition, may be described as a gigantic monoclinal ridge, with a metamorphic and granitic nucleus which forms a lofty, exceedingly rugged, jagged crest, extending in a north and south direction three-fourths the length of the range, and which culminates in Mount Hayden. The eastern face is suddenly broken down in precipitous walls and steep slopes, which descend into Jackson's Basin. The western slope throughout its extent is covered by the sedimentaries, dipping to the westward at comparatively moderate angle of inclination. About midway between West Teton Cañon and the northern terminus of the range, the continuity of this sedimentary foreland is suddenly interrupted by a rugged spur of Archæan rocks, thrown off from the main range to the east, and which separates the sedimentary area into two portions. The northwest terminus of this spur reaches quite across the belt of lofty summits outlying on the west the Archæan belt, the volcanic ledges lapping up on its foot, and beneath which the sedimentaries are concealed. The structural features of the range, so far as relates to the sedimentaries, are comparatively simple. To the north, where the volcanics reach high up on the western flank, in one of the cañoned sources of the North Fork of Pierre's River, the lowest ledges *in situ* consist of a considerable thickness of thin-bedded drab limestone, which I take to be Quebec. Above this occurs a heavy ledge of buff magnesian limestone, showing a thickness of 100 feet or more, and which contains obscure corals resembling Niagara forms. Above the latter, to the summit of the high ridge on which station 32 was made, occurs a thickness of 1,500 feet of Carboniferous deposits. At this point these deposits show a gentle inclination northwesterly; but to the north, at the base of the same mountain, the northeasterly dip of these strata indicates a synclinal depression at this point. Beyond, in the same direction, and near the terminus of the range, the strata are steeply tilted or upturned, with sharp westerly dips, as though the result of the upheaval of the Archæan ridge which lies just to the east. From such observations as Mr. St. John was able to make, it appears that the sedimentaries which may once have folded continuously round the north extremity of the range, were extensively denuded prior to the eruption of the volcanics, which overlap alike the



sedimentary outlying deposits and the Archæan areas, wherever the latter reach the western and northern borders of the range. To the south of the above-mentioned Archæan spur, the same series of sedimentaries recur, and which extend high up on the more elevated portions of the range, sloping thence to the westward in the direction of Pierre's Basin. But to the south of the West Teton Creek Cañon, a series of deep red arenaceous shales and sandstones are superimposed on the Carboniferous, the capping of intensely hard siliceous rock or quartzite forming an effectual protection to the foreland, which here sweeps down in long, comparatively regular slopes into the valley. These latter deposits here show a thickness of 300 to 500 feet. On the lower slopes of the foreland, apparently overlying these red-beds, obscure traces of drab limestone, not unlike Jurassic deposits found elsewhere in the district, occur. Though no fossils were observed in these beds, it will at once occur to you that they are probably Triassic. These red-beds form a conspicuous feature in the magnificent escarpments thence southward nearly to Teton Pass Creek, where they have been denuded, the Carboniferous beds again appearing in the base of the mountains. In passing southward along the west flank of the range, the inclination of the sedimentaries is observed to gradually change from a north of west to west and southwest direction. In the vicinity of Teton Pass, to the southwest, are evidences of unusual disturbance, the Carboniferous beds being suddenly upturned, forming what appears to be a short, sharp fold, with steep easterly dip and more gentle westerly inclination. The pass itself is eroded out of the "red-beds" and siliceous upper deposits of the Carboniferous. While obscure exposures of brownish-gray limestone containing a small ostrea-like shells and soft gray sandstone indicate the presence of the Jurassic, and probably the Cretaceous, which seem to occupy a synclinal depression whose axis deviates more to the east of south from the prevalent strike of the sedimentaries in the Teton Range, and in this respect corresponding intimately with the folds afterward observed in the mountains on the west side of Pierre's Basin.

The Teton Range terminates rather suddenly in lofty peaks sculptured out of the sedimentaries, to the south and southwest of which a much lower but very broken mountain tract extends to the grand cañon of the Snake River. This tract is crossed by broad belts of "Red Beds," drab and buff beds, corresponding to the Triassic, Jurassic, and, possibly, Cretaceous, and which are limited in the distance by rugged crests composed of gray ledges, which may prove to be the Carboniferous basin bounding the Snake River. The high peaks which rise immediately to the north of Teton Pass summit are made up of Carboniferous strata, dipping a little north of west at angles of  $10^{\circ}$  to  $45^{\circ}$ ; to the west, however, the same deposits incline at much steeper angle, as noticeable in the acclivities on the north side of Teton Pass Creek. These ledges sweep up over the summit of the range, forming lofty ridges which break down abruptly on the east in a succession of escarpments and steep *débris* covered slopes. East of the summit of Teton Pass, in descending to Jackson's Basin, the granitic nucleus cannot lie far beneath the bed of the cañon, since the short northern tributary cañons have brought down much granitic *débris*; but below this still, in a bulky outlying ridge at the debouchure of East Pass Creek, the Carboniferous again appears, also dipping north of west at a moderate angle. Farther north, in these east-facing sedimentary escarpments, where the whole series of Palæozoics occurring in this region is revealed in magnificent exposures, a fold or undulation in the strata is observed by which the Carboniferous beds are carried down along the east slope to a level far below the lofty sum-



mits which the beds crown along the crest of the range; a similar fold would explain the occurrence of the low-lying exposures in the debouchure of East Pass Creek, above noticed. Beneath the sedimentaries at this point the Archæan rocks are exposed, and which descend in steep, rugged slopes to the level of the valley. To the north still, the Archæan nucleus rises higher and higher, carrying up with it the sedimentaries, which gradually disappear, one formation after another, until only Quebec is seen, forming a coping of dark limestone to some of the high ridges south of Mount Hayden, and where they are finally crowded back, occupying subordinate ridges west of the main crest. The east face of the range from the vicinity of the Tetons to its northern extremity shows only the Archæan rocks. It is very probable that the sedimentaries were profoundly faulted along the east side of the range, along which side, it would appear, the greatest force was expended in the upheaval. But toward the extremities of the range, where these forces were less violent, the sedimentaries may have been merely crumpled or folded in the manner apparent in the southern extremity of the range.

Subsequent erosion has greatly changed the surface contour, and obscured many details, but the general features are still manifest.

A brief visit to the Pierre Mountains, on the west side of Pierre's Basin, afforded opportunity for the study of the structural features of the eastern half of the range. This range intersects the Teton Range at a sharp angle, its general direction being northwest and southeast, and forming an exceedingly broken mountainous belt between Pierre's Basin and the Snake River. In its geological structure it is intimately related to the Caribou Range on the opposite, west, side of the Snake River. The range exhibits a series of folds, whose axes extend in a general direction northwesterly and southeasterly, and in which are exposed typical exhibitions of the Carboniferous, Triassic, and Jurassic, and probably the Cretaceous formations. Along the eastern border, toward the northern extremity of the range, in a section much complicated and broken up by the forces which folded the beds, occur a series of gray sandstones and shales which closely resemble deposits found in the Caribou Range, which have been referred to the Cretaceous. These beds appear in low ridges, upon which lap the volcanics in long, gentle ascents from the cañon-scored plain of Pierre's River to the northeast and north. To the southwest a wide belt of Carboniferous is met, showing the entire thickness of the formation, which is made up of limestones and heavy siliceous deposits. On the southwest side of the anticlinal in which these limestones are exposed, a heavy series of deep red gritty shales and sandstones, reaching a thickness of 1,500 feet or more, occur, which represent the Triassic. Succeeding the latter, occur a set of beds made up of limestones and drab indurated calcareous layers, with Jurassic fossils, representing a thickness of a thousand feet or more. These are followed by a series of heavy deposits of hard sandstones and variegated clays, resting upon a heavy ledge of conglomerate near the base. To the southwest, occupying the intervening belt lying in the heart of the range, a labyrinth of deep cañons and sharp ridges, similar deposits are here and there indicated, bounded in the distance by the more uniform and even loftier mountain wall along the northeast margin of the Snake Valley, which appears to consist of Carboniferous strata. These several folds, so far as I was able to determine, are pretty constant for long distances. Although the middle part of the range has been much eroded, so as to cause the Carboniferous to flank the mountains between Horse Creek and the head of Pierre's Basin, the outer belt of Cretaceous near the northern end of the range probably

belongs to the same fold which lies just to the southwest of Teton Pass; while the inner folds above alluded to correspond to those observed in the southeastern half of the range to the southwest of Teton Pass. The condition of the sedimentaries in the interval embraced to-day in Pierre's Basin, of course remains conjectural, these rocks being hidden from observation beneath the volcanic sheet which at a later date flooded the valley. From the relative age of the folding of the strata which make up this range, compared with other neighboring ranges, it seems probable that the date of its upheaval is referable to a time antecedent to that during which the disturbances took place which resulted in the folding of the Caribou Range, and probably subsequent to the upheaval of the Teton Range. This latter forms a unique as it is one of the grandest ranges in the West. In many particulars it bears a more striking resemblance to the Wind River Mountains than it does to the low but much more complicated ranges which it dominates.

That which forcibly strikes the observer on entering Jackson's Basin, which lies at the east base of the Teton Range, is the vast accumulation of drift materials with which the valley is filled. Along the west side of the basin extensive morainic accumulations in irregular, wooded ridges, outlying the debouchures of the cañons which penetrate the range; while the stream itself, in various stages, has fashioned these materials into beautiful terrace formations. Scarcely anything could offer greater contrast than that presented by the mountain environments of this basin. The Teton Range forms a rugged, almost precipitous barrier on the west, which rises 4,000 to 7,000 feet above the valley. To the east the country rises in gentle, wooded ascents, culminating in clusters of low mountain elevations which are connected by high mountain plateaus with the continental water-shed. To the southeast of the Teton range, and running up into the angle formed by the confluence of the Snake and Grosventre Rivers, lies a rather lofty and very rugged range of mountains which occupies a considerable area between the Grosventre and the headwaters of Green River, and which forms a sort of transverse belt connecting the Teton Range with the Wind River Mountains to the east. This range is known as the Grosventre or Wyoming Mountains. The geologist's examinations were confined to the western portion of the range. Here he meets with an Archæan (gneissic) nucleus, which in places penetrates through the heavy mantle of sedimentaries in sharp peaks which but for the presence of the colossal Tetons would elicit admiration for their real grandeur and perfect mountain contour. In many respects the range presents marked resemblance to the Teton Range, and probably its relationship to the Wind River Mountains is even more intimate. The sedimentaries have been uplifted bodily upon portions of the range, though they exhibit evidences of great disturbance and of the unequal distribution of the elevatory forces, which have in places sharply folded the strata. One of these Archæan peaks sends down a sharp spur to the westward, which terminates rather abruptly in the valley at a point about opposite the Lower Grosventre buttes. Between the latter and the foot of the spur, a little stream has excavated a widish valley, in the west side of which, in a line of bluffs, dark weathered ledges appear, gently dipping westerly, and which are probably Quebec. In the northern butte, Professor Bradley mentions having observed volcanic ledges ("porphyritic breccias,") and to the south limestones in horizontal position, which are referred to the Carboniferous. The volcanic capping gradually rises to the southeast, and finally disappears. A similar remnant occurs on Elkhorn Creek, near the edge of the basin, where it rests upon Tertiary deposits. To the north of the above-mentioned spur, in

the foot of the foreland, outcrop ledges of thin-bedded drab limestone, dipping northwesterly, which are undistinguishable from the Quebec limestones occurring in the Teton Range. Ascending this foreland, eastward, the same limestones are exposed at frequent intervals, showing the same dip, and in places overlaid by remnants of the buff magnesian limestone referred to the Niagara. These deposits finally give way to densely wooded *débris* slopes, which reach up to the Archæan peak of station 44, like gigantic moraines. From this point an excellent opportunity is had for the study of the rugged and almost inaccessible mountain highlands which make up the broad northern summit of the Gros-ventre Range. It is a region of lofty ridges and profound amphitheatres, whose precipitous walls exhibit the complete sedimentary series from quartzites to the Carboniferous, and off to the east heavy deposits of the Triassic "red beds" cap high ridges. The region strongly recalls the Teton Range, but the sedimentaries are much more disturbed, and, as a consequence, this highland is more uneven than that along the west summit of the latter range. A few miles to the northward, the foreland which rises into station 46 from the debouchure of the Gros-ventre, exhibits the Carboniferous dipping northerly, and which extends to the summit of this lofty peak. These beds pass beneath the Triassic, which appears in line of vermilion bluffs along the north side of Gros-ventre Cañon, beyond which the hills gradually rise into a high conical peak which forms the culminating point of the highlands between the Gros-ventre and Buffalo Fork, and which is known as Mount Leidy. Overlying the Triassic red beds, a broad belt shows light drab deposits which also dip northerly, and which hold the position and have the appearance of the Jurassic, though no fossils were observed in the limestones, which in part make up these latter deposits, by which their age could be determined. The space intervening between the latter deposits and Mount Leidy is more broken, and apparently consists of an extensive accumulation of softer deposits. The lower portion of these are found to consist of light and yellowish soft sandstones and clays, capped by light-brownish beds, which are finely displayed in Mount Leidy, whose steep slopes the elements have beautifully sculptured. In the northern foot of Mount Leidy, the lower or middle beds of this series exhibit an exposure of one or two hundred feet in cañon-bluffs of Elkhorn Creek, in the base of which a thin bed of rotten lignite was found. He failed to detect any traces of organic remains in these beds, and am, in consequence, unable to refer them to their place in geological time, though I believe they belong to the Tertiary. The northerly inclination of these beds at a gentle angle continues across the low upland to the Buffalo Fork, and in the hills which rise on the north of this stream similar beds of clays and buff sandstone outcrop, where they attain elevation of above 2,000 feet above the valley. These hills are capped by bed of partially cemented boulders and pebbles, the degradation of which has strewn the slopes with drift *débris*. The above-mentioned Tertiary deposits were met in the gradually-ascending upland to the east as high up as the debouchure of the Buffalo Fork, though they were not observed to extend up on the mountain sides in this quarter. From the Buffalo Fork the route led up Black Rock Creek, through the To-owo-tu Pass, across the continental divide into the Wind River Valley. Just within the western entrance to the pass, on the north side, a group of high mountains occupies the interval between Black Rock Creek and Buffalo Fork, of which Buffalo Fork Peak forms the culmination. The bases of these mountains, together with the corresponding heights on the opposite side of Buffalo Fork, and which together



form the gateway to the upper mountain valley of this stream, are composed of Archæan (gneissose) rocks, which constitute a thousand or more feet of the lower portion of the cañon-walls. Upon these rests a thickness of one hundred feet or more of quartzite, and upon the latter a heavy ledge of the lower Quebec limestone occurs, forming the summit of Buffalo Fork Peak. This mountain is connected with the lower peak, station 49, to the southwest, by a long spur, in which this limestone forms the coping and dips in the same direction. It is overlaid by the thin-bedded upper ledge, with a considerable thickness of intervening clays and indurated fine-grit layers, in all of which Trilobites and other Silurian fossils were found. These beds are in turn overlaid, without apparent unconformability, by several hundred feet of Carboniferous, which latter crowns the summit of station 49. The southern slopes of these mountains steeply descend over heavy ledges of limestone and grayish buff and reddish hard sandstone into the valley of Black Rock Creek, where the deep red sandy shales and sandstone of the Triassic outcrop, and the presence of which in the adjacent slopes is plainly hinted by the rank herbaceous vegetation its soil supports. The same deposits are also seen to the east or southeast, reclining on the southeasterly declivities of these mountains, in the gap which separates them from the volcanic escarpments of the main water-shed. This group of mountains appears to owe its origin to a local bulging of the crest, since to the north the sedimentaries which it bears on its crest are seen to dip off in that direction, as they do in the opposite direction on their western and southern flanks, overlooking the lower valley of the Buffalo Fork and the upper course of Black Rock Creek in the approach to To-owo-tu Pass. The latter valley, like the Teton Pass, (and for that matter, so many of the passes in the mountains of this region,) is excavated in the Triassic red-beds. To the southwest of the Black Rock indications of the presence of the Jurassic are obscurely revealed here and there, but soon concealed in the long, wooded slopes, which are continuous with the Tertiary ridges of the Mount Leidy region.

In the valley of Black Rock Creek are encountered heavy masses of volcanics consisting largely of a sort of conglomerate breccia. These continue to the summit of To-owo-tu Pass, where they are seen in intimate association with some of the most remarkable volcanic accumulations. The latter rise into lofty horizontally-bedded mountains whose sides are sculptured in colossal architectural forms, and which form a grand portal to the pass across the continental divide. The heights command Jackson's Valley and the Teton to the westward, while to the eastward lies the low country of the Wind River Valley, diversified by the peculiar variegated formations which occupy a great basin bounded on the north by the continuation of the volcanic cliffs. These latter offer on close examination the most varied appearance, being made up of volcanic ash, sands, breccias, and conglomerate, which are partly of aqueous origin, as shown by their bedded condition. These strata are practically horizontal, although they incline slightly in various directions, but appear not to have been affected by disturbances such as elevated the Buffalo Fork Mountains, and hence the more recent date of their formation is inferred.

To the east, north, and northwest, these deposits are spread over an immense area of elevated mountain country, themselves constituting some of the highest elevations in the region. Their *débris* effectually conceals the older rocks in the To-owo-tu Pass, to the south of which the same great escarpments are continued for a short distance, when they give way to lower levels of long, wooded mountain summits. In



the latter appear heavy exposures of dark, compact, and scoriaceous lavas, with trachytic domes. These extend along the summit of the water-shed several miles in a southerly direction, and may reach to the near vicinity of Union Pass.

Descending into the Wind River Valley, a few miles below the summit of the pass, the bluff banks along the stream show a hundred feet or so of cream-colored and buff sandstone and gritty clays. These deposits gradually increase in vertical exposure as we descend the valley, the beds gently inclining in the same direction, or southeasterly. At a point where the stream opens out into the intervalle-bordered valley these beds are seen to be overlaid by a series of variegated, red, greenish, and buff or ash colored clays, and indurated arenaceous beds, which make up a thickness of several hundred feet in a rather high plateau or terrace outlying the high volcanic ridges which hem the basin on the north. These deposits continue down the valley several miles farther, lower beds coming to view as we descend. Above De Noir Creek, in a low bluff on the north side of Wind River, a thin seam of lignite occurs in connection with bluish-drab and chocolate-colored clays and rusty, soft sandstone. In the neighborhood of Warm Water Creek we first met the older sedimentaries, which appear in a mass of reddish and light colored sandstones reclining on the foot of the Wind River Mountains, dipping  $20^{\circ}$  to  $30^{\circ}$  northeasterly. The sandstones are underlaid by older formations, which rise successively higher and higher upon the northeastern face of the range.

In the same neighborhood, on the northeast side of the river, a series of beautifully exposed deposits, consisting of variegated, light-red, and drab clays, and bands of ferruginous sandstone, capped by yellowish sandstone, appear, and which seem to underlie conformably the before-mentioned horizontal deposits. These variegated beds continue thence far down the valley; but above Crow Heart Butte they are crowded inland, the terraces which bound the stream showing buff sandstones, and which, together with brownish clays, make up the rock exposed in the above-named butte. In the vicinity of the confluence of North Fork the variegated beds exhibit their greatest development, as shown at any one point observed. Here they are seen to rest upon brown clays, recalling the clays interbedded with the sandstones in Crow Heart Butte, and all of which rest unconformably upon the more steeply-inclined Jurassic limestone and Triassic sandstone, which here form a wide belt of exposures in the foot of the mountain. The variegated beds are also slightly inclined northeasterly.

Below Bull Creek we soon enter a region where the Mesozoics extend several miles out into the plains, which here intervene between the river and the foot of the mountains; a section where they exhibit much displacement, which contrasts with the grand simplicity which uniformly characterizes the position of the Mesozoic and Paleozoic formations in the great foreland slopes of the range between the Warm Water and Little Wind Rivers.

Thence, on their return, the party passed through Mr. Chittenden's district, which was visited by Dr. Endlich.

The necessity of a careful examination of the various geological formations in the field, and a review by a practical paleontologist of the various districts that have from year to year been surveyed by the different geologists of this and other surveys, has been long felt. Such a work, indeed, was imperatively necessary before a consistent and comprehensive classification of the formations could be established. This

duty was assigned to Dr. C. A. White, the palæontologist of this Survey, and he took the field at the beginning of the past season and continued his labors until its close. The special duty with which he was charged was to pursue such lines of travel as would enable him to make critical examination of the geological formations in succession as they are exposed to view on both sides of the Rocky Mountain chain, and also on both sides of the Uintah chain; to collect and study the fossils of these formations in such detail as to settle, as far as possible, the questions of the natural and proper vertical limits of the formations, their geographical range, their correlation with each other, and to define the paleontological characteristics of each.

He has pursued his researches with such success during the past season as to demonstrate the necessity of continuing this class of investigations by various lines of travel across what is generally known as the great Rocky Mountain region, especially those portions of it that have been surveyed, as well as those in which surveys are in progress.

Among other important results, he has shown the identity of the lignitic series of strata east of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado with the Fort Union group of the Upper Missouri River, and also its identity with the great Laramie group of the Green River Basin and other portions of the region west of the Rocky Mountains. He also finds the planes of demarkation between any of the Mesozoic and Cenozoic groups, from the Dakota to the Bridger inclusive, to be either very obscure or indefinable; showing that whatever catastrophal or secular changes took place elsewhere during all that time, sedimentation was probably continuous in what is now that part of the continent from the earliest to the latest of the epochs just named. Other results and further details of the season's work will appear in the following paragraphs.

The general course of travel pursued by Dr. White during the season was as follows, not including the numerous detours, meanderings, and side trips which the work necessitated: Outfitting at Cheyenne, he journeyed southward, traversing in various directions a portion of the great plains which lie immediately adjacent to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado. The most easterly point thus reached was some sixty miles east of the base of the mountains and the most southerly point about twenty-five miles south of Denver. Returning to Denver to renew his outfit, he crossed the Rocky Mountains by way of Boulder Pass, through Middle Park. After making certain comparative examinations of the Mesozoic and Cenozoic formations in Middle Park he proceeded westward to the headwaters of the Yampa River, following that stream down to the western foot-hills of the Park Range of mountains.

Here resuming his comparative examinations of the Mesozoic and Cenozoic strata, he passed down the valley of the Yampa as far as Yampa Mountain, one of those peculiar and remarkable up-thrusts of Paleozoic rocks through Mesozoic strata. In all this area, as well as that between the Yampa and White Rivers, the Laramie group reaches a very great and characteristic development, and it received careful investigation, yielding some of the most important results of the season's work. Crossing the ground between the two rivers named to White River Indian agency, thence down White River Valley about one hundred miles; thence to Green River, crossing it at the southern base of the Uintah Mountains, making many detours on the way, he reviewed the geology of the region which he had surveyed during the previous season. This review brought out not only the important paleontological facts before referred to, but it also added materially to the elucidation of the geological

structure of the region which lies between the eastern end of the Uintah Mountain Range on the west and the Park Range on the east.

Beyond Green River he pursued his travels westward, studying the Mesozoic and Cenozoic strata that flank the Uintah Range upon its south side, and making comparisons of both their lithological and paleontological characteristics.

In this way he traversed the whole length of the Uintah Range, crossing at its junction with the Wasatch Range over into the valley of Great Salt Lake. Recrossing the Wasatch to the north side of the Uintah Range he continued his examinations of the Cretaceous and Tertiary strata into and entirely across the great Green River Basin, leaving the field at the close of the season at Rawlins Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad.

A general statement of the results of the season's work has been given in a previous paragraph, but the following additional summary will make the statement somewhat clearer, being made after the route of the season's travel has been indicated. The formations of later Mesozoic and earlier Cenozoic ages, especially those to which Dr. White, in former publications, has applied the provisional designation of "Post-Cretaceous," have received particular attention. The extensive explorations of Dr. Hayden in former years, and the paleontological investigations of the late Mr. Meek, pointed strongly to the equivalency of the Fort Union beds of the Upper Missouri River with the lignitic formation as it exists along the base of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado, and also to the equivalency of the latter with the Bitter Creek series west of the Rocky Mountains. The investigations of this year have fully confirmed these views by the discovery not merely of one or two doubtful species common to the strata of each of these regions, but by an identical molluscan fauna ranging through the whole series in each of the regions named.

This shows that the strata just referred to all belong to one well-marked period of geological time, to the strata of which Mr. King has applied the name of "Laramie group," (Point of Rocks group of Powell.) His investigations also show that the strata, which in former reports by himself and Professor Powell have been referred to the base of the Wasatch group, also belong to the Laramie group, and not to the Wasatch. He has reached this later conclusion not merely because there is a similarity of type in the fossils obtained from the various strata of the Laramie group with those that were before in question, but by the specific identity of many fossils that range from the base of the Laramie group up into and through the strata that were formerly referred to the base of the Wasatch. Furthermore, some of these species are found in the Laramie strata on both sides of the Rocky Mountains. Thus the vertical range of some of these species is no less than three thousand feet, and their present known geographical range more than a thousand miles.

Besides the recognition of the unity of the widely-distributed members of the formation of this great geological period, bounded by those of undoubted Cretaceous age below and those of equally undoubted Tertiary age above, his further observations have left comparatively little doubt that the "Lake Beds" of Dr. Hayden, as seen in Middle Park, the "Brown's Park group" of Professor Powell, and the "Uintah group" of Mr. King, all belong to one and the same epoch, later than and distinctly separate from the Bridger group.

In that portion of the region which lies adjacent to the southern base of the Uintah Mountain Range, and which is traversed by Lake Fork



and the Du Chesne River, not only the Uintah group, but both the Green River and Bridger groups also, are well developed, each possessing all its peculiar and usual characteristics as seen at the typical localities in the great Green River Basin, north of the Uintah Mountains. This, added to the known existence of Bridger strata in White River Valley, and the extensive area occupied by the Green River group between White and Grand Rivers, has added very largely to our knowledge of the southward extension of those formations.

In all the comparative examinations of the formations or groups of strata that have just been indicated, he has paid especial attention to their boundaries, or planes of demarkation, crossing and recrossing them wherever opportunity offered, noting carefully every change of both lithological and paleontological characters. While he has been able to recognize with satisfactory clearness the three principal groups of Cretaceous strata, namely, the Dakota, Colorado, and Fox Hills, on both sides of the Rocky and Uintah Mountains, respectively, they evidently constitute an unbroken series, so far as their origin by continuous sedimentation is concerned. While each of the groups possesses its own peculiar paleontological characteristics, it is also true that certain species pass beyond the recognized boundaries of each within the series.

The stratigraphical plane of demarkation between the Fox Hills, the uppermost of the undoubted Cretaceous groups, and the Laramie group, the so-called Post-Cretaceous, is equally obscure; but the two groups are paleontologically very distinct, inasmuch as the former is of marine origin, while the latter, so far as is now known, contains only brackish-water and fresh-water invertebrate forms. He reports a similar obscurity, or absence of a stratigraphical plane of demarkation, between the Laramie and Wasatch groups, although it is there that the final change from brackish to entirely fresh water took place over that great region. Furthermore, he finds that while the three principal groups of the fresh-water Tertiary series west of the Rocky Mountains, namely, the Wasatch, Green River, and Bridger groups, have each peculiar characteristics, and are recognizable with satisfactory distinctness as general divisions, they really constitute a continuous series of strata, not separated by sharply-defined planes of demarkation, either stratigraphical or paleontological.

During the progress of the field-work, as above indicated, large and very valuable collections of fossils have been made, all of which will constitute standards of reference in the future progress of the work, and quite a large number of the species are new to science. These are now being investigated, and will be published in the usual paleontological reports of the survey.

Messrs. S. H. Scudder, of Cambridge, and F. C. Bowditch, of Boston spent two months in Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah, in explorations for fossil insects, and in collecting recent Coleoptera and Orthoptera, especially in the higher regions. They made large collections of recent insects at different points along the railways from Pueblo to Cheyenne and from Cheyenne to Salt Lake, as well as at Lakin, Kans., Garland, and Georgetown, Colo., and in various parts of the South Park and surrounding region.

For want of time, they were obliged to forego an anticipated trip to White River, to explore the beds of fossil insects known to exist there. Ten days were spent at Green River and vicinity in examining the Tertiary strata for fossil insects, with but poor results; the Tertiary beds of the South Park yielded but a single determinable insect, but near Flo-



rissant the Tertiary basin, described by Mr. Peale in one of the annual reports of the survey, was found to be exceedingly rich in insects and plants.

In company with Rev. Mr. Lakes, of Golden, Mr. Scudder spent several days in a careful survey of this basin and estimates the insect-bearing shales to have an extent at least fifty times as great as those of the famous locality at Eningen in Southern Bavaria. From six to seven thousand insects and two or three thousand plants have already been received from Florissant, and as many more will be received before the close of the year.

Mr. Scudder was also able to make arrangements in person with parties who have found a new and very interesting locality of Tertiary strata in Wyoming, to send him all the specimens they work out, and he confidently anticipates receiving several thousand insects from them in the course of the coming winter. The specimens from this locality are remarkable for their beauty. There is, therefore, every reason to believe the Tertiary strata of the Rocky Mountain region are richer in remains of fossil insects than any other country in the world, and that within a few months the material at hand for the elaboration of the work on fossil insects, which Mr. Scudder has in preparation for the survey, will be much larger than was ever before subject to the investigation of a single naturalist.

Prof. Joseph Leidy, the eminent comparative anatomist and microscopist, made his second visit to the West the past season, under the auspices of the survey. He made a careful exploration of the country about Fort Bridger, Uintah Mountains, and the Salt Lake Basin, in search of rhizopods. He has been engaged for a long time on a memoir on this subject, which will eventually form one of the series of the quarto Reports of the Survey.

The rhizopods are the lowest and simplest forms of animals, mostly minute, and requiring high power of the microscope to distinguish their structure. While most of them construct shells of great beauty and variety, their soft part consists of a jelly-like substance. This the animal has the power of extending in threads or finger-like processes, which are used as organs of commotion and prehension, often branching. From the appearance of their temporary organs, resembling roots, the class of animals has received its name of rhizopoda, meaning literally root-footed.

In compensation for the smallness of these creatures, they make up in numbers, and it is questionable whether any other class of animals exceed them in importance in the economy of nature. Geological evidence shows that they were the starting-point of animal life in time, and their agency in rock-making has not been exceeded by later higher and more visible forms.

With the marine kind, known as foraminifera, we have been longest familiar. The beautiful many-chambered shells of these—for the most part just visible to the naked eye—form a large portion of the ocean-mud and the sands of the ocean-shore. Shells of foraminifera likewise form the basis of miles of strata of limestone, such as the chalk of England and the limestones of which Paris and the pyramids of Egypt are built.

Fresh-water rhizopods, though not so abundant as marine forms, are nevertheless very numerous. They mainly inhabit our lakes, ponds, and standing waters, but they also swarm in sphagnum swamps, and ever live in newest earth. Professor Leidy has devoted several years of study to the fresh-water rhizopods of the eastern portion of our country, and his especial object in the past expedition was to investigate those which are to be found in the elevated regions of the Rocky Mountains.

The botany of the Survey was represented the past season by the two great masters of that department, Sir Joseph D. Hooker, director of the Gardens of Kew, England, and president of the Royal Society of London; and Prof. Asa Gray, of Cambridge, Mass. Their examinations extended over a great portion of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and California. Their investigation into the alpine floras and tree vegetation of the Rocky Mountains and Sierra Nevada enabled them to give a clear idea of the relations and influence of the climatic conditions on both sides of the great mountain-ranges.

Sir Joseph Hooker, whose botanical researches embrace the greater part of Europe; the Indies, from the bay of Bengal across the Himalaya's to Thibet; the Antarctic regions and the southern part of South America, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, Morocco and Asia Minor, presents in the English periodical "Nature" for October 25 an outline of his studies during the season, and this outline when filled out will form a most important report for the eleventh annual Report of the Survey. It will be seen at a glance that the report will be of the most comprehensive character, and cannot fail to be of the highest interest to our people. The tree vegetation, and especially the coniferæ, were made special objects of study, and many obscure points were cleared up.

Of a section of the Rocky Mountains comprising Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah, Dr. Hooker says:

Such a section of the Rocky Mountains must hence contain representatives of three very distinct American floras, each characteristic of immense areas of the continent. There are two temperate and two cold or mountain floras, viz: (1) a prairie flora derived from the eastward; (2) a so-called desert and saline flora derived from the west; (3) a subalpine; and (4) an alpine flora; the two latter of widely different origin, and in one sense proper to the Rocky Mountain ranges.

The principal American regions with which the comparison will have first to be instituted are four. Two of these are in a broad sense humid; one, that of the Atlantic coast, and which extends thence west to the Mississippi River, including the forested shores of that river's western affluents; the other, that of the Pacific side, from the Sierra Nevada to the western ocean; and two inland, that of the northern part of the continent extending to the Polar regions, and that of the southern part extending through New Mexico to the Cordillera of Mexico proper.

The first and second (Atlantic plus Mississippi and the Pacific) regions are traversed by meridional chains of mountains approximately parallel to the Rocky Mountains, namely, on the Atlantic side by the various systems often included under the general term *Appalachian*, which extend from Maine to Georgia, and on the Pacific side by the Sierra Nevada, which bound California on the east. The third and fourth of the regions present a continuation of the Rocky Mountains of Colorado and Utah, flanked for a certain distance by an eastern prairie flora extending from the British Possessions to Texas, and a western desert or saline flora, extending from the Snake River to Arizona and Mexico. Thus the Colorado and Utah floras might be expected to contain representatives of all the various vegetations of North America, except the small tropical region of Florida, which is confined to the extreme southeast of the continent.

The most singular botanical feature of North America is unquestionably the marked contrast between its two humid floras, namely, those of the Atlantic plus Mississippi, and the Pacific one; this has been ably illustrated and discussed by Dr. Gray in various communications to the American Academy of Sciences, and elsewhere, and he has further largely traced the peculiarities of each to their source, thus laying the foundations for all future researches into the botanical geography of North America; but the relations of the dry intermediate region either to these or to the floras of other countries had not been similarly treated, and this we hope that we have now materials for discussing.

Dr. Hooker sums up the results of the joint investigations of Dr. Gray and himself, aided by Dr. Gray's previously intimate knowledge of the elements of the American flora, from the Mississippi to the Pacific coast:

That the vegetation of the middle latitudes of the continent resolves itself into three principal meridional floras, incomparably more diverse than those presented by any similar meridians in the Old World, being, in fact, as far as the trees, shrubs, and many genera of herbaceous plants are concerned, absolutely distinct. These are the two humid and the dry intermediate regions above indicated.

Each of these, again, is subdivisible into three, as follows:

1. The Atlantic slope plus Mississippi region, subdivisible into ( $\alpha$ ) an Atlantic, ( $\beta$ ) a Mississippi Valley, and ( $\gamma$ ) an interposed mountain region with a temperate and sub-alpine flora.

2. The Pacific slope, subdivisible into ( $\alpha$ ) a very humid, cool, forest-clad coast range; ( $\beta$ ) the great, hot, drier Californian valley formed by the San Juan River flowing to the north and the Sacramento River flowing to the south, both into the Bay of San Francisco; and ( $\gamma$ ) the Sierra Nevada flora, temperate, subalpine, and alpine.

3. The Rocky Mountain region, (in its wildest sense extending from the Mississippi beyond its forest region to the Sierra Nevada,) subdivisible into ( $\alpha$ ) a prairie flora, ( $\beta$ ) a desert or saline flora, ( $\gamma$ ) a Rocky Mountain proper flora, temperate, subalpine, and alpine.

As above stated, the difference between the floras of the first and second of these regions is specifically, and to a great extent generically, absolute; not a pine or oak, maple, elm, plane or birch of Eastern America extends to Western, and genera of thirty to fifty species are confined to each. The Rocky Mountain region again, though abundantly distinct from both, has a few elements of the eastern region and still more of the western.

Many interesting facts connected with the origin and distribution of American plants, and the introduction of various types into the three regions, presented themselves to our observation or our minds during our wanderings. Many of these are suggestive of comparative study with the admirable results of Heer's and Lesquereux's investigations into the Pliocene and Miocene plants of the north temperate and frigid zones, and which had already engaged Dr. Gray's attention, as may be found in his various publications. No less interesting are the traces of the influence of a glacial and a warmer period in directing the course of migration of Arctic forms southward, and Mexican forms northward in the continent, and of the effects of the great body of water that occupied the whole saline region during (as it would appear) a glacial period.

Lastly, curious information was obtained respecting the ages of not only the big trees of California, but of equally aged pines and junipers, which are proofs of that duration of existing conditions of climate for which evidence has hitherto been sought rather among fossil than among living organisms.

Up to the year 1874 rumor had been telling many marvelous stories of strange and interesting habitations of a forgotten people, who once occupied the country about the headwaters of the Rio San Juan, but these narrations were so interwoven with romance that but few people placed much reliance upon them. To those well versed in archæology, ruins of an extensive and interesting character were known to exist throughout New Mexico and Arizona, and the various reports of Abert, Johnson, Sitgreaves, Simpson, Whipple, Newberry, and others form our most interesting chapter in ancient American history; but their researches, aside from the meager accounts published by Newberry, throw no light on the marvelous cliff dwellings and towns north of the San Juan. In 1874 the photographic division of the United States Geological Survey was instructed, in connection with its regular work, to visit and report upon these ruins, and in pursuance of this object made a hasty tour of the region about the Mesa Verde and the Sierra el Late, in Southwestern Colorado, the results of which trip, as expressed by Bancroft, in the *Native Races of the Pacific Coast*, "although made known to the world only through a three or four days' exploration by a party of three men, are of the greatest importance." A report was made and published, with fourteen illustrations, in the *Bulletin of the United States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories*, second series, No. 1.

The following year the same region was visited by Mr. W. H. Holmes, one of the geologists of the Survey, and a careful investigation made of all the ruins. Mr. Jackson, who had made the report the previous year, also revisited this locality, but extended his explorations down the San Juan to the mouth of the De Chelly, and thence to the Moqui villages in Northeastern Arizona. Returning, the country between the Sierra Abajo and La Sal and the La Plata was traversed, and an immense num-



ber of very interesting ruins were first brought to the attention of the outside world by the report which was published the following winter by Messrs. Holmes and Jackson, in the Bulletin of the Survey, Vol. II, No. 1.

The occasion of the centennial exhibition at Philadelphia led to the idea of preparing models of these ruins for the clearer illustration of their peculiarities, four of which were completed in season for the opening of the exhibition. Since that time not only the number of these interesting models has been increased, but they have been perfected in execution and faithful delineation of these mysterious remains of an extinct race who once lived within the borders of our western domain.

A visit to the rooms of Mr. Jackson, photographer of the Survey, enables one to inspect in miniature size the dwellings of the Moqui, and in full size a large collection of the ceramics and implements of those ancient and extinct people of our continent. A study of the models will give a very excellent idea of the ruined dwellings themselves. The first of these models, executed by Mr. Holmes, with whom the idea originated, represents the cliff house of the Mancos Cañon, the exterior dimensions of which are 28 inches in breadth by 46 inches in height, and on a scale of 1.24, or two feet to the inch. This is a two-story building, constructed of stone, occupying a narrow ledge in the vertical face of the bluff 700 feet above the valley, and 200 feet from the top. It is 24 feet in length and 14 feet in depth, and divided into four rooms on the ground-floor. The beams supporting the second floor are all destroyed. The doorways, serving also as windows, were quite small, only one small aperture in the outer wall facing the valley. The exposed walls were lightly plastered over with clay, and so closely resembled the general surface of the bluff that it becomes exceedingly difficult to distinguish them at a little distance from their surroundings.

The second model of this series was constructed by Mr. Jackson, and represents the large "cave town," in the valley of the Rio de Chelly near its junction with the San Juan. This town is located upon a narrow bench, occurring about 80 feet above the base of a perpendicular bluff some 300 feet in height. It is 545 feet in length, about 40 feet at its greatest depth, and shows about 75 apartments on its ground-plan. The left-hand third of the town, as we face it, is overhung some distance by the bluff, protecting the buildings beneath much more perfectly than the others. This is the portion represented by the model. A three-story tower forms the central feature; upon either side are rows of lesser buildings, built one above another upon the sloping floor of rock. Nearly all these buildings are in a fair state of preservation. This model is 37 by 47 inches, outside measurements, and the scale 1.72, or 6 feet to the inch. A "restoration" of the above forms the third in the series, of the same size and scale, and is intended, as its name implies, to represent as nearly as possible the original condition of the ruin. In this we see that the approaches were made by ladders and steps hewn in the rock, and that the roofs of one tier of rooms served as a terrace for those back of them, showing a similarity, at least, in their construction to the works of the Pueblos in New Mexico and Arizona. Scattered about over the buildings are miniature representations of the people at their various occupations, with pottery and other domestic utensils.

The "triple-walled tower," at the head of the McElmo, is the subject of the fourth model. It was constructed by Mr. Holmes, and represents, as indicated by its title, a triple-walled tower, situated in the midst of a considerable extent of lesser ruins, probably of dwellings, occupying



a low bench bordering the dry wash of the McElmo. The tower is 42 feet in diameter, the wall 2 feet thick, and now standing some 12 feet high. The two outer walls inclose a space of about 6 feet in width, which is divided into 14 equally-sized rooms, communicating with one another by small window-like doorways. The next is a "cliff-house" in the valley of the Rio de Chelly. It is about 20 miles above the cave town already spoken of. This is a two-story house, about 20 feet square, occupying a ledge some 75 feet above the valley, and overhung by the bluff. The approach from the valley is by a series of steps hewn in the steep face of the rock; and this method was the one most used by the occupants, although there is a way out to the top of the bluff. This model is 42 inches in height by 24 broad, and is built upon a scale of 1:36.

Téwa, one of the seven Moqui towns in Northeastern Arizona, is a very interesting and instructive model, representing, as it does, one of the most ancient and best authenticated of the dwellings of a people who are supposed to be the descendants of the cliff-dwellers. Téwa is the first of the seven villages forming the province as we approach them from the east, and occupies the summit of a narrow mesa some 600 feet in height and 1,200 yards in length, upon which are also two other somewhat similar villages. The approach is by a circuitous roadway hewn in the perpendicular face of the bluff, which surrounds the mesa upon all sides. It is the only approach accessible for animals to the three villages. Other ladder-like stairways are cut in the rock, which are used principally by the water carriers, for all their springs and reservoirs are at the bottom of the mesa. This village is represented upon a scale of 1 inch to 8 feet, or 1:96. The dimensions of the model are 36 inches in length, 29 inches in width, and 14 inches in height.

In the spring of 1877, Mr. Jackson made a tour over much of the northern part of New Mexico, and westward to the Moqui towns in Arizona, and secured materials for a number of very interesting models, illustrating the methods of the Pueblos or town-builders in the construction of their dwellings. Two villages have been selected for immediate construction, as showing the most ancient and best known examples of their peculiar architecture, viz, Taos and Acoma; the one of many-storied, terraced houses, and the other built high up on an impregnable rock. The model of Taos is now completed, the dimensions of which are 42 by 39 inches, and the scale one inch to twenty feet, 1:240.

Of this town Davis says:

It is the best sample of the ancient mode of building. Here are two large houses three or four hundred feet in length, and about one hundred and fifty feet wide at the base. They are situated upon opposite sides of a small creek, and in ancient times are said to have been connected with a bridge. They are five and six stories high, each story receding from the one below it, and thus forming a structure terraced from top to bottom. Each story is divided into numerous little compartments, the outer tier of rooms being lighted by small windows in the sides, while those in the interior of the building are dark, and are principally used as storerooms. \* \* \* The only means of entrance is through a trap-door in the roof, and you ascend from story to story by means of ladders on the outside, which are drawn up at night.

Their contact with Europeans has modified somewhat their ancient style of buildings, principally in substituting doorways in the walls of their houses for those in the roof. Their modern buildings are rarely over two stories in height, and are not distinguishable from those of their Mexican neighbors. The village is surrounded by an adobe wall, which is first included within the limits of the model, and incloses an area of eleven or twelve acres in extent. Within this limit are four of their *estufas*, or secret council-houses. These are circular underground

apartments, with a narrow opening in the roof, surrounded by a palisade, ladders being used to go in and out.

These models are first carefully built up in clay, in which material all the detail is readily secured, and are then cast in plaster, a mold being secured by which they are readily multiplied to any extent. They are then put in the hands of the artists and carefully colored in solid oil paints to accurately resemble their appearance in nature, and, in the case of restorations or modern buildings, all the little additions are made which will give them the appearance of occupation. The survey is in possession of the data for the construction of many more models, and they will be brought out as opportunity is given. They have also, in connection with the views, multiplied many of the curious pieces of pottery which have been brought back from that region by the various parties connected with the survey.

During the season of 1877 it was found impracticable to place a separate party in the field for zoölogical work, as Dr. Elliott Coues, the naturalist of the Survey, was fully occupied during the summer at the Washington office in the care of the numerous publications of the Survey which have appeared during the present year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. V. HAYDEN,  
*United States Geologist.*

Hon. CARL SCHURZ,  
*Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.*



REPORT  
ON THE  
GEOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE ROCKY  
MOUNTAIN REGION,  
BY  
J. W. POWELL.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. GEOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE  
ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION,  
*Washington, D. C., November 25, 1877.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a brief abstract of the operations of the Survey under my direction.

The first part relates to the field-operations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877. This occurs from the fact that my parties did not arrive from the field until about the 1st of January, 1877; too late to prepare a statement for the last annual report of the Secretary.

FIELD SEASON OF 1876.

As soon as the appropriation for the fiscal year of 1876-77 could be used, the surveying corps left Washington and proceeded to the rendezvous camp at Gunnison, Utah, where the field-parties were organized, under the general superintendence of Prof. A. H. Thompson, geographer of the expedition. While *en route* they were joined by Capt. Clarence E. Dutton, of the Ordnance Department U. S. A., who had been assigned for duty with this Survey by the Secretary of War, and directed to make an examination of the immense fields of igneous rocks in South-eastern Utah.

The field organization as finally completed, differed somewhat from that of previous years, the geographic and geological work being assigned to separate parties, each practically independent in all movements though working under the same general plan and within the same territorial limits. It is believed that better results can be, and have been secured by this separation of distinct branches of the survey than by the old method of attaching a geologist to a geographic party or a geographer to a geological party.

Five parties were organized: one under Prof. A. H. Thompson to continue the triangulation; one topographic party under Mr. Walter H. Graves, another under Mr. John H. Reushawe; one geological party, under Mr. G. K. Gilbert, another under Capt. C. E. Dutton.

TRIANGULATION BY PROFESSOR THOMPSON.

The party under Professor Thompson continued the expansion of the primary triangulation resting on the base lines measured in preceding years at Kanab and Gunnison, Utah. The area embraced in this season's work amounts to about 10,000 square miles.

TOPOGRAPHIC WORK BY MR. GRAVES.

Topographic party No. 1, in charge of Mr. Graves, extended the secondary triangulation over an area of 6,000 square miles, lying between



the Wasatch Mountains on the west and the Green and Colorado Rivers on the east. Mr. Graves also made a complete plane-table sketch of the country surveyed, which, taken in connection with his angles for locations and perspective profile sketches, will enable him to construct a map of his district on a scale of 4 miles to the inch. The principal topographic characteristics of this region are long lines of unscalable cliffs, the escarped edges of terraced plateaus, of which the country is composed, and deep, narrow cañons, with vertical walls, both presenting well-nigh impassable barriers to travel.

The only considerable bodies of irrigable lands found are along the valleys of the Green and San Rafael Rivers. The only timber lands are on the Sevier plateaus at an elevation from 8,000 to 11,500 feet.

#### TOPOGRAPHIC WORK BY MR. RENSHAWE.

The work of topographic party No. 2, under Mr. Renshawe, was confined to Southwestern Utah and Southeastern Nevada, one of the most rugged and barren sections in the Great Basin. The methods of survey were the same as adopted by party No. 1, except that perspective profile sketches were made by the aid of the orograph, a newly designed instrument that promises to be of great use in topographic surveying. The work of Mr. Renshawe and his assistant, Mr. O. D. Wheeler, was extended over about 4,000 square miles. In all this area no considerable bodies of irrigable lands are found; probably not one-half of one per cent. possessing any value except for pasturage.

#### TOPOGRAPHIC WORK BY MR. GILBERT.

A topographic survey of the Henry Mountains was made in 1875, and a map constructed on a scale of 4 miles to the inch; but this being thought too small a scale to admit of correct representation of the details of the geology, Mr. Gilbert in addition to his geological work made a more detailed survey of the topography, carrying a complete system of secondary triangulation and a connected plane table sketch over more than 1,000 square miles. The data collected are sufficient to make a topographic map of the Henry Mountains on a scale of 2 miles to the inch, or  $\frac{1}{63000}$ .

#### DIVISION OF THE AREA INTO DISTRICTS FOR MAPPING PURPOSES.

The Rocky Mountain Region of the United States (not including Alaska), or that portion west of the meridian of  $99^{\circ} 30'$ , was by a former Secretary of the Interior divided into districts for surveying and mapping purposes and these districts numbered. The area of each district is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  degrees in longitude and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  degrees in latitude. The region of country surveyed by the parties under my direction is embraced in districts numbered 75, 85, 86, 95, 96, 104, and 105 (see accompanying map), the first five lying directly west of the region in which Dr. Hayden was engaged, while districts 104 and 105 lie immediately south of the other districts in which my own parties have been at work. During the earlier part of the work, before these districts were established by the Department, the operations of the Survey extended in an oblique direction from northeast to southwest along the general course of the Green and Colorado Rivers, through the districts above designated, but the work was in such condition that no one district was complete. During the season my parties were engaged in extending the survey over the unsurveyed fractional districts so that final and complete maps of each could be constructed.

## METHODS AND OBJECTS OF SURVEY.

The methods of survey during the season were in part the same as those employed the previous year, modified to some extent as experience had suggested. In addition to the determination of geodetic positions and general geographic features, the system of classifying the lands inaugurated in former years was continued, the object of this classification being to determine the extent and position of the irrigable lands, timber lands, mineral lands, and waste lands; the latter being composed of rugged mountains and desert plains. The practical importance of this classification if carefully made, is great, not only in presenting the information desirable to those who wish to settle in the country, but also in the collection of facts necessary to intelligent legislation concerning these lands.

In the region embraced in this survey a very small portion of the country can be redeemed by irrigation for agriculture, and no part of it can be cultivated without. It appears from the reports that less than one-half of one per cent. can be thus made available. Especial care was given to the determination of the extent of such lands so as to exhibit their position on the maps. These irrigable lands and timberlands, together with some small districts of coal bearing lands are the only portions of the country that should be surveyed into townships and sections. Having in view economy and convenience in the linear surveys of this district, the geodetic points of the general geographic survey under my direction were carefully marked, that they might thereafter be used as datum-points by the officers of the General Land Office.

Extensive coal fields exist in the region surveyed, but as in many other parts of the world they are of practical value at comparatively few places. The general characteristics of these coal fields have been the subject of much investigation and some very interesting and valuable results have been reached; these will appear in the final reports. The quantity of available coal is practically inexhaustible and the mines that can be economically worked are of great number.

In the Uinta Mountains silver and copper mines have been discovered and worked by private parties. The extent of these silver and copper bearing rocks was determined, but their value can be established only by extensive working.

## GEOLOGICAL WORK BY MR. GILBERT.

Mr. G. K. Gilbert devoted much of his time to the study of the structure of the Henry Mountains, of which enough had been learned in the preceding season to warrant the belief that they embodied a type of eruption hitherto unknown. The attention given to them has been amply repaid by the elucidation of the manner of their constitution. They are volcanic, but their lavas instead of finding vent at the surface of the ground and piling up conical mountains thereupon in the usual manner ceased to rise while still several thousands of feet underground, and lifted the superincumbent strata so as to make for themselves deep-seated subterranean reservoirs within which they congealed. Over each of these reservoirs the strata were arched, and a hill or mountain was lifted equal in magnitude to that which would have been formed if the lava had risen to the surface; but the material of the hill was sandstone and shale instead of hard volcanic rock. Subsequent erosion has carried away more or less completely the arching strata, and laid bare many of the intrusive masses. It has revealed also a system of reticulating dikes which go forth in all directions from the main masses, intersecting

the sedimentary rocks. The lava masses, the dikes, and those portions of shale and sandstone which have been metamorphosed by contact with the molten rock, are harder than the unaltered sedimentary strata which surround them, and yield to the agents of erosion more slowly. The wash of rain and streams by which the face of the surrounding country has been degraded has been resisted by these hard cores, and in virtue of their obduracy we have the Henry Mountains. The deposits of lava are not all in juxtaposition but are scattered in clusters, and each cluster has created a mountain. Mount Ellen consists of a score of individual lava masses; Mount Pennell and Mount Hillers each of one principal mass accompanied by several of minor importance; Mount Holmes of two masses; Mount Ellsworth of a single one, with many dikes and sheets. Each of the mountains is individual, topographically as well as structurally, and together they constitute a group of mountains, not a range.

Mr. Gilbert also made a valuable addition to our knowledge of structural geology by tracing through Southern Utah the unconformity of the Tertiary upon the Cretaceous, which had previously been observed in other portions of the Plateau Province. He found an unconformity of dip amounting in some places to sixty degrees, and brought back sketches and photographs showing actual superposition and contact.

Before commencing the main work of the season, Mr. Gilbert made an excursion in search of the outlet of Lake Bonneville, the great fossil lake of Utah. During an epoch which was probably coincident with the Glacial epoch, the broad interior basin of Utah was covered by a great lake which overflowed its rim and sent an outlet to the ocean by way of the Columbia River. When the climate became gradually warmer and drier, the evaporation grew greater and the rainfall grew less, until finally the overflow ceased and the lake began to dry away and shrink within its shores; to-day only Great Salt Lake, Utah Lake, and Sevier Lake remain, but high up on the mountain is carved the Bonneville Beach, a permanent record of the old flood-tide. The search for the point of outlet was successful, and it was found at the north end of Cache Valley, a few miles beyond the boundary of Utah, in the Territory of Idaho. The bed of the outflowing stream was traced for a number of miles. The beach lines were seen to run quite to the pass through which the channel was cut, but beyond, on the side of the drainage of the Columbia, no trace of them could be seen.

Of no less interest was the discovery of a recent orographic movement at the western base of the Wasatch Range. A great fault runs along that base—one of the faults by which the mountains were produced. The block of the earth's crust which lies to the westward of the fault plane was dropped down, or the block which lies to the eastward was lifted up, and from the eastward block subsequent erosion has carved the range. Along the plane of ancient movement there has been a recent movement. The mountain has risen a little higher or the valley floor has dropped a little lower, and this so recently that the Bonneville flood is ancient in comparison.

#### GEOLOGICAL WORK BY CAPT. DUTTON.

Capt. C. E. Dutton resumed his study of the large area of igneous rocks in Southern Utah, in the vicinity of the Sevier River, and brought back additional information which he purposes employing in the preparation of a monograph of the entire tract. He worked out the structure of the component features and the approximate area of the eruptions, and began the classification of the various lithologic members. The older outbreaks appear to be of early Tertiary Age (Eocene), and

to have been nearly continuous through a long period. The volcanic beds thus formed were subsequently traversed by great faults, and tables were uplifted with deep valleys between them, the structure thus produced conforming to the general type prevalent throughout the plateau country. The degradation of these long lofty tables gave rise to conglomerate beds of great extent and thickness, which are composed entirely of volcanic materials. Captain Dutton has compared the details and arrangement of these conglomerates with the alluvial beds now accumulating in great volume in the valleys out of the waste of the adjoining tables, and finds an agreement so close that he ascribes the same mode of origin to both. He also finds considerable metamorphism, not only in the underlying sedimentary beds (early Tertiary), but in the supposed conglomerate; and he thinks it must have occurred comparatively near the surface. The greater portion by far of the erupted rocks he classes as trachytes and trachydolerites. The rhyolitic varieties are of very limited occurrence, being found only in the vicinity of the Beaver or Tushar Range. In the southwestern part of the field (near Panguitch) extensive fields of basalt are found. Captain Dutton distinguishes two ages of the basalt: one prior to the development of the present structural features of the region, the other subsequent to it; the former being more properly dolerite or anamesite, the latter typical basalt.

#### ETHNOGRAPHIC WORK.

Under instructions from the Interior Department, my parties were also engaged in general ethnographic work in the Rocky Mountain Region. One of the special items in these instructions was the classification of Indian tribes, such classification being not only of scientific interest but of great importance in the administration of Indian affairs. For the eastern portion of the United States this work had been accomplished, first by the unofficial labors of the Hon. Albert Gallatin, and subsequently by the Hon. Henry R. Schoolcraft as an officer of the government; and some additions had been made by various persons for scientific purposes. This work was renewed by myself and pushed with all the energy possible with the funds at my command, and a large amount of material has been collected by myself and by members of my corps, and by residents in and travelers through the country. In addition to this a large amount had been collected by the Smithsonian Institution through various channels. That institution placed all this matter in my hands to be combined with my own collections.

#### PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK BY MR. HILLERS.

During a part of the season the photographer, Mr. J. K. Hillers, was attached to Prof. Thompson's party, making views for the illustration of the geological structure. Subsequently, in charge of a small party, he visited certain points in Northern Arizona to obtain some views in that region that were needed for the same purpose. He returned with a large amount of graphic material of great value.

#### BOTANY.

Mr. L. F. Ward, the botanist of the corps, assisted by several gentlemen of scientific ability in this department, was engaged during the entire year in the preparation of a "Report on the Botany of the Valley of the Colorado," which is now nearly ready for publication.



## OFFICE WORK OF 1876-'77.

On the arrival of the parties from the field early last winter, work was promptly organized and pushed with all possible vigor through the winter and spring.

## TOPOGRAPHIC WORK.

The first work of the topographers was the preparation of preliminary maps of the region surveyed during the season. These were constructed by making tracings of the plane-table sheets. In one month these maps were ready. In the mean time Professor Thompson and his mathematical assistants were engaged in computing the triangles and making the necessary adjustments for closure and determining the azimuths, latitudes, longitudes, and altitudes necessary for the construction of the final atlas sheets.

After completing the preliminary maps and following closely the progress of the mathematic work, the topographers engaged in the preparation of the final maps, and by the close of the office season, early in May, the whole work was made ready for the engraver.

The comparison of these final maps with the preliminary maps above-mentioned was a rigorous test of the accuracy with which the topographers had done their work in the field and of the value of the methods and instruments employed. This was especially desirable from the fact that new methods and instruments were used, and while theoretically they appeared to be valuable, the test of experience was necessary for a final determination of their usefulness. The result exhibited the fact that the topographers could take the field with sheets upon which the primary triangulation was plotted and return with maps that would need so little readjustment after the final computations were made that it was scarcely perceptible on the scale adopted for publication. And it was further demonstrated that a topographer in one field season could extend his work over an area of about five thousand square miles, and with all the accuracy necessary for the scale adopted by the Interior Department for the physical atlas of the Rocky Mountain Region, *i. e.*, a scale of four miles to the inch.

As previously mentioned, this geographic work was under the immediate charge of Prof. A. H. Thompson, and his work is not more highly commended than it deserves in making the above statement.

## INSTRUMENTS.

The base-measuring apparatus has been described in a previous report.

The *theodolite* used in the triangulation is of a new pattern, embracing a number of improvements demanded by the character of the work. So far as possible the number of parts has been reduced by casting in a single piece parts that are usually combined by screws. In this manner the liability to derangement incident to the vicissitudes of mountain work is greatly reduced. The telescope has been enlarged, as compared with the graduated circle, so as to make its defining power bear a greater proportion than usual to the refinement of graduation. The object-glass has an aperture of two inches and a focal length of twenty. The horizontal circle is ten inches in diameter, and reads by double verniers to five seconds of arc. The vertical circle is five inches in diameter and reads to one minute. The instrument also embraces other improvements designed to secure greater stability, with ease and rapidity in manipulation.

In the topographic work the gradientor and sketch book are being superseded by the plane-table and the orograph. The *plane-table* in use is of a pattern designed by Professor Thompson especially for work of this character. The drawing board is made of a series of slats firmly fixed to canvas in such manner that it can be rolled into small compass for transportation; but when unrolled for work it is so secured by cross-pieces and screws that great stability is attained. When in use it is fastened to the platen of the orograph. The position of important features in the topography are fixed with an alidade by the usual methods of intersection and resection. Details are placed directly upon the map while they are still under the eye of the topographer, and much of the labor and uncertainty of description by notes is avoided. The sketches produced on the plane-table are actual maps and not mere map material. They need only to be adjusted in conformity with the triangulation; and experience has shown that when the work of triangulation precedes that of topography but slight adjustment is necessary.

The *orograph* is a new instrument in topographic surveying, adapted to the requirements of this work by Professor Thompson. It consists essentially of a telescope erected above a platen or drawing-board, on which the movements of its optical axis are recorded. The telescope rotates about a vertical and about a horizontal axis, similarly to the telescope of a theodolite; and is connected by simple mechanism with a pencil which rests on a sheet of paper attached to the platen. When the topographer moves the telescope so as to carry its optical axis over the profiles of the landscape the pencil traces a sketch of the same. This sketch, being mechanically produced, is susceptible of measurement, and is a definite and authoritative record of the angular relations of the objects sketched. The instrument is also furnished with a graduated circle on which horizontal angles may be read to the nearest half minute, and this circle is used for the secondary triangulation. The orograph and plane-table are used conjointly, and their results furnish data for the production of contour maps. It is believed that by their introduction the quality of topographic work has been much improved without addition to its cost.

Mr. Gilbert has made a critical examination and discussion of the barometric observations extending through the previous years of the work, for the purpose of determining the range of error, and of detecting as far as possible the source thereof. The result of this examination tended to show that one of the principal sources of error was inaccuracy in reading and recording, and for the purpose of eliminating these, suggested a number of checks, of which the most important was the reading and recording of the two verniers of the Green barometer instead of a single one. The interval between the two verniers is of such length that their fractional readings are always different, and it is practically impossible to repeat the same error.

#### GEOLOGICAL WORK.

During the same time Mr. G. K. Gilbert prepared his report on the Geology of the Henry Mountains, with stereograms, diagrams, and other illustrations, and the manuscript was sent to the printer. The book is now ready for the binder.

A second report was also prepared on the volcanic plateaus of Utah, by Capt. C. E. Dutton, but it was not deemed wise to publish it until the region had been more fully investigated. This was in pursuance of plans that have been followed in all the work under my direction, viz, to publish only monographs, which shall embody the final results of all

the work it is expected to be done in any particular field; and I fully agreed with Captain Dutton that the region of his researches presented problems in structural geology worthy of a third survey.

#### ETHNOGRAPHIC WORK.

During the same office season the ethnographic work was more thoroughly organized, and the aid of a large number of volunteer assistants living throughout the country was secured. Mr. W. H. Dall, of the United States Coast Survey, prepared a paper on the tribes of Alaska, and edited other papers on certain tribes of Oregon and Washington Territory. He also superintended the construction of an ethnographic map to accompany his paper, including on it the latest geographic determination from all available sources. His long residence and extended scientific labors in that region peculiarly fitted him for the task, and he has made a valuable contribution both to ethnology and geography.

With the same volume was published a paper on the habits and customs of certain tribes of the State of Oregon and Washington Territory, prepared by the late Mr. George Gibbs while he was engaged in scientific work in that region for the government. The volume also contains a Niskwalli vocabulary with extended grammatic notes, the last great work of the lamented author.

In addition to the maps above mentioned and prepared by Mr. Dall, a second has been made, embracing the western portion of Washington Territory and the northern part of Oregon. The map includes the results of the latest geographic information and is colored to show the distribution of Indian tribes, chiefly from notes and maps left by Mr. Gibbs.

The Survey is indebted to the following gentlemen for valuable contributions to this volume: Gov. J. Furujelm, Lieut. E. De Meulen, Dr. Wm. F. Tolmie, and Rev. Father Mengarini.

Mr. Stephen Powers, of Ohio, who had spent several years in the study of the Indians of California, had the year before been engaged to prepare a paper on that subject. In the mean time at my request he was employed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs to travel among these tribes for the purpose of making collections of Indian arts for the International Exhibition. This afforded him opportunity of more thoroughly accomplishing his work in the preparation of the above-mentioned paper. On his return the new material was incorporated with the old, and the whole has been printed.

At our earliest knowledge of the Indians of California they were divided into small tribes speaking diverse languages and belonging to radically different stocks, and the whole subject was one of great complexity and interest. Mr. Powers has successfully unraveled the difficult problems relating to the classification and affinities of a very large number of tribes, and his account of their habits and customs is of much interest.

In the volume with his paper will be found a number of vocabularies collected by himself, Mr. George Gibbs, General George Crook, U. S. A., General W. B. Hazen, U. S. A., Lieut. Edward Ross, U. S. A., Assistant Surgeon Thomas F. Azpell, U. S. A., Mr. Ezra Williams, Mr. J. R. Bartlett, Gov. J. Furujelm, Prof. F. L. O. Roehrig, Dr. William A. Gabb, Mr. H. B. Brown, Mr. Israel S. Diehl, Dr. Oscar Loew, Mr. Albert S. Gatschet, Mr. Livingston Stone, Mr. Adam Johnson, Mr. Buckingham Smith, Padre Aroyo, Rev. Father Gregory Mengarini, Padre Juan Camelias, Hon. Horatio Hale, Mr. Alexander S. Taylor, Rev. Antonio Timmeno, and Father Bonaventure Sitjar.



The volume is accompanied by a map of the State of California, compiled from the latest official sources and colored to show the distribution of linguistic stocks.

The Rev. J. Owen Dorsey, of Maryland, has been engaged for more than a year in the preparation of a grammar and dictionary of the Ponka language. His residence among these Indians as a missionary has furnished him favorable opportunity for the necessary studies, and he has pushed forward the work with zeal and ability, his only hope of reward being a desire to make a contribution to science.

Prof. Otis T. Mason, of Columbian College, has for the past year rendered the office much assistance in the study of the history and statistics of Indian tribes.

On June 13, Brevet Lieut. Col. Garrick Mallery, U. S. A., at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, joined my corps under orders from the honorable Secretary of War, and since that time has been engaged in the study of the statistics and history of the Indians of the western portion of the United States.

In April last, Mr. A. S. Gatschet was employed as a philologist to assist in the ethnographic work of this Survey. He had previously been engaged in the study of the languages of various North American tribes. In June last at the request of this office he was employed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs to collect certain statistics relating to the Indians of Oregon and Washington Territory, and is now in the field. His scientific reports have since that time been forwarded through the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs to this office. His work will be included in a volume now in course of preparation.

Dr. H. C. Yarrow, U. S. A., now on duty at the Army Medical Museum, in Washington, has been engaged during the past year in the collection of material for a monograph on the customs and rites of sepulture. To aid him in this work circulars of inquiry have been widely circulated among ethnologists and other scholars throughout North America, and much material has been obtained which will greatly supplement his own extended observations and researches.

Many other gentlemen throughout the United States have rendered me valuable assistance in this department of investigation. Their labors will receive due acknowledgment at the proper time, but I must not fail to render my sincere thanks to these gentlemen, who have so cordially and efficiently co-operated with me in this work.

A small volume, entitled "Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages," has been prepared and published. This book is intended for distribution among collectors. In its preparation I have been greatly assisted by Prof. W. D. Whitney, the distinguished philologist of Yale College. To him I am indebted for that part relating to the representation of the sounds of Indian languages; a work which could not be properly performed by any other than a profound scholar in this branch.

I complete the statement of the office-work of the past season by mentioning that a tentative classification of the linguistic families of the Indians of the United States has been prepared. This has been a work of great labor, to which I have directed much of my own time, and in which I have received the assistance of several of the gentlemen above mentioned.

In pursuing these ethnographic investigations it has been the endeavor as far as possible to produce results that would be of practical value in the administration of Indian affairs, and for this purpose especial attention has been paid to vital statistics, to the discovery of linguistic affinities, the progress made by the Indians toward civilization,



and the causes and remedies for the inevitable conflict that arises from the spread of civilization over a region previously inhabited by savages. I may be allowed to express the hope that our labors in this direction will not be void of such useful results.

### FIELD SEASON OF 1877.

About the middle of May last the surveying corps again took the field. This year the rendezvous camp was at Mount Pleasant, a little town in Utah about 125 miles south of Salt Lake City. Three parties were organized under the direction of Professor Thompson, one to extend the triangulation and two for topographic purposes.

In the early part of the season, the field work was somewhat delayed by reason of the late falling of snow, making it impracticable to ascend the higher mountains.

The area designated for the season work lies between  $38^{\circ}$  and  $40^{\circ}30'$  north latitude, and between  $109^{\circ}30'$  and  $112^{\circ}$  west longitude, Greenwich, and is embraced in atlas sheets 86 and 75.

#### TRIANGULATION BY PROFESSOR THOMPSON.

The triangulation party was under the immediate charge of Professor Thompson, assisted by Mr. O. D. Wheeler. In the early part of the season the work was extended over a broad area west of the Green River.

On account of general rumors for a number of years concerning the hostility of the Ute Indians in the vicinity of the Sierra la Sal, on the east side of the Green and Colorado Rivers, he deemed it wise to consolidate his party with one of the topographic parties, for the purpose of visiting that region, in order that he might have a force of greater strength. For this purpose he took with him the party under Mr. Graves, and the triangulation and topography were carried on simultaneously. Events proved that the rumors were groundless.

The triangulation was extended over an area of something more than 16,000 square miles. As in previous years the work rests on the base-lines of Kanab and Gunnison and was connected on the east with the triangulation-points established by Dr. Hayden, in charge of the United States Geological Survey of the Territories, and on the north with those of Clarence King, United States Geologist in charge of the Survey of the Fortieth Parallel. The instrument used was the same as that of the former year; the triangulation-points were artificial, marked by by stone cairns and flag-staffs.

Professor Thompson also determined the amount of water flowing in the larger streams of the region.

#### TOPOGRAPHIC WORK BY MR. GRAVES.

The district assigned Mr. Graves for topographic work was the eastern half of atlas sheet 75 and that portion of sheet 86 lying east of the Green and Colorado Rivers—an area of about 10,000 square miles.

The most remarkable topographic feature of this region is a bold escarpment facing the south and extending from the western far beyond the eastern limit of Mr. Graves' work. This is known as the Book Cliffs. At the foot of this escarpment lies a narrow valley through which passes the only practicable route of travel between Central Utah and Western Colorado. South of the valley the whole region is cut by a labyrinth of cañons, formed by the Grand, Green, and San

Rafael Rivers and their tributaries. This region is one of the most inhospitable and inaccessible in the territory of the United States. It is characterized by extreme aridity, and some portions are cut by many narrow gorges, forming "alcove lands." In other portions are found hills of naked sands and clays—regions of bad lands. Bold cliffs, towering monuments, hills of drifting glittering sands, and deep tortuous cañons give to the landscape an appearance strange and weird.

The Book Cliffs rise to an altitude above their base of 2,000 feet, and about 8,500 feet above the sea-level, and the country from the southern crest inclines gently northward to the valleys of the White and Uinta Rivers. This gigantic terrace, called the Ta-vá-puts Plateau, is cut in twain from north to south by the profound gorges of the Green River, known as the Cañon of Desolation and Gray Cañon. The drainage of the plateau is northward from the brink of the cliffs through deep narrow cañons for many miles, but at last all these enter the Cañon of Desolation a few miles from its head. North of the Ta-vá-puts Plateau are the valleys of the White and Uinta Rivers. Nearly all the former and a large portion of the lower course of the latter are within the boundaries of Mr. Graves's work.

Over the whole district assigned to Mr. Graves he extended the secondary triangulation. Owing to the peculiar topography of the country, his stations will average about ten miles apart. He also made a connected plane-table map of the whole area, and complemented his work with orographic sketches.

In the southern portion of the area surveyed by Mr. Graves considerable bodies of irrigable lands are found along the Grand, Green, San Rafael, and Price Rivers; and in the northern part, along the Green River and in the valleys of the Uinta and White Rivers, are large tracts of excellent land, on which the waters of the streams named can be conveyed at slight cost. Mr. Graves paid especial attention to the extent and character of these lands, and to the amount of water carried by the streams.

On the Ta-vá-puts Plateau are small forests of pine and fir, but generally Mr. Graves's district possesses no more timber than sufficient to meet the future local requirements of actual settlers.

#### TOPOGRAPHIC WORK BY MR. RENSHAWE.

The district assigned Mr. Renshawe was the western portion of atlas sheet 75, an area of about 6,000 square miles. The eastern portion of this area is a broad plateau, having an average elevation of about 9,500 feet, cut by deep valleys and drained from its very western edge toward the east by the Dirty Devil, San Rafael, Price, and Uinta Rivers. The western portion includes broad valleys, abrupt ranges of mountains, and one plateau of considerable extent. The principal valleys are the San Pete, Juab, and Uinta, all having a general northern and southern trend and an average elevation of about 5,000 feet, and all drained by the San Pete River and the streams flowing into Utah Lake. The mountain-ranges standing between the valleys are the Wasatch, rising in its highest peaks to 12,000 feet, the Cañon Range, and the Valley Range, each reaching an altitude of nearly 10,000 feet.

The plateau, which we have called Gunnison Plateau, has an area of about 750 square miles, and an average elevation of 8,000 feet. It is bounded on three sides by almost vertical walls, and is extremely rugged and difficult to traverse.

There is but little irrigable land in the eastern portion of Mr. Renshawe's district, but the broad valleys of the western portion contain

large areas of excellent lands, and the numerous streams furnish a good supply of water.

On the plateaus and mountain ranges are large quantities of excellent timber.

On the headwaters of Price River and on Huntington Creek are extensive beds of coal, and on that portion of the Wasatch Range included in Mr. Reushawe's district are deposits of silver and galena.

Mr. Renshaw extended the secondary triangulation over the whole district assigned him, making stations at an average distance of about ten miles, and measuring all the angles of nearly every triangle in the extension. He also made a connected plane-table map of the whole area, and complemented his work with a complete set of orographic sketches.

The season's work has further demonstrated the value of the orograph and plane-table, and the practical experience has shown them to be well adapted alike to regions of mountains, hills, valleys, plains, and plateaus.

The hypsometric work of this season rests on a primary base established at the general supply and rendezvous camp at Mount Pleasant, and connected by a long series of observations with the station of the United States Signal Service at Salt Lake City. At the base station observations were made with mercurial barometers four times each day, and for eight days during the month hourly from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. Mercurial barometers were carried by each field party, and observations made to connect every camp with the base station. All the geodetic points and topographic stations were connected by observations with mercurial barometers either with the camps or directly with the base station, or both. All the topographic stations were also connected with each other by angulation, and from these stations the altitudes of all located points were determined by the same method.

The hypsometric work is of the greatest importance, having a direct and practical value in the classification of the lands and the determination of the best methods of utilizing the waters of the streams for irrigation. On account of its practical utility to the agricultural industries of the country, it is believed that more thorough methods should be adopted, and for this purpose it is suggested that a hypsometric baseline be established, extending across the continent, or at least from Lake Michigan to the Pacific Ocean. The railroad lines are now used for this purpose, but their methods of leveling are not deemed of sufficient accuracy for the wants of the work. More refined instruments should be used, more careful work should be done, and the subject should receive careful and thorough discussion. From the base line thus established, lateral lines should be run to the base stations used for each field season by like refined methods.

It is believed that another improvement in this work could be made by the preparation of new tables based upon series of observations made in that portion of the United States where these surveys are conducted. The hypsometric tables now in use are based on observations made at Geneva and Saint Bernard, in Switzerland, points about sixty miles apart, and under climatic conditions greatly different from those obtaining in the Rocky Mountain Region. For this purpose it would be necessary to occupy one or more elevated mountain peaks, with corresponding stations at or near the base, and record hourly observations through a period of one or more years. These stations should be cou-



nected by careful leveling, and also connected with the base line above mentioned. The Rocky Mountain Region affords localities better adapted to this purpose than those used in the construction of the present tables.

#### CARTOGRAPHY.

Much attention has been given to this subject for the purpose of determining the best methods of representing the topography of the region surveyed, taking into consideration the character of the country, the more important facts to be embodied, and the scale adopted for the physical atlas of the Interior Department. The system of cartography in use in this country and many of those in Europe have been examined and studied, and many experiments have been made in the office for the purpose of determining the best methods adapted to these circumstances and conditions. Some of these experiments being now *inchoate*, it is proposed at some future day to give a full account of the same, together with the results reached.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS BY MR. GILBERT.

The geographical and geological survey under my direction has been extended over the northern portion of Arizona and the greater part of Utah, but a broad strip along the northern end of the latter Territory was embraced in the survey made by Mr. Clarence King under the War Department. It seemed desirable however to extend the classification of lands over this latter region, and this duty was assigned to Mr. Gilbert.

Mr. Gilbert took the field at Salt Lake City and traversed all of the Territory lying west, north, and northeast of that point, a tract comprising so much of the drainage basin of Great Salt Lake as lies in Utah. In this area is included the most valuable portion of the Territory, as well as one of the most sterile. A very small part of it will repay cultivation without irrigation, but this is exceptional, and in general the possibility of agriculture depends on the possibility of artificial watering. The Bear River and the Jordan carry as much water as can profitably be used upon all the lands to which it is practicable to convey them by canals, and those lands were measured in order to determine the agricultural capacities of the river valleys. The smaller streams, on the contrary, are inadequate to serve the arable lands through which they severally run, and the agricultural capacities of their valleys were ascertained by measuring the volume of each stream. East of Great Salt Lake are great mountain ranges, the Wasatch and the Uinta, and large streams flow from their melting snows all through the summer season. The Bear, the Weber, and the Jordan flow to the lake, and the three rivers can be made to reclaim 800,000 acres of land in their valleys. This is 12½ per cent. of the district which they drain. West of the lake the plains are interrupted by mountains, but there are none of magnitude; the snows of winter are dissipated too early in the spring to be of use for irrigation, and much of the land is an absolute desert. In a total area of 8,300,000 acres only 21,000 acres are of value for farming—one-fourth of one per cent.

These estimates are based upon the experience of the farmers of the district, who have practiced irrigation for thirty years and have given it a greater development than can be found elsewhere in the United States. They have now under cultivation a third part of the irrigable lands of the Salt Lake Basin, and are utilizing many of the small streams to the full extent of their capacities. A careful study was made of their oper-



ations for the purpose of learning the quantity of water necessary to redeem a given quantity of land under various conditions of soil and climate, and the resulting determinations were used in computing the areas susceptible of irrigation by the streams and parts of streams that are still unused. The greater part of the future extension of the cultivated areas will be accomplished only by expensive engineering works, including the damming of the principal rivers and the construction of long canals. Five million dollars is probably a moderate estimate of the cost of redeeming the 500,000 acres that are susceptible of reclamation, and the requisite capital will have to be concentrated upon a small number of large canals.

An investigation was also made of the climate of the district as recorded in the rise and fall of Great Salt Lake. The lake, having no outlet, is filled to higher levels in moist years and shrinks again in dry. No systematic record of its fluctuations has been kept until quite recently, but for the past thirty years the interests and pursuits of settlers upon the shore have been more or less affected by them, and it has proved practicable by gathering the evidence scattered among citizens to elicit the history of the changes. From the year 1847 to the year 1850 the water was constantly at a low stage. A series of five moist seasons then raised its level nearly five feet, and a succeeding series of dry seasons again depressed it, until in 1861 and in 1862 it was as low as when first observed. From that time until 1868 the water rose step by step to its present level, and it has since then continued about ten feet higher than in 1850. About four feet below the present surface there was a beach mark which the lake had not previously covered for many years, or perhaps for centuries, so that the present condition must be regarded as decidedly novel and exceptional. The area of the lake is much greater at its high stage than at its low, and the evaporation from its surface is correspondingly increased. To maintain its present level the inflowing water must be a tenth part greater in amount than it formerly was; and that it is greater is universally testified by those who use the tributary streams for the purpose of irrigation. Whether this increase of streams is due to a transient variation of climate or to the modifications wrought by man upon the face of the country is a question not yet decided; but it may well be doubted whether the agriculturists of Utah should anticipate for the future a climate so favorable as that of the past ten years.

To facilitate the record of the future fluctuations of the lake a number of monuments have been established. At the suggestion of Prof. Joseph Henry, a graduated pillar was placed at the water's edge in 1875 by residents of the Territory, and observations were continued for more than a year. The locality selected has however become inconvenient, and Mr. Gilbert has this year erected a second pillar at a more accessible place. He has moreover established near each of the graduated pillars a permanent stone monument, placed so far above the water as to be in no danger of disturbance by the waves, and these have been connected by spirit-level with the surface of the lake, so as to serve as permanent future reference points.

Mr. Gilbert gave attention also to the timber lands of the same district, investigating their character and extent. They are confined to the higher altitudes, and they form no continuous body of great extent but are scattered in small patches here and there among the mountains.

It will be seen that Mr. Gilbert in performing the special work to which he was assigned, namely, the classification of the lands, has also extended his researches into a broader field embracing climatic changes.

The whole subject is one of prime importance to the industries of the Rocky Mountain Region, as it bears directly upon the agricultural capacity and prospects of the country, and through them on all other industries.

#### GEOLOGICAL WORK BY MR. GILBERT.

Further observations were made this summer by Mr. Gilbert on recent orographic displacements. It appears that the system of faults and flexures—the system of upward and downward movements—by which the mountain ranges and the valleys of Utah and Nevada were produced have continued down to the present time. Evidence of recent movement has been discovered on the lines of many ancient faults. The ancient shore line of Great Salt Lake which is exhibited so conspicuously upon the surrounding mountain slopes, and which must have originally been level, is no longer so, but has been shifted up and down by the displacement of the mountains. Its present altitude above Great Salt Lake was determined at four different points by spirit-level; and the determinations were found to range from 966 feet to 1,059 feet. The measurements by level were all made in the immediate vicinity of the lake, but the barometer indicates that at points more remote the discrepancy is several times greater.

These observations are valuable additions to our evidence that mountain making is a work of the present as well as of past ages, and that the grand displacement by faults and folds are caused by slow and intermittent movements.

#### GEOLOGICAL WORK BY CAPTAIN DUTTON.

A geological party was also organized under the direction of Captain Dutton. His supply camp was in Circle Valley, about midway in the course of the Sevier River. The field of labor was through and around the great plateaus drained by this river and its tributaries. In pursuing his investigations he traveled over a large portion of Southern Utah and into Northern Arizona, giving especial attention to the mode of occurrence and the distribution of the eruptive rocks of that region, attention being also given to the borders of the district for the purpose of determining the relation of the extravasated rocks and the underlying sedimentaries. By reason of peculiar geographic conditions the region is one well adapted to successful study. These conditions exist in its great elevations and aridity, giving to the plateaus abruptly escarped edges and causing its water-courses to run in deeply corrugated channels or cañons. In this manner the structural geology is revealed to an extent rarely seen in more humid and less elevated regions.

The especial problems for investigation were the relation of extravasated rocks to the sedimentaries, the succession of eruptive beds, and the methods and results of atmospheric degradation. These problems involve many minor ones of importance, and Captain Dutton has returned with a collection of facts that will materially supplement his former work. It is confidently believed that when he has properly arranged and discussed the same, his report will not only be of value for its description of the local geology of the region, but it will also be an important contribution to the general subject of geology.

In addition to geological work the captain has also made an especial study of irrigation within his district, for the purpose of determining the extent of land that can thus be redeemed for agriculture, and the best methods of utilizing the waters of the Sevier and its tributaries.

To this party Mr. J. K. Hillers was attached as photographer, and he

has returned with many views taken in that region, made for the especial purpose of illustrating Captain Dutton's report. These will serve to graphically illustrate many important points in structural geology and the dynamics of degradation.

#### GEOLOGICAL ILLUSTRATION.

Much attention has been paid to methods of graphically representing the important features of geological structure. The Rocky Mountain Region has proved to be one of great interest in this branch of our investigations, because of the peculiar features of its physical geography. Long and towering escarpments are found, deep cañons with precipitous walls are numerous, its hills and mountains are often without soil and vegetation, accumulations of subaerial or glacial drift are infrequent, and thus the general rock-structure is well revealed. Several new methods of illustration have been devised, some of which have already appeared in the publications of the Survey.

#### SURVEY OF THE BLACK HILLS.

In 1875 a reconnaissance survey was made of the Black Hills of Dakota by Mr. Walter P. Jenney, with a corps of assistants, under the direction of the honorable Secretary of the Interior. On the return of the party from the field Mr. Jenney's report relating to the mineral resources of the country was immediately published, but the geographical and geological report was unfinished at that time. This latter work was left in the hands of Mr. Henry A. Newton, his geological assistant, to be completed. On May 28, 1877, at the request of Mr. Newton the completion of the work was placed under my direction by order of the honorable Secretary of the Interior.

I was somewhat familiar with the whole subject from the fact that these gentlemen occupied my office during the time in which they were engaged in the preparation of the report.

On consultation with Mr. Newton it appeared wise for him to visit the field again for the purpose of determining certain doubtful points in the geological structure, and to insert on the maps the position of the several towns and roads that have been established in that region since the discovery of gold, and Mr. Newton was employed as a member of my corps, and instructed to proceed to that country for this purpose. He had been in the field but a short time when he was prostrated by the sickness which resulted in his death. Previous to his departure he completed his report on the geology of that country, and the map had been placed in the hands of an engraver; the whole embodying all the facts discovered up to that time. Thus, happily, his work will not be lost. It is expected that his report will be published during the present winter, in the shape in which it was left by him.

The death of Mr. Newton makes a serious break in the ranks of the younger and more active geologists of America. He possessed rare abilities, had had much experience in field operations, and had received thorough and wise training, and his work in other fields had exhibited his ability. But the great work of his short life will doubtless be his report on the geology of the Black Hills of Dakota. It is with sorrow that in thus mentioning his work I am compelled to record the death of an able collaborateur and generous friend.

#### ETHNOGRAPHIC WORK.

During the field season, while the geographic and geological work was in progress, the ethnographic work was also continued by various



parties and by myself, but as these labors are yet incomplete no further mention of them will here be made.

My own field season was short, and was devoted to correlating the work and to some studies in geology and ethnography.

During the past six years one branch of our work has been considered of paramount importance, namely, the classification of lands and the subjects connected therewith. The object has been to determine the extent of the irrigable lands, timber lands, pasturage lands, coal lands, and mineral lands. In general the lands that are cultivable only through irrigation are limited by the supply of water. There are some exceptions to this. Where streams are found in narrow valleys or run in deep cañons, the limit of agricultural land is determined by the extent of the areas to which the water can be conducted with proper engineering skill. In the study of this subject many interesting and important problems have arisen, and many valuable facts have been collected. As an illustration, I may state, although the computations are not yet complete, that the amount of land that can thus be redeemed by the utilization of the streams, but without the construction of reservoirs, within the Territory of Utah, is about 1,250,000 acres.

From the survey of the timber lands one very important fact appears, that the area where standing timber is actually found is very much smaller than the areas where the conditions of physical geography are such that timber should be found as a spontaneous growth—that is, the *area of timber* is but a small fraction of the *timber region*. The destruction of the timber in such regions now found naked is due to the great fires that so frequently devastate these lands; and the amount of timber taken for economic purposes bears but an exceedingly small ratio to the amount destroyed by fires. Hence the important problem to be solved is the best method by which these fires can be prevented.

Another subject which has received much attention is the utilization of the pasturage-lands; and still another, the best methods of surveying the mineral lands for the purpose of description and identification, that the owners of mines may be relieved of the great burden of litigation to which they are subjected by reason of the inaccurate and expensive methods now in vogue. It is proposed at an early day to submit a report on this subject to the honorable the Secretary of the Interior, presenting the results of our work in the directions above indicated.

Hoping that the labors of the corps under my charge as thus briefly set forth will meet with the approval of the Secretary,

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. W. POWELL,

*In charge U. S. Geog. and Geol. Surv., R. M. R.*

THE HON. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, D. C.





REPORT OF THE COMMISSION APPOINTED UNDER THE  
PROVISIONS OF ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 3, 1877,  
REGARDING THE HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION IN THE  
STATE OF ARKANSAS.

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OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES HOT SPRINGS COMMISSION,  
*Hot Springs, Ark., November, 1877.*

SIR: The commissioners appointed under an act of Congress approved March 3, 1877, entitled "An act in relation to the Hot Springs reservation in the State of Arkansas," have the honor to respectfully submit the following report and recommendations in respect to the work committed to their charge.

In April last they received their appointment from the President, and were duly qualified, and on the 28th of the same month they met at Hot Springs, Ark., and organized by the election of Hon. Aaron H. Cragin chairman of the board, having first given ten days' notice in both daily papers published at Hot Springs. This notice is continued, as required by law, during the session of the commission.

Mr. John W. Anderson was then appointed as stenographer and clerk, and F. A. Clark was chosen to take charge of the surveying and engineering. Both of these gentlemen have proved themselves efficient in their respective departments, and the commissioners desire to make this acknowledgment of their faithful and valuable services.

An examination of the complicated nature of the claims to be adjudicated and the rugged and mountainous character of the country to be laid off into city lots, blocks, and squares, with the necessary avenues, streets, and alleys, soon convinced the commissioners of the magnitude and importance of their labors.

The work to be done had a national importance, inasmuch as the government had determined to retain control of all medicinal waters here for the benefit of the general public, and had directed that all the thermal springs should be reserved from sale, together with a considerable portion of the original reservation, to be placed under the charge of a government officer appointed by the Secretary of the Interior for the purpose.

It was evident that the public benefit to be derived from the interest thus retained by the government and the value of the remainder of the reservation to be sold to private parties would depend largely upon the thoroughness and scientific skill with which the work was done.

With these facts in view the engineer was authorized to employ such assistants and force as he might deem necessary to make a thorough topographical survey of the entire reservation, as well as the exterior and subdivision lines.

This work has been pushed forward nearly to completion, and would have been completed some time ago had the surveyors not been called

off in the mean time for other necessary work, such as laying off the Hot Springs Mountain reservation, and locating individual claims and improvements on the general reservation. The accompanying report (marked "A") of the engineer furnishes the particulars of the work performed and cost incurred in this branch of the service.

Under the provisions of the law claimants were allowed six months from the date of the organization of the commission in which to file their claims, and, contrary to expectation, a majority of the claimants failed to file their claims until the last month allowed.

Rules and regulations for filing claims having been prescribed by the commissioners, their office was kept open from day to day, for the purpose of receiving and filing the same, until twelve o'clock on the night of the 27th day of October, 1877, the time limited by law in which claims were to be filed "or to be forever barred."

Notwithstanding the liberal time allowed, some claimants failed to file their claims, but these were few and unimportant.

During the six months 950 claims were filed, in the form of petitions, setting forth the grounds on which each claim is based. These petitions have been numbered in the order of filing, and the date of filing indorsed thereon; also entered in a docket-book kept for that purpose.

The commissioners have heard the testimony offered by claimants in support of their petitions in 260 cases, and have examined 756 witnesses. This testimony has been taken in short-hand and a considerable portion transcribed.

The commissioners have laid off and caused to be surveyed and designated by metes and bounds a tract of land which embraces in one boundary all the hot or warm springs, and as near as may be what is known as "Hot Springs Mountain," which tract, under the law, is reserved from sale.

The boundary-line follows the base of the mountain, except at the north end where the mountain extends outside the general reservation, and embraces an area of 265 acres, nearly. It was laid off with a view to the practicability of making a public street all the way around on the outside, which will serve as a carriage-drive, and some protection against boring for hot water. Such road will pass completely over the mountain at the north end, and thus make accessible to invalids a mountain view which fairly rivals in beauty and grandeur the White Mountains of New England.

This reservation was reported to and approved by the Secretary of the Interior in June last.

While the commissioners embraced in this reservation all the territory they felt authorized to under the terms of the law, yet they are of the opinion, from the nature and character of the country and the great value and importance of this place as a health-resort, that a much larger tract should be reserved from sale.

The thermal springs all make their appearance on the west side and at the base of the "East" or "Hot Springs" Mountain.

Immediately west another mountain rises and continues in a south-westerly direction across the west line of the general reservation near the southwest corner. This is "West" or "Whip-poor-will" Mountain, and its area is about 500 acres. It is unavailable for building-lots, but is covered with a heavy growth of trees, the foliage of which is dense and beautiful.

At the head or north end of Valley street is still another mountain, called the "North" or "Novaculite" Mountain. This is separated from Hot Springs Mountain by a narrow gulch extending for some distance

toward the northeast corner of the general reservation, where both come together as one. It is also unavailable for building-lots, and has an area of about 200 acres; but, like the other two mountains, it is heavily wooded.

The three mountains constitute a range traversing diagonally the entire reservation, the trend being from northeast to southwest.

The range is bisected by the gorge in which the thermal springs issue, and through which flows a lively stream.

This gorge affords the only thoroughfare through the mountains and connects the table-lands in the southeast and northwest, which lands may be laid off into lots and sold, affording ample space for the town.

If the mountain-lands pass into the hands of private parties, it is more than probable that they would be stripped of their timber for fuel purposes and rendered unsightly. Moreover, they would then be exposed to the full force of the sun's rays, absorbing the heat during the day, to be poured into the valley at night, instead of the cool refreshing breezes which now regularly descend from their shady heights to displace the impure air below. Thus it is plain that their foliage is of incalculable value to this place designed as a national sanitarium.

With these views the commissioners submit the proposition of reserving from sale the entire mountain range, and recommend the necessary legislation by Congress.

The immense work incident to arranging and preparing the cases for adjudication and keeping up the records, in accordance with the requirements of the law, rendered it necessary to employ two additional clerks, one recording and disbursing clerk and one transcribing clerk.

Another stenographer and transcriber are very much needed to facilitate the work, and would be economy to the government in the end. It is impossible for one stenographer to report and translate the testimony as fast as the commissioners can take it.

There remain 700 claims in which testimony is to be taken, which, by estimate, will involve the examination of 3,000 witnesses.

The cases in which testimony has already been taken are mostly uncontested. In many of those to be examined hereafter are conflicting claimants, and several of them will occupy the commission from one to two weeks each in taking the testimony.

A few instances have been brought to our attention in which the substantial facts set forth in the petitions of the claimants cannot be established by proof that can be obtained at or near Hot Springs.

The law is ambiguous and seems to contemplate the taking of all proof by the commission at Hot Springs.

They beg leave to suggest an amendment of the act, giving power to the commissioners to authorize the taking of depositions in cases where the witness may reside out of the State of Arkansas, and cannot attend the sessions of the commission.

The law provides for the appraisement of condemned buildings, the issuing to the owners certificates of their value, and their removal by order of the commissioners, but provides no place to which they may be removed, and no fund to meet the expenses of their removal.

The commissioners suggest that power be given them to sell the condemned buildings and structures at public auction after having given reasonable notice, unless the owners shall prefer to remove the same, at their own expense, rather than take the certificate of their value.

The people of the county are poor, the soil is unproductive, and no surplus is obtained by the severest labor. The bulk of the population is in this town and will be in the future. The amount to be obtained



from taxation for school purposes must inevitably be small and totally inadequate to the building and support of good common schools.

The commissioners therefore suggest that they be empowered to dedicate four lots, not adjudicated to any claimant, to the use of common schools for the erection of school-houses thereon.

The act of Congress defining the powers and duties of the commissioners provides "that said commissioners shall hold their offices for the period of one year from the date of appointment."

As heretofore stated, the commissioners were appointed on or about the 1st day of April, 1877, consequently the "one year" specified in said act will expire on the 1st day of April next.

It is already apparent that the duties imposed upon the commissioners by said act cannot be completed by that time. In the first place, the magnitude of the work to be performed in the full and thorough discharge of the duties imposed by said act is more than double what was anticipated when the commissioners entered upon the same; and, second, the commissioners did not anticipate such delay in filing claims as occurred. The law gave the claimants six months from the first meeting of the commissioners in which to file their claims, and no one had a right to complain that so many availed themselves of the full time.

As before stated, more than one-half in number delayed in filing their claims till within the last month allowed by law, and among this number were all those claiming large tracts of land, and conflicting with and overlapping numerous small claims. The commissioners started out early to take the testimony in claims first filed, and which it was supposed would not be contested by other claimants.

The sequel has proved that much labor in that direction was lost, for at a later day other parties filed claims for the whole or a part of the same land, and the testimony must be taken over again. If, therefore, the work which has been commenced, and in which great progress has been made, is to be finished, and well and creditably finished, the time must be extended for its completion.

The commissioners hope it will not be inappropriate for them to say that they are not anxious for any reason to prolong the time beyond what is absolutely necessary for a just and satisfactory performance of their duties, especially as they regard their compensation as inadequate.

The accompanying statement of the disbursing agent (marked "B") shows the amount of disbursements to the 24th instant, and the balance on hand available for this work on that date.

A table of estimates (marked "C") accompanying this report has been prepared, covering the deficit of the present fiscal year, and also the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and it is confidently believed the work can be completed within that time.

The appropriation already made is to be refunded to the Treasury from the proceeds of the sales of lands here. Without attempting to say what amount will be realized to the Treasury from such sales, it is safe to state that the amount will largely exceed all appropriations necessary to complete the work and to pay all certificates given for condemned property.

#### HISTORY OF THE RESERVATION.

By act of April 20, 1832, Congress reserved from entry, location, or sale "the Hot Springs, together with four sections of land, including said springs as near the center thereof as may be." At that time the public surveys were not completed in this State (then the Territory of Arkansas), and were not made at this point for some six or seven years.

thereafter. By this time the value of these springs had become known, and as soon as the public surveys were completed several settlers attempted to enter these lands, claiming that they had acquired pre-emption rights prior to the act of Congress reserving them. All were eager to secure the prize, and contention became fierce. This led to vexatious litigation among the settlers, which was carried on with varying results for over thirty years. In order to settle the controversy and quiet the title, Congress authorized, by act of June 11, 1870, "any person claiming title, either legal or equitable," to the Hot Springs of Arkansas, to institute in the Court of Claims "any suit that may be necessary to settle the same."

Under this authorization the claimants instituted suits, which were decided adversely to them and in favor of the government. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, which, on April 24, 1876, confirmed the judgment of the Court of Claims. A receiver was then appointed by the court to take charge of the property and collect rent. The large amount collected and turned over to the government (about fifty thousand dollars) during the few months he was in charge of the property, shows the financial importance of these springs.

Meanwhile a town has sprung up of about four thousand resident, and a large transient, population. Thus the government found itself the possessor and legal proprietor of this valuable tract of land, with a considerable city already built upon it. This was an unprecedented condition of things in the history of our government, and some plan had to be adopted for the proper disposition of it. Hence the act of Congress of March 3, 1877, by which the receiver was discharged and this commission created.

Under this act the government has wisely reserved the thermal springs for the public benefit, thus preventing the possibility of their ever passing under the control of a heartless monopoly, but has provided for the sale, by town lots, of the remaining territory. Settlers who made their improvements prior to April 24, 1876, are secured in the possession of the same, as far as practicable, by being granted a preferred right of entry for twelve months, at the appraised value, of any lot or lots improved by them. Under this provision many lots are contested by two or more claimants. To adjudicate the right of purchase between contending parties, to determine the extent of the improvements, and to fix the value of the lots impose upon the commission a peculiarly onerous and delicate responsibility.

It is of the greatest importance that the work of settlement should be completed at as early a date as practicable; but where there are so many parties in interest contesting, much delay will necessarily be experienced. As long as disputes exist and titles remain unsettled, the growth of Hot Springs will be retarded, the character of building will be temporary, and the accommodation for visitors, upon whom depends its chief support, will be limited. There are, however, about twenty hotels, of all classes, numerous boarding-houses, and eight bath-houses, including two connected with hotels, having an aggregate of one hundred and fifty tubs.

Nature has done her part toward making this place a beautiful rendezvous for those seeking health or pleasure. It is peculiarly adapted for a national resort for the afflicted. It is easy of access, and located near the geographical center of the nation, and possesses a mild and equable climate. Want of official data makes it impossible to state the mean temperature; but from records kept at this office since the 1st of July last, it appears that the mean maximum temperature during July

was 87°·9; August, 91°·1; September, 81°·6; October, 70°·7; and for the four months, 82°·8. The highest reading of the thermometer during that time was 102°, on August 31.

In closing this report; the commissioners make use of the following extract from a report to the American Medical Association by Dr. George W. Lawrence, a long-resident and experienced physician of this place:

The Hot Springs of Arkansas are among the wonders of the continent. They are situated about sixty miles southwest from Little Rock, and twenty-five miles by rail from Malvern Station, on the Saint Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway. These springs, fifty-seven in number, ranging in temperature from 93° to 157° Fahr., discharge over 500,000 gallons of water daily, sufficient in quantity to accommodate, with delightful bathing, 10,000 bathers every day in the year.

These natural earth-heated waters hold in solution valuable mineral constituents. Clear, tasteless, inodorous, these springs pour forth, from the Novaculite ridge, waters as pure, bright, and sparkling as the pellucid Neva. The various springs are qualitatively allied, not holding in solution or freighted with too much abusive mineral, and they are free from all noxious gases. It is believed the properties of the waters, especially in the treatment of chronic hæmic diseases, are unequaled. There are no springs known of superior value, or that can compare with the Hot Springs of Arkansas as adjuncts in the treatment of that class of chronic diseases. They are more nearly allied to Gastein, in the Noric Alps, than any known springs; but, in regard to climatic advantages, we can justly claim that the climate of Arkansas throughout the year far surpasses the European.

When hydrotherapy is more generally understood by the medical profession at large, these natural waters, as remedial adjuncts, will surely be more appreciated for the virtues they possess. These thermal springs do not belong to that class known as intermittent waters. They flow a constant, regular current, with like temperature. Arising from great depth, the calidity or gelidness, exteriorly, does not appear to influence them.

Many theories exist regarding the cause of heat of all such constant springs. We must incline to the views of Humboldt, that it is imparted by the inherent heat of the earth. These superheated waters and gases, with the high electrical condition (as we find, artificially or naturally generated whenever the temperature is elevated to a certain altitude above ebullition), hold in solution the soluble mineral tissues of the earth, through which the hot water penetrates, and convey it to the surface.

The crude materials found by qualitative analysis in these waters are: Silicates, with base; bicarbonate of lime; bicarbonate of magnesia; carbonate of soda; carbonate of potassa; carbonate of lithia; sulphate of magnesia; chloride of magnesia; alumina, with oxide of iron; oxide of manganese; sulphate of lime; arsenite of lime; arsenite of iron; bromine; iodine, a trace; organic matter, a trace.

The pure, subtle liquid certainly holds in refinement active mineral ingredients that no chemical analysis can resolve satisfactorily its true natural combinations or reveal the relations.

The inherent thermo-electric properties, together with the peculiar chemical formations of the carbonates of the alkalies, alkaline earths, and other mineral substances, give the waters properties that cannot be imitated by art. Their action is strangely unlike artificially-prepared waters. Who would sip, gulp, or quaff down three or four pints of artificially-prepared water, at a temperature of 148° or 150° Fahr., at one time, and feel refreshed after the feat? Here it is given to invalids as the usual dose during the process of bathing.

The efficacy of this wonderful fluid, medicated mysteriously in subterranean recesses, by its affinities or powerful combining forces, is really a subject worthy of more general study and of true professional interest. As correllants, alterants, and eliminants, these waters are important adjuncts that will aid the practitioner with celerity to control many obstinate chronic ills.

Now that the Hot Springs Railroad is completed, affording greater facilities for travel, this miniature Baden Baden will be an invalids' resort throughout the year. We predict that the period is not remote when these springs will be more famous, and resorted to annually by European tourists for all chronic hæmic diseases. The advantages of the climate throughout the year, the pure, rarefied mountain air, the delightful waters, all give promise that these springs will soon be one of the most celebrated resorts for invalids in the United States.

Careful study and observation of the effects of the springs, the source and quantity of the flow, the properties and curative qualities of the



hot waters, demonstrate that they possess wonderful remedial virtues, and are capable of being made the most important water cure in the world.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

AARON H. CRAGIN,  
JOHN COBURN,  
M. L. STEARNS,  
*Commissioners.*

Hon. CARL SCHURZ,

*Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.*

A.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES HOT SPRINGS COMMISSION,  
*Hot Springs, Ark., November 24, 1877.*

*To the honorable Commissioners in relation to the Hot Springs of Arkansas :*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to present the following report in relation to the Hot Springs reservation. The New Madrid certificate No. 467, issued to Francis Langlois, was located so as to include the "main Hot Spring of Arkansas, so near as may be in the center thereof," as well as all the hot waters of this locality. The survey for this location was made in 1819, but as the claim has been decided to be invalid, no regard has been, nor can be, given in the present work to the lines of said claim.

In 1832 an act of Congress reserved from sale or entry the "Hot Springs [of Arkansas] together with four sections of land, including said springs as near the center thereof as may be."

The United States land-surveys of townships over this locality were made in 1822, 1837, and 1838, and the subdivisions into sections were made in 1838 and 1840; by these surveys the reservation made by above act of Congress lies in two townships; including two whole sections and two half sections in one township, and two half sections in another township, to wit: "The south half of section 28, the south half of section 29, all of sections 32 and 33, in township 2 south, and range 19 west; and the north half of section 4 and the north half of section 5, in township 3 south, and range 19 west." The tracts reserved were all made to appear on plat of township 2 south, range 19 west, the approval of which by the surveyor-general of the United States on the 30th of April, 1838, was the final official designation of this reservation. By act of Congress approved March 3, 1877, provision was made for the transfer of these lands from the general government, through a board of commissioners, to the public, preference being given to settlers.

Recognizing the value to the country at large of these medicinal hot waters, and the necessity of providing not only for the accommodation but also for the pleasure and comfort of those seeking benefit therefrom, it is provided in this bill that the hot waters shall be reserved by the United States; it is also provided that giving such deference to the improvement made by the four thousand people now occupying these lands, "as the convenience of the public and the interest of the United States may require," your honorable board be authorized "to straighten or widen any of the present streets, alleys, and roads," to lay out such convenient squares, blocks, lots, avenues, streets, and alleys as may be consistent with the interests of the United States; and to employ competent engineers to make such surveys as the performance of these requirements renders necessary.

An examination of the accompanying topographical map, compiled and reduced from the map made by Capt. E. A. Douglass, shows a transverse mountain ridge extending across the reservation from southwest to northeast, with a heavy spur from the northeast; this latter known as the Hot Springs Mountain. A branch of this ridge makes a grand loop from the southwest around to the northwest, and, with a low depression across the middle north line of the reservation, connects with the transverse ridge. The basin thus formed is drained by a creek from the west and another from the north, which unite a short distance above the center of the reservation, and, cutting through the main ridge, making a shallow cañon, receives the water of the Hot Springs, which lie at the base of the Hot Springs Mountain, and continuing with a general southerly course, at six miles distant flows into the Onachita River. These ridges, together with the heavy spur, cover about three fifths of the whole area. They are quite uniform in their general character and elevation, being some 500 feet above the lowest point of the reservation, which is where the Hot Springs Railroad enters the same. They have



but slight breaks from regular slopes, and a cross-section of either would give a parabolic curve.

From the northwest mountain are long, low, rolling spurs, with slight elevations or knolls; but none with such abrupt slopes as have the mountains proper. At the foot of these spurs, between them and shorter though like spurs from the main ridge, lies the valley section, with average width of 300 feet, through which run the two forks of Hot Springs Creek. To the south and east of the main ridge is a rolling, but by no means a prairie country, having a range of 100 feet in level, and being about one-quarter of the entire area. This section is that which is the most generally built over. A heavy growth of hard and soft woods, pines and hickories, gums and oaks, standing side by side, covers the mountains and spur-slopes, as well as much of the rolling ground. And yet the rock, principally sandstone, of which these mountains are almost wholly composed, is covered with so thin a soil that a heavy rain-fall runs as from a roof, and, in a very short time, causes the creek to assume the character of a freshet. There are some dozen cold springs; otherwise water is readily obtained by sinking wells of shallow depth.

Under your instructions that the engineering work should be done in a thorough and complete manner, commensurate with the importance of a sanitarium, and that it should progress as rapidly as possible, three parties were organized:

The first, under Capt. E. A. Douglass, an able and careful engineer and topographer, to make the survey of the Hot Springs and Hot Springs Mountain, in accordance with section 4 of the act creating this commission;

The second, under Maj. William R. De Voe, an experienced land-surveyor and city engineer, to retrace and define the exterior boundaries of the reservation; and

The third, under James W. Brown, esq., an experienced city surveyor, to survey the lots claimed by settlers upon the reservation.

These parties were disbanded upon completion of the work for which they were formed. Later another party was organized under Col. Samuel Hamblin for obtaining the topography, and is still in the field.

The natural obstacles to be overcome, a rough and rocky country, heavy forest-growth, and almost total obliteration of authoritative landmarks, render the more creditable to these gentlemen the skillful manner in which they performed their respective labors.

Simultaneously with the field-work, draughting of same was going on. At first this was in charge of Mr. E. H. Johnson; upon his retiring it was performed by Mr. S. W. Tullock, and upon his acceptance of a professorship, Mr. W. G. Walbridge, civil engineer, succeeded; and through his energy am I enabled to furnish the inclosed maps and plats, reduced from those on file in this office.

The survey for the boundary-line of the Hot Springs Mountain reservation was begun May 21, the principles adopted being extreme accuracy of angle and measurement, and as to location, selection of line with such gradients as to make possible a carriage-drive about its exterior. Hot Springs Mountain and all the known warm springs, numbering seventy-one, of temperature from 68° to 157° (see inclosed list), are included in this tract, its area being 264.93 acres; number of courses, forty seven—shortest, 99.4 feet; the longest, 914.2 feet, and the total length of boundary 15,863.9 feet, giving an average course of 337.5 feet. Computation of the field-work gave a plus error of 5.15 feet in latitudes, and plus 2.45 feet in departures. The survey, as thus designated by you, was accepted and approved by the honorable the Secretary of the Interior on June 8, 1877. (For plat of the reservation see topographical map.)

A certified transcript of the field-notes of land-surveys of the sections in which was located the reservation was obtained from the auditor of the State of Arkansas. These surveys, having been made in 1837 and 1838, made it a very difficult and delicate task to retrace the lines as first run, but by blocking out trees, the markings often overgrown four or five inches, every witness-tree, now standing, was developed, and the boundary-line has been as accurately determined in its metes and bounds as the possible question of title seemed to demand. Monuments, appropriately lettered, have been set at each section and quarter-section corner about the exterior boundary. (See line map.) The claims or lots included within these lines have been surveyed to the number of eight hundred and thirteen, and areas of same computed. (See claim map.) The system of grand squares was adopted for subdivisions, and after the exterior lines were defined was carried into effect, producing sixteen approximate squares; the same being designated by capital letters, A to R. Six of these squares, through the center of the reservation north and south, including the most valuable territory, are equilateral and equiangular; the remainder as nearly so as irregular general boundary permits, all excess or deficit being thrown into exterior squares, as shown on line map. The transit and Chesterman steel tape have been used in all of this triangulation and measurement.

Additional base-lines, obtained by subdivisions, there have been run some five miles of base-lines through the principal streets and the group of hot springs. The topography has been thoroughly carried over four-fifths of the reservation, upon plan

of 10 feet contour, with primes over the most valuable ground. This, with transit and level, upon system of squares and meanders therefrom. (See line map.)

The reservation may be described as one-half mountain country, one-quarter spur-slopes, and one-quarter comparative rolling ground.

The field-work has necessitated the running of over 225 miles of line, in addition to which were the meander-lines required in securing the topography.

A summary of the field-work gives the following result:

1. Survey of the Hot Springs Mountain reservation;
2. Determination of exterior lines of reservation;
3. General subdivision lines;
4. Survey of claims;
5. Running street base-lines; and
6. Topography.

The office-work accomplished is—

- (a) Platting of the Hot Springs Mountain reservation;
- (b) Platting of claim-surveys on scale of 100 feet to 1 inch; giving metes, bounds, and name of claimant, together with houses and index number; one grand square to each sheet;
- (c) Platting of compiled map of claim-surveys on scale 200 feet to 1 inch (a reduction of which is inclosed); and
- (d) Platting of topography has been commenced.

A detailed statement of expenditures is impracticable, from the fact that many of the accounts were charged in the general office expenses, instead of to specific purpose, but to November 1 the account may be rendered as follows:

Pay-roll of employés.....	\$7,871
Incidentals, including office and field material .....	724

Total ..... 8,595

There remains yet to be done: completion of the topography, and platting of the same; a thorough and careful study thereof, and determination of routes for avenues and streets consequent thereon; devisement of a lot system, and thereafter a laying down of the entire design upon the ground. The doing of this latter will be more expensive than is ordinarily incurred in town-surveying, both in that it will require skilled surveyors and also take more time. This arises from the fact that the varied character of the country will necessitate the adoption of a street-plan in which straight lines will be the exception and curves the rule.

The cost of the greater part of this further work depends so much upon the detail of the plan adopted for street and lot systems, that estimates for its performance may be only approximated. To complete the work in a thorough manner, I estimate as follows:

Draughting and office-work.....	\$4,500
Office-material and incidental expenses.....	2,000
Laying out streets and lots, including labor, monuments, stakes, and all field-material .....	10,500

Total ..... 17,000

There are here three classes of country, to wit:

1. Valleys and spur-slopes;
2. Rolling ground; and
3. Mountains.

The topography of each should be carefully questioned, as for what class of private or public undertakings it is comparatively suitable, and each should be laid out with view to the development of the utilities for which it is specially fitted by natural circumstances. Studied thus, it is evident that nature has peculiarly adapted each class for the following purposes:

1. Valleys and spur-slopes for a system of villa lots.
2. Rolling ground for commercial purposes, and residences of those required to live in immediate neighborhood of their business. The more important portion of this section of the country will have ready access to the Hot Springs Railroad, it having right of way to the Malvern road.
3. Mountains, especially favorable for drives and health resorts, being neither practicable for residence nor commerce. Upon the mountain-proper, it is desirable that the forest growth should be preserved. This is almost a necessity, and appeals both to the heart and head, in that it is an important element of health, and in that it is a great addition to the beauty of the landscape. Remove the trees, and barren, bleak, and rocky slopes would meet the eye at every point of the compass; preserve them rigidly, and under proper management they may be made one of the most attractive features of this locality. This may be done either by the mountains being reserved from sale and continued under the control of government, or it might be done if they were

sold to liberal and intelligent capital, which would realize the necessity and have the means to carry out the plans which might be made for their development.

The drainage question is one of the most important subjects which is here to be considered, both as a required provision to the needs of a community, and also in its sanitary bearings. A method for its solution should be adopted ere the new plans are matured, as it will greatly affect the street system. The Hot Springs Creek is the natural drain of nine-tenths of this reservation, and 800 feet of its course is through the permanent reservation. The manner of dealing with this subject should be uniform throughout the whole length of the creek, which is now the receptacle of all the refuse and filth of nearly the entire reservation, as it is also the only water-supply of many living near it. To cover it would be very costly as well as least healthy; to sink a sewer-pipe in bed of the creek and make an open water-way with sodded slopes high enough to carry any probable freshet, having on either bank a shady promenade, would cause it to subserve to the æsthetic and be the most economical treatment of the question.

In any case, the putting of the creek into proper condition for meeting sanitary and recreative requirements, would be beyond the means of the community, and it would seem appropriate that for this matter, as well as for other of the more expensive work which must be done here, the general government should grant a portion of the sum derived from sale of these lands. Further than this, it would be desirable that such construction should be performed under the management or direction of those designing the same, in order to secure their execution with the efficiency that is contemplated, as not only allowable but essential to the full enjoyment of and benefit from the Hot Springs of Arkansas.

Respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

FRED. A. CLARK,  
Engineer.

*Table of Springs upon the Hot Springs Mountain Reservation.*

Number.	Temperature.	Elevation feet.	Character.	Remarks.
1	77	91.4	Constant flow.	<i>Datum of levels.</i> —The lowest point on the Hot Springs reservation, being on the east side where the Hot Springs Railroad enters the same, approximates 500' above tide-water of Gulf.
2	76	98.7	....do.....	
3	124	98	....do.....	
4	124	98.3	....do.....	
5	80	115.6	....do.....	
6	103	171.6	....do.....	
7	115	172.2	....do.....	
8	121.5	177.5	....do.....	
9	122	179.6	....do.....	
10	121.5	181.2	....do.....	
11	105	120	....do.....	
12	111	117.5	....do.....	
13	135.5	85.2	....do.....	
14	137	84.3	....do.....	
15	134	84.7	....do.....	
16	101	135.8	....do.....	
17	-----	140	seapaga	
18	93	158.3	constant.....	
19	84	159.3	....do.....	
20	83	162.8	....do.....	
21	106	107	....do.....	
22	122	118.2	....do.....	
3	125	123.8	....do.....	
	113	127.7	....do.....	
	111	127.7	....do.....	

Table of springs upon the Hot Springs Mountain reservation.—Continued.

Number.	Temperature.	Elevation + feet.	Character.	Remarks.
	o			
26	106	127.9	Constant flow..	
27	127.5	130.3	...do .....	
28	145	129.4	...do .....	
29	90	140.4	...do .....	
30	134.5	148.3	...do .....	
31	147	133.2	...do .....	
32	124	95.7	...do .....	
33	140	89.8	...do .....	
34	120	91.8	...do .....	
35	135	91.8	...do .....	
36	110	90.4	...do .....	
37	120	155.5	...do .....	
38	128	90.2	...do .....	
39	125.5	92.2	...do .....	
40	112	92.3	...do .....	
41	155	113.5	...do .....	
42	-----	110.2	...do .....	Under B. I. B. House.
43	144	164.4	...do .....	
44	-----	162.8	...do .....	Under B. I. B. House.
45	111	171.8	...do .....	
46	-----	109.8	...do .....	Under bath-house on hill.
47	144.5	176.5	...do .....	
48	91	178.9	...do .....	
49	131	176.1	...do .....	
50	145	179.6	...do .....	
51	144	182.8	...do .....	
52	143	178.3	...do .....	
53	144.5	186.1	...do .....	
54	146	186.1	...do .....	
55	122	92.7	...do .....	
56	133	95.3	...do .....	
57	128	100.2	...do .....	
58	-----	101.9	...do .....	Inaccessible, near Arsenic Spring.
59	133	102	...do .....	
60	134.5	112.9	...do .....	
61	133	186.1	...do .....	
62	109	186.3	...do .....	
63	83	186.2	...do .....	
64	135	186.6	...do .....	
65	141	186.1	...do .....	
66	87	185.3	...do .....	
67	-----	113	intermittent...	In Arlington yard. Flows after heavy rain; 134°.
68	131	85	constant .....	
69	83	89.7	...do .....	
70	89	89.4	...do .....	
71	94	89.3	...do .....	

Giving summary as follows:

Number of springs .....	71
Range of temperature .....	79°
Lowest temperature .....	76°
Highest temperature .....	157°
Range of elevation .....	102'.3
Lowest elevation .....	84'.3
Highest elevation .....	186'.6



## B.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES HOT SPRINGS COMMISSION,  
Hot Springs, Ark., November 24, 1877.

To the honorable Board of Commissioners in relation to the Hot Springs of Arkansas :

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with your request, I have the honor to submit for your information the following table, which exhibits, in a condensed form, the appropriation made by Congress for the expenses of the Hot Springs commission, the disbursement, and the balance on hand November 24, 1877.

For what purpose expended.	Amount appropriated.	Amount disbursed.	Amount unexpended.
Salaries of commissioners, stenographer and clerk, and chief engineer .....	.....	[\$9,282 66	.....
Pay of employes (engineer's field-force, draughtsmen, disbursing agent, record clerk, and messenger) .....	.....	6,407 15	.....
Office rent and fuel .....	.....	470 00	.....
Stationery .....	.....	196 09	.....
Engineer's material (instruments, stationery, &c.) .....	.....	267 81	.....
Publication of notices and printing .....	.....	310 85	.....
Contingent expenses .....	.....	1,244 89	.....
Postage .....	.....	27 00	.....
	\$27,500 00	18,206 45	\$9,293 55

NOTE.—The expenses for November (estimated at \$2,500) are not included in the statement of disbursements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. F. LARRABEE,  
Disbursing Agent.

## C.

Estimated expenses of the Hot Springs Commission from the 1st day of November, 1877, to the 1st day of July, 1878.

Salaries of commissioners .....	\$7,260 00
Salaries of stenographers and clerks .....	6,336 00
Salaries of engineer and assistants, including office and field force .....	6,320 00
Material for engineering department .....	1,000 00
Office rent, fuel, messenger, stationery, and printing .....	3,000 00
Contingent expenses .....	2,000 00

Total .....	25,916 00
Amount on hand November 24, 1877 .....	9,293 55

Showing a deficiency of .....

16,622 45

Estimated expenses for fiscal year ending June 30, 1879.

Salaries of commissioners .....	\$10,950 00
Salaries of stenographers and clerks .....	7,120 00
Salaries engineer and assistants (office and field force) .....	7,000 00
Office rent, fuel, messenger, stationery, and printing .....	2,600 00
Contingent expenses .....	2,500 00

Total .....

30,170 00

AARON H. CRAGIN,  
M. L. STEARNS,  
JOHN COBURN,  
Commissioners.

REPORT  
OF THE  
GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1877.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 12, 1877.*

SIR: Three of the government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad (Brewer, Millard, and Wilson) made the regular annual inspection of the road in the month of July last. The entire line was passed over and examined by daylight, and found to be in good condition. The Western Division had suffered severely from high water and wash-outs during the early part of the season of 1876, and the Eastern Division had suffered much from like causes during the spring of the present year. The fall and flow of water on the two divisions had been unprecedented, and it was a gratifying surprise to find them in so good condition when the inspection was made. The general condition of the road, shops, equipment, &c., was quite satisfactory. The improvements, which the government directors have noted and reported from year to year, indicate the steady advance of the road toward the standard maintained by first-class roads in the Eastern States.

During the year ending June 30, 1877, the company expended for the renewal of rails \$504,827.13; and in the month of July of present year, \$147,244.73; total, \$652,071.86. Since July 1, 1876, there have been renewed 5,154 tons of steel rails to August 1, 1877, and during the month of August 985 tons; or, in all, 6,139 tons; and it is expected that an aggregate of 140 miles will be reached for the year 1877 before its close. Steel rails are being placed on the heavy grades and mountain divisions. From 1st of March last to August 1, there have been rerolled at Laramie mill 4,942 tons of iron rails, at a cost of about \$15 per ton. On the lighter grades, bad iron is being replaced with the rerolled rails. For the year ending June 30, 1877, ties have been renewed as follows, viz: Pine, 410,721; hard wood, 89,424; total, 500,145; and the renewal is constantly going on.

In the same period of time the company has constructed at its shops: Outfit and boarding cars, 4; small baggage-cars, 2; box freight-cars, 42; total, 48. The company has not a sufficient number of cars of its own to meet the demand for shipment of cattle, but the deficiency is met by the roads leading from Council Bluffs to Chicago sending large numbers of their cars out to points of loading on the Union Pacific Road.

The company has long needed commodious and safe general offices at Omaha. This want is now being met, and when the work on the building shall have been completed the general offices of the company will be exceedingly well and safely provided for.

There had been expended on the general office building at Omaha to August 1, 1877, \$13,468.38; amount additional necessary to complete it, \$27,000; total, \$40,468.38. The building will be amply provided

with fire proof vaults for the safe-keeping and preservation of the company's records, books, papers, &c., and will be very complete in all of its appointments.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, hereinafter mentioned, having determined that the eastern terminus of the road is on the Iowa shore of the Missouri River, and requiring the company to operate its road to said terminus as a continuous line, rendered it necessary for the company to provide a building thereat for the accommodation of its large and growing business, and for the comfort and convenience of the public. The work is under way and rapidly progressing toward completion, and the company has expended on the same to August 31, 1877, \$13,208.68; amount required to complete it, \$70,000; total, \$83,208.68. This work is necessary, and the outlay judicious, as the want of proper accommodations at the terminus of the road has been a constant source of complaint.

During the month of August the Missouri River bridge sustained serious damage. A wind-storm of almost unparalleled force carried away bodily, and cast into the river, the two eastern spans of the bridge. Fortunately, neither the abutment nor piers were injured, and the company at once put in a temporary structure for use until a permanent one can be put in place, which will be done without delay. The accident interrupted business for a time, and occasioned considerable cost to the company. On the 18th of September trains commenced crossing on the temporary structure, and there has been no delay since that time. The temporary structure will cost \$31,216.78; amount necessary to replace permanent structure, \$50,000; total, \$81,216.78.

A large expenditure has been made for the protection of the Missouri River bank on the east side. This was required for the preservation of the eastern approach to the bridge. The total amount expended for this purpose to August 31, 1877, is \$190,992.14, and the tendency of the river to encroach upon its banks will require constant watchfulness and a continuous expenditure in greater or less amount.

During the present year the Missouri River made a "cut off" just north of the cities of Council Bluffs and Omaha, through which an exceedingly rapid and forceful current was set directly against the west bank of the river, threatening the large general shops of the company. The company has expended \$30,000 to avert the present danger, and a subsidence of the water has, for the present, afforded relief; but a large expenditure will be required to protect and preserve the shops in their present location. The work will need to be substantial and thorough, and will probably cost about \$250,000. The city of Omaha and the Omaha Smelting and Refining Company are both directly interested in averting this danger, and will doubtless provide for the greater part of the necessary outlay. If this should not be done, then the railroad company must elect between paying the entire expense, with the risk of ultimate failure, and a removal of its extensive shops to a more secure locality. In either event the cost to the company must be considerable.

It is the purpose of the company to replace the present wooden bridge over the Loupe Fork of the Platte River with an iron structure; but the estimate of cost is not yet received.

In 1869 the then management of the company contemplated farming out the express business over the road to Wells, Fargo & Co. This was objected to by the government directors, and finally, on motion of Mr. Wilson, (then and now a government director,) the company resolved to do its own express business. The result of this action has proved

most satisfactory. The earnings from that source have been as follows, viz:

1870 .....	\$281,686 00
1871 .....	307,751 00
1872 .....	336,333 00
1873 .....	410,190 00
1874 .....	382,107 00
1875 .....	444,473 00
1876 .....	502,904 00

Total to January 1, 1877..... 2,665,444 00

The expense, loss, and damage account has been exceedingly light—probably in all, to date given, not exceeding \$250,000. In the month of September of the present year a loss fell upon this department of the company's service of some \$60,000. A band of train-robbers stopped the express-train, robbed the express-car, and carried off about the amount stated of money being forwarded east. About \$20,000 of the money has been recovered to present date, and every effort is being made to recover the remainder. In making the recovery mentioned, two of the robbers were killed.

It would have been well for the company had it pursued the same course with the sleeping-cars on the road that it did with the express department. But, instead of doing so, it contracted this interest away at a very early day in its history. The Pullman sleepers were put upon the road under said contract. The terms of the contract were most favorable to Mr. Pullman. He furnishes the cars, conductors, and porters. The railroad company keeps the cars in repair. The total amount expended by the company for repairs under the contract from time the cars were placed on the road to the present time is \$444,595.21. During the last year the amount expended on reconstruction and repairs was \$14,764.32. It would have been far better for the company had it placed its own sleepers on the road, and run the same to its own profit. The present management is anxious to be rid of said contract, and certainly will not renew it, as it is now plain to be seen what a grave mistake was made by entering into it at all. The contract will expire October 1, 1882.

As stated in former reports of the government directors, the company is operating its own coal-mines. The coal produced during the year was 264,779 tons, at a cost of \$1.29½ per ton on cars. Of the amount produced the company used 183,337 tons, and sold for general use 81,442 tons.

The land granted to the company is mortgaged to secure the payment of the land-grant bonds. Number of acres sold, 1,341,779.30; amount due company on contracts, \$3,049,134.53. Principal received, \$2,618,293.71; interest, \$442,681.79; total, \$3,060,775.50. Acres sold during last year, 67,971.53; average price per acre, \$2.92.

In view of the grasshopper-scurge which has afflicted Nebraska for several years past, the number of acres of land sold by the company during the last year is a gratifying surprise, and now that the scourge seems to have passed away, and immigration is again pouring into the State, the sales in the future must increase rapidly.

The amount of land-grant bonds originally issued was .....	\$10,400,000 00
Amount outstanding June 30, 1877 .....	7,374,000 00

Amount retired from sales of land..... 3,026,000 00

Undoubtedly the land-grant will retire the land-grant bonds, and leave a large surplus over for the extinguishment of other indebtedness of the company.



The number and class of employes of the company is as follows, viz:

	No. of men.
In shops at Omaha .....	725
In shops at Grand Island .....	15
In shops at North Platte .....	76
In shops at Sidney .....	15
In shops at Cheyenne .....	50
In shops at Laramie .....	100
In shops at Rawlins .....	85
In shops at Green River .....	28
In shops at Evanston .....	100
In shops at Ogden .....	15
Engineers .....	160
Section and track men .....	1,350
All others .....	1,350
Total .....	3,969

This statement does not include coal-miners, nor men connected with the Laramie Rolling-Mill, but only railroad employes proper.

In their report of last year the government directors criticised the action of the company in reducing the track-force, and said: "There has been too great reduction of the section-gangs, which should be increased by from one to three men to the gang on the greater part of the line. In reducing the track-force, the company has but followed the policy adopted by most railroad companies since the panic of 1873 and the unfriendly legislation of several of the States. There has been a general effort to economize all round, which is well enough in most respects, but in the one indicated is a mistake."

The foregoing statement shows that the company has heeded this criticism, and placed 1,250 section and track men on its line of 1,038 miles, or more than a man to the mile.

The floating debt of the company June 30, 1877, was as follows, viz:

Notes payable .....	\$605,790 45
Omaha drafts .....	52,118 16
Shoe and Leather National Bank, Boston .....	50,000 00
Land department, special account .....	173,600 00
Town-lot department, special account .....	28,000 00
O. F. Davis, land agent .....	2,822 42
Land-grant coupons outstanding .....	4,301 06
Sinking-fund .....	11,200 00
Interest on fractional certificates .....	64 00

927,896 09

Less cash assets:

Cash .....	\$133,068 36
Gold account .....	47,603 42
Union Trust Company, New York .....	208,185 18
Union Trust Company, gold account .....	102,681 92
Baker & Morrell .....	25,000 00

516,538 88

Debts over cash assets .....

411,357 21

The company hold other assets, which, after eliminating from its statement—

Amount from operating department .....	\$2,426,858 36
Amount from half transportation from United States .....	1,901,677 07
1,205 shares of unissued stock .....	85,814 18
5,000 Omaha bridge bonds .....	5,161 35
Wyoming Coal Company stock .....	100,000 00
13,000 first-mortgage bonds held by the company .....	13,455 00
1,000 sinking-fund bonds held by company .....	935 00
First-mortgage-bond coupons held by company .....	420 00

4,537,320 96

And taking the company's estimate of the value of the remaining assets embraced in the statement, amount to \$3, 911,443.85.

These assets consist of stocks and bonds in other railroad companies, telegraph and steamship shares, county bonds issued by counties in Nebraska and Colorado, &c. The railroad stocks and bonds are of companies which the Union Pacific Company have aided in constructing their roads, in order to bring business to its line mainly, though in some cases, but in no great amount, of companies with which it has no connection. It is deemed proper to eliminate from said statement of assets the items specified above, because the amount from operating department would be required to meet payments of dividends and interest falling due in July, the amount due from United States for half transportation, because it is held to await the determination of the suit now prosecuting by the government for the recovery of 5 per cent. of net earnings, and to discharge such judgment as may be obtained; the first-mortgage bonds, bridge bonds, &c., because, if issued, they would be but an addition to the debt of the company; the shares of the company's own stock not issued, as the same may fall under the inhibition of the act of March 3, 1873, and the interest in the Wyoming Coal and Mining Company, because it never should be accounted a distinct asset to be used for the discharge of any indebtedness of the company, and may be entirely destroyed as a distinct property by the result of litigation now pending. But in any event, there is an abundance in the asset-account to extinguish the floating debt, with a remainder over.

Upon the subject of the aid extended by the Union Pacific Company to other companies, the government directors, in their report for 1873, remarked:

"With regard to the advances which the Union Pacific Company has made in aid of the roads mentioned, we can but repeat what we said in our report of 1872: 'We do not question the wisdom of a policy which tends to secure to the trunk-line the business which the said several roads may command. It could not well afford to have said business diverted from it. The policy, however, should be so ordered as not to interfere with whatever present or future claim the government may have for reimbursement.' The ability of the company to make the advances referred to shows that it could have returned more to the government than it has, and raises the question of the power of the company to divert its means into channels not authorized by the law."

The total advances made, and the companies aided, appear in the following table and those in last year's report:

Investment in Summit County Railroad Company: \$134,500 bonds; 622 shares full-paid stock; 2,759 shares assessable stock, and valuable coal-lands. Estimated value and cost, \$60,000.

Colorado Central Railroad has been aided to the extent of.....	\$1, 610, 497 86
Credits secured by Union Pacific Railroad Company .....	767, 156 20

Balance without interest .....	843, 341 66
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The investments in the Utah Central, Utah Southern, and Utah Northern Companies have not been increased during the past year, and remain as stated in the report of the government directors for the year ending June 30, 1876.

The statement of investments in the Republican Valley Railroad has not yet been received, and will not be in time to be embraced in this report. The Union Pacific Company's investment in this road is regarded as a safe and remunerative one, as very considerable aid has been secured from the counties into which it has been constructed, and the country will supply it with a large local business.

The Utah Central, Utah Southern, and the Colorado Central are the most important of the roads aided. These, and the Utah Northern, are reported quite fully in the reports of the government directors for the years 1872, 1873, and 1876. The Republican Valley Road in Nebraska, and the Summit County Road in Utah, involve investments of more recent date.

Aid to other roads is in contemplation by the company; one to the Black Hills region, and one to secure the business of Montana. The government directors believe that this policy of the company should at all times be held subordinate to its obligations to the United States. When this is assured, the policy may result in public as well as corporate good. It would seem to be definitely settled that national aid in the construction of railroads, by grants of public lands or otherwise, is at an end. Still, there are important regions of our country to be developed by the construction of railroads. If this can be done by corporations whose interest it is to secure the business of those regions, without endangering repayment to the government in such cases as that of the Union Pacific Company, an important public interest would be subserved. Wherever railroads go, the Indian question is practically settled. From the vast domain covered by the Union Pacific Road, its connecting lines, and the settlements included by them, Indian troubles have disappeared, and the cost of the Indian service, generally, has been greatly reduced. The roads above mentioned as held in contemplation by the Union Pacific Company, would, if constructed, tend strongly to further simplify said service and reduce its cost. If the policy can be carried out without hazard to the claim of the government, it involves possibilities of great moment to the country at large, and of almost incalculable advantage to the sections of our Western Territories most directly interested. (See letter of General Crook, at conclusion of this report.)

The extension of the Colorado Central Railroad to a junction with the Union Pacific at Hazzard's Station, and with trains running directly to and from Cheyenne, is an enterprise of great importance to the latter and to the people of Colorado. It will place the business of that State in much better position than it has ever been; for an active competition must result between the Kansas Pacific and Union Pacific Companies for the business of that State, especially the northern portion of it; and harmonious connections between the Union Pacific, the Colorado Central, and the Denver and Rio Grande Companies will secure like advantages to the southern part of the State through the competition which must arise between the roads named and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad. The Union Pacific Company has no special running arrangements with the several roads hereinbefore named, under which earnings are apportioned. Each company makes its own rates, but the relations existing between them are such as to maintain harmony in their business connections, and to enforce a healthy competition with other lines. This must result in great advantage to the people depending on the several lines for transportation to and from points affected by the competition, and tend to develop the resources of the country tributary to the roads.

It is now expected that the Colorado Central will be completed to its connection with the Union Pacific, and trains placed upon the entire line, by the 20th of October, 1877.

The earnings of the road for the year ending June 30, 1877, show a considerable increase over the preceding year, and largely more than any other year in its history.



The gross earnings for the year ending June 30, 1877, were.....	\$13,719,343 82
For the year ending June 30, 1876.....	12,113,990 69
Increase for the year 1877 over 1876.....	1,605,353 13
Operating expenses, as claimed by company, for year 1876.....	5,447,819 27
For 1877.....	5,402,252 24
Gain for 1877 over 1876.....	45,567 03
Net earnings for the year 1877.....	8,317,091 58
Net earnings for the year 1876.....	6,666,171 42
Increase for 1877 over 1876.....	1,650,920 16

This is a surprising result, considering the general depression which has rested upon the business of the country, and fully justifies the opinion expressed in former reports by the government directors relative to the immense possibilities of this road.

The net earnings of the year ending June 30, 1877, being \$8,317,091.58, it is readily ascertained what amount is due the government for the year under the 5-per-cent. reservation, as heretofore estimated by the government directors. The case is this:

Net earnings.....	\$8,317,091 58
Less interest on first-mortgage bonds, reduced to currency at 6 per cent., about the average for the year.....	1,732,273 20
Net subject to 5 per cent. on above basis.....	6,584,818 38
Five per cent. on this amount.....	329,240 91
We understand, however, that the counsel representing the government in the suit now in progress for the adjustment of the 5 per cent. controversy and for the recovery of the amount due the United States thereon claim that no reduction should be allowed for interest on first-mortgage bonds. If this claim should be sustained by the court, then there should be added to the above.....	86,661 36
Making a total due for the year, under the 5-per-cent. reservation, of..	415,902 27
The amount estimated by an expert of the Treasury Department as due for the year ending June 30, 1876, from the 5 per cent. on net earnings is.....	391,565 73
Making, on above basis, an excess for 1877 over 1876 of.....	24,336 54

Upon this subject there is a wide difference between the government and the company, the latter claiming (as the government directors have stated in two former reports) that, in determining what its net earnings are, it is entitled to deduct from its gross earnings all payments of interest, and all other payments and liabilities coming within the rule laid down in *Saint John vs. Erie Railway Company*, 22 Wallace, 136. This controversy has been one of great annoyance and vexation, and it is a cause of great congratulation that it is so near an end by judicial determination.

Should the government maintain its claim by a judicial construction of the law concerning the 5-per-cent. clause of the act of July 1, 1862, in harmony with that upon which the Secretary of the Treasury and the counsel conducting the case are insisting, the payment of the resulting judgment is provided for by the terms of the following stipulation entered into between the counsel of the respective parties in the cause, commonly known as the "Transportation case." The stipulation is as follows, viz:

"It is hereby stipulated on behalf of the plaintiffs that no judgment against the United States which may be rendered in this cause shall be



collected until after final judgment in the suit brought in the circuit court for the district of Massachusetts by the United States against the plaintiffs, under direction of the act of Congress of June 22, 1874, to recover sums claimed to be due as the 5 per cent. of the net earnings of the railroad of the plaintiffs, and in case of a recovery by the United States in this latter suit, the judgment may be offset against any judgment for the plaintiffs in this cause; but nothing herein shall be construed to affect the right of recovery by either party in either of said suits.

"G. BARTLETT,

*"For the Union Pacific Railroad Company.*

"JOHN GOFORTH,

*"Assistant Attorney-General."*

The amount covered by this stipulation, added to the amounts which have become due to the company from the United States on account of transportation since the date of the judgment in said suit down to June 30, 1877, is stated to be \$1,901,677.07, a sum large enough, it is supposed, to pay a judgment to be rendered on the basis of the claim made by the government, and largely in excess of one sustaining the company's position. So that, in any event, the judgment will at once be paid.

Section 6 of the act of July 1, 1862, provides that "after the road is completed, until said bonds and interest are paid, at least five per centum of the net earnings of the road shall also be annually applied to the payment thereof." The date of the completion of the road has been, and still is, a controverted question between the government and the company. Upon this question the government directors expressed their opinion in the annual report for the year 1872. From that report the following paragraph is quoted, viz:

"Here arises an important question: Is the road completed? We think it is, within a fair and reasonable signification of the term. In our judgment, it has been completed for a period long enough to embrace the two years ending June 30, 1872."

The government directors have never changed from this position. This opinion covers the entire period from the connection of the tracks of the Union Pacific Railroad and the Central Pacific Railroad of California in 1869, and is followed by the government in the preparation of its claim in the suit above referred to. The company has always contested this position of the government directors; and now that it is maintained by the United States in said suit, the same contest is making therein. The company claims that, because of certain action by Congress in 1869, and subsequent executive action, the date of completion of the road and from which the 5 per cent. of net earnings was to commence running, did not occur until the 1st October, 1874, as determined by a special commission appointed by the President of the United States, (referred to in the report of the government directors for the year 1874,) if not entirely repealed by implication by the act of July 2, 1864. Happily this and all other questions relative to the 5-per-cent. clause of the act of July 1, 1862, are in process of judicial determination in the suit mentioned, and need not be treated further here.

In their reports for the years 1874, 1875, and 1876, the Government directors treated at some length the relations of the United States and the company growing out of the advance by the former to the latter of bonds to aid in the construction of its road. The total amount of bonds so advanced is \$27,236,512. The duty of the company to reimburse

this amount, with all interest paid and to be paid by the United States, is clear and undisputed. In the reports named the government directors endeavored to present fully every feature of law and fact springing from the undisputed duty of reimbursement by the company. It is unnecessary here to retrace the grounds gone over in those reports. Aside from the consideration of the clear legal duty involved, there are great equities on both sides; but they no more than counterbalance each other, leaving the case still resting on the original legal obligation. As shown in those reports, the government has received vast remunerative advantages already from the construction of the road, and will, through all the future of the great work, feel in increasing ratio the beneficial results flowing therefrom. On the other hand, the road has, to the surprise of almost every one, proved itself to be a strong, growing, remunerative property, capable of carrying all its burdens and discharging all its obligations. There ought to be no conflict between the United States and the owners of the road. There is no just reason why there should be. The United States advanced the bonds in the sum named, and has paid and is still paying the interest thereon. This is a debt which ought to be paid; but under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States it will not become due until the maturity of the bonds, thirty years from the date of their issue. To let it run on, accumulating to the end of this time, will be the worst possible policy and ruinous at last. If a just accommodation can be arrived at, for the avoidance of this result, it would be wise for all the parties concerned to avail themselves of it.

The plan suggested by the government directors in their report for the year 1876 is believed to be a practicable one, which, if adopted, insures absolutely a full return to the government of every dollar of its investment in the road. That plan differs from all others that have been proposed by the company in two important respects: It proposes to retain the one-half transportation and 5 per centum modes of payment now provided for, and a termination of the sinking fund at the maturity of the bonds, and security for the remainder due and unpaid at that time, the same to be discharged at the rate of not less than one-tenth per annum. A further consideration of the subject has led the government directors to the conclusion that the said plan can be modified to some extent without being unduly burdensome to the company in the conduct of its affairs, and shorten the time for the full reimbursement of the government.

The amount of bonds issued to the company by the United States is..	\$27,236,512 00
Interest on the same at 6 per cent. for thirty years.....	49,026,000 00

Total at maturity of bonds.....	76,262,512 00
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Presuming that the United States will receive a judgment on the basis of its claim in the pending 5 per cent. suit, and estimating upon like basis 5 per cent. of net earnings from commencement of suit to June 30, 1877, the government will receive from that source to said date about.....

\$2,250,000 00

And will have paid to said date by one-half transportation about.....

4,273,705 30

Or a total of.....	6,523,705 30
--------------------	--------------

Leaving a total remainder of.....	69,738,806 70
-----------------------------------	---------------

Estimating the annual average arising from half transportation and 5 per cent., on the basis claimed by the government in the pending suit for the remainder of the term at \$1,000,000, we have a total from these sources of.....

20,000,000 00

Leaving a balance due the government at the maturity of the bonds of.	49,738,806 70
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How can the payment of this large amount be provided for? It will not be due, under the law as construed by the Supreme Court, until the maturity of the bonds, when there will also be due the first-mortgage bonds, amounting to \$27,232,000, or a total of \$77,070,806.70.

This is a sum beyond possibility of payment in money without refunding at date of maturity. And the additional practical fact exists that the first-mortgage bonds have precedence of the government lien. The holders of the first-mortgage bonds are amply secured. The government alone is in danger of loss. Can this danger be avoided? The government directors think it can be. The establishment of a sinking fund is a practicable scheme, and opens a way out of this difficulty.

A sinking fund, established on the basis of semi-annual payments of \$500,000 each, commencing on the 1st of January, 1878, compounded at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the term of twenty years, or until the maturity of the bonds, would give a total result, to be applied to the payment of the government claim, of \$40,418,256.86, and leave still due the government \$9,320,549.84. This balance could be discharged either by the plan suggested in the report of last year, or by the simple operation of the half transportation and 5 per cent. of net earnings, as now provided by law. The adoption of such a plan of adjustment as is here outlined, by the government and the company, with the approval of Congress, would render the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds advanced by the government absolutely certain. It would be useless to exact more than the company can perform; and it is not unjust to require so much as it can comply with without embarrassing its affairs and depriving the owners of the property of a fair return in form of dividends on the capital invested. It is believed that the company can accept and perform the plan here presented.

The net earnings for the year ending June 30, 1877, were.....	\$8, 317, 091 58
Annual interest, first-mortgage bonds, is.....	\$1, 633, 920
Annual interest, sinking-fund bonds, is.....	1, 146, 080
Annual interest, land grant bonds, is.....	586, 180
Annual interest, bridge-bonds, is.....	182, 320
Six per cent. dividend on capital stock, \$36,762,300, is.....	2, 205, 738
Estimated average amount to government from half transportation and 5 per cent. of net earnings.....	1, 000, 000
	<hr/> 6, 754, 238 00

Leaving a balance over for contingencies, extraordinary betterments, &c., of .....	1, 562, 853 58
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The company's statement of earnings on account of government earnings for the year ending June 30, 1877, is as follows, viz :

For troops.....	\$218, 272 67
For mail.....	709, 955 00
For freight.....	402, 756 42
Total.....	<hr/> 1, 330, 984, 09

Of this amount the government is entitled to retain one-half for its reimbursement, under existing law.....	665, 492 04
Amount of 5 per cent. of net earnings for the year, as hereinbefore estimated.....	329, 240 91
	<hr/> 994, 732 95

This is within a fraction of the foregoing estimate of the yearly average for the next twenty years. But the account, as charged up for transportation of the mail, rests upon a basis not agreed to by the government, and the accounting-officers of the Treasury will doubtless reduce the amount charged to an allowance considerably below the claim



of the company. A full statement of the controversy between the government and the company is given in the report of the government directors for the year 1876. If, from any cause, the estimated average aforesaid should be exceeded, the result will be advantageous to the government, as it will more speedily receive its reimbursement. The increase in the business, both for the government and the general public, which will as certainly come in the future as it has in the past, will surely maintain the average stated.

If no definite plan for a permanent and final adjustment of the relations existing between the government and company relative to the full reimbursement of the former on account of the subsidy-bonds issued to the latter be adopted, then the government directors would respectfully suggest that Congress be recommended to pass an act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive from the company, from time to time, such sums as it may elect to pay into his hands for the establishment of a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the liability of the company to the government on account of said bonds. It is believed that the company would at once, upon the determination of the 5 per cent. suit, avail itself of such a provision of law, and commence payments under it for the purpose named. Such a plan would be a great improvement on the present want of one, and would be preferable to the establishment of a voluntary sinking fund, with its funds remaining in the hands of the company and subject to its control.

The company is still beset with litigation growing out of some of the transactions of its earlier history. One of the most important suits now pending is that of Thomas Wardell *vs.* The Union Pacific Railroad Company and others, in the circuit court of the United States for the district of Nebraska. This case is based upon a contract made between the Union Pacific Company and Cyrus O. Godfrey and Thomas Wardell, July 16, 1868, relative to the coal-lands of the company, the supplying of the company with fuel, the transportation of coal, &c., and became the basis of the organization of the Wyoming Coal and Mining Company. This subject was fully reported on in the reports of the government directors for the years 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875. The government directors have resisted this contract from the time it first came to their knowledge in 1869. Their reasons therefor are stated at length and in detail in their report for 1872. Nothing effective came of this resistance until 1874, when the present management entered upon the control of the affairs of the company. The action then taken is thus given in the report of the government directors for that year, viz:

"The Union Pacific Railroad Company has taken possession of all the coal-mines heretofore in the possession of the Wyoming Coal and Mining Company, and is now working them as its own property. This has caused a resort to legal proceedings against the company by Thomas Wardell, which, if properly and earnestly resisted by the railroad company, will, in our judgment, result in the defeat of Wardell's pretensions and in the annulment of the so-called contract under which the Wyoming Coal and Mining Company long held possession of the vastly-valuable coal-lands of the Union Pacific corporation. The contract is copied at length in the report of the government directors for 1872, and the legal proceedings above referred to were brought to the attention of the Secretary of the Interior by special communication in September last, in which was inclosed a copy of Mr. Wardell's bill of complaint, with the suggestion that the subject be brought to the attention of the Attorney-General, with a view to having instructions given to the United



States attorney for the district of Nebraska to give his attention to the case."

As hereinbefore shown, the company produced for its own consumption, for the year ending June 30, 1877, 183,337 tons of coal, at a cost of \$1.29½ per ton, or an aggregate cost of \$227,473.41. The price which the company would pay under the contract for coal for that year would be \$4 per ton, or an aggregate for the year of \$733,348, making a difference in the fuel-account (which of course would be charged to operating-expenses) of \$505,875 for a single year. This, if enforced by a decree of the United States courts, would make a difference in the 5-per-cent. account of the government on net earnings of \$25,293.75. The contract extends over a term of fifteen years, and the price per ton is scaled from \$6 to \$3; and although the consumption of coal by the company in former years was not as great as in the last year, it will be greater in the future. Taking this fact and the average price per ton under the contract, it is safe to say that the difference per year for the full term would be as great as that of last year. This would give for the full term a difference of \$7,588,125, and, if this be allowed as a deduction in determining the 5-per-cent. return to the government, it would make a difference in that account of \$379,406.25. The contract was an inexcusable iniquity from the beginning, and it is greatly to be desired that the pending case may rid the company of it forever. The company is making a determined resistance to the affirmation of the contract. The case was argued and submitted at a special term of the circuit court in June last, and a decision is expected in November; but whatever it may then be, it is not probable that the case will be finally determined short of a review on appeal by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Two other cases, growing out of old construction-contracts, are pending in the supreme court of Illinois on appeal. These are the cases of *Miller et al. vs. The Union Pacific Railroad Company*, in each of which the amount claimed is \$100,000. These cases were instituted in the circuit court of Winnebago County, Illinois. In one of these cases a judgment was recovered for \$100,000, and in the other for \$64,000. These cases have some very peculiar features, which, as they are still pending in the appellate court, it is better not to discuss in this report. A reversal of these cases is confidently expected; and if this expectation is realized, it must result in the absolute defeat of the claims. These cases, growing out of construction, involve the 5-per-cent. account to the extent of \$7,200, but it is confidently expected that they will be defeated. In the three foregoing cases, one of the undersigned (Mr. Wilson) is retained by the company as special counsel.

Other litigation is pending in Massachusetts, in which it is expected that about all of the controversies remaining over from the complications growing out of construction will be finally determined and put at rest.

During the year covered by this report, the company continued its policy of paying quarterly dividends of 2 per cent., making 8 per cent. per annum. In the report for 1876, this subject was referred to in the following language, viz: "The government directors have not approved the dividend policy of the company. They have held that the amounts heretofore claimed as due to the government on reimbursement account, under the several provisions of law establishing and regulating the same, should be regularly paid before the declaration of dividends." This position is here reaffirmed.

In the reports of 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, and 1876, the government directors called attention to the importance of a more thorough localiza-

tion of the general business management of the road. Without repeating what was said on this subject in said several reports, a full reaffirmance of the same is here made. The improvements which have, in this regard, followed the several visits of the president and other members of the board of directors to the line of the road under the present management, have confirmed the undersigned in their position. The constant presence of complete power on the line of the road would greatly promote the interests of all concerned.

In their report for 1875, the government directors called the attention of the Secretary of the Interior to the great and growing importance of the grazing interests of the plains; they said: "The herds on the plains of the Platte are constantly increasing, while the aggregate number of cattle is becoming fabulous. The plains west of Kearney Junction will soon become one of the chief sources from which the eastern markets will be supplied with beef-cattle. These plains furnish unsurpassed grazing-range, and the lands belonging to the government and to the company ought to be placed under some well-devised system of pasturage, from which profit could be secured to both. We would respectfully call the attention of the government and the company to this exceedingly important subject, hoping that some system may be devised whereby the growth of cattle may be fostered and the lands made immediately remunerative."

Persons engaged in raising cattle upon the plains feel the great importance of this subject, and the expression from them is very strongly in favor of some organized system which shall give greater security and permanency to the business. A very intelligent gentleman, engaged in raising cattle, in a letter upon this subject, says: "I wish to call your attention to a matter of growing importance to the stock-interests of this section. Under existing laws, one man can only attain title to one section of land in a body within the Pacific Railroad limits, *i. e.*, a man can purchase a full section from the railroad company, but it is surrounded on all sides by government land, which is only open to homesteads and pre-emptions. It has been fully demonstrated that lands west of the one hundredth meridian are only fit for grazing purposes, and can only be utilized as grazing-lands when held in large tracts or ranges. The quantity of land required to support an animal by grazing alone is so great, that it would be impossible to purchase the lands at the government price, or at any price that would look reasonable. The result is, that no lands are sold, and the stock-raisers occupy the lands without any legal rights, while the government and the railroad company get no compensation. One evil that grows out of this system is, that the stock-grower, having no defensible right to his range, does nothing toward improving or fencing it. His buildings and corrals are of the most temporary nature, and he is prepared at any time to move his herds wherever better ranges or less crowded pastures offer.

"Another evil arising from this system is, that during the winter cattle drift before the storms, and herds, getting together in large numbers, suffer for want of grass; and in providing for this contingency it is necessary to keep a much more limited number of cattle on the range than could be supported if the cattle could be kept separated by fences.

"I think the following plan would entirely counteract all the evils mentioned, and would make a return to government and railroad company from lands that otherwise will always remain unsold and valueless. The government and railroad company jointly lease to responsible stock-growers all lands lying west of the one hundredth meridian of longitude in blocks of, say, from 50 to 500 square miles, at such an an-

nual rental, and for such term of years, and with such other restrictions as will best protect the interest of the government and railroad company, and will give the stock-raiser such a right to his range as will protect him from encroachment, and warrant him in fencing his range, besides making permanent investments in corrals and ranch buildings. The arguments in favor of some such plan as this are so many, and the objections so few, that it seems to me only necessary to have it presented to Congress in proper form to insure its adoption. The enormous increase of the cattle-interest on the western plains, and the present chaotic state of the grazing system, demand that some intelligent action should be taken at once."

The suggestions here made are important, and the subject to which they relate should receive attention, and the government directors would advise that it be brought to the attention of Congress, with a view to the adoption of some plan whereby the stock-raising interests of the western plains may be permanently and economically organized. The present land-laws are wholly inadequate to reach the end. They are framed to meet the requirements of agriculture and mining, and they should now be so adjusted as to meet the new demands of the grazing-interests. There is no good reason why the grazing-lands of the government and of the railroad company should not yield a revenue to each. Stock-raising on the plains is one of the most profitable pursuits on the continent, is well able to pay reasonably for the use of the lands, and is understood to be quite willing so to do.

The shipments of beef-cattle from the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, for the year 1877, to August 1, were as follows:

Number of cars .....	823
Number of cattle .....	16,410

From information gathered during their late progress over the line the undersigned are of opinion that 75,000 head of beef-cattle will be shipped from the line of the road this year. The interruption to shipment by the accident to the Missouri River bridge may reduce this number, but certainly not materially.

An important market for the beef of the plains is developing in England and Scotland, and will doubtless soon appear on the continent of Europe. The shipment of slaughtered animals and live stock to those countries is a new enterprise, but its growth is rapid. In 1876 the exports of slaughtered animals were \$1,855,191. In 1877, to July, the figures swelled to \$4,962,850 for slaughtered animals, and over \$522,000 for live stock, or a total for the period named of \$5,584,850, being an increase for one-half of 1877 over 1876 of \$3,629,659. It requires no argument to prove that this class of exports is destined soon to become an important factor in our foreign trade; Europe will throw open its doors to our cheap meats when they can now be placed in her markets as fresh as from her own stalls and fields. The source of supply for this cheap meat will be largely and mainly the region traversed by or tributary to the Union Pacific Railroad. Much of the great sections of Texas and the Indian Territory, from whence now come vast supplies of live stock, will in time be devoted to agriculture. This cannot be the case on the grazing-plains of the West. Hence the greater importance of the suggestion made relative to the adoption of some system for the better organization of the grazing-regions of the West. This consideration, added to the fact that in effecting the former result a new source of public revenue may be established, gives the subject double interest, and would seem to amply justify the suggestion already made, that the matter be



brought to the attention of Congress. Doubtless the company would readily co-operate in any well-considered scheme for effecting this result.

It is provided in the thirteenth section of the act of July 2, 1864, that "the government directors shall, from time to time, report to the Secretary of the Interior, in answer to any inquiries he may make of them touching the condition, management, and progress of the work, and shall communicate to the Secretary of the Interior at any time such information as should be in the possession of the department. They shall, as often as may be necessary to a full knowledge of the condition of the line, visit all portions of the road, whether built or surveyed."

As far as the present government directors are advised, (and one of them has been in continuous service since 1869,) there has never been but one inquiry made under this provision of law, nor in pursuance of any other, nor on any account whatever. In 1871, an active controversy arose concerning the eastern terminus of the road. The then Secretary of the Interior addressed a communication to the government directors, requesting them to examine the question involved in said controversy, and to report to him their opinion as to where the law fixed the eastern terminus of the road. The government directors, after considering the question, reported that the terminus was on the Iowa shore of the Missouri River. This, of course, included the bridge across said river, and its approaches, and made them a part of the main line to be operated as a continuous part thereof. This opinion was followed by the accounting-officers of the government, so far as United States transportation was concerned; but no action was taken to enforce it as to the rights of the general public. Private parties instituted *Union Pacific Railroad Company vs. Hall et al.*, (1 Otto, 343,) in which case, after persistent resistance by the company, the Supreme Court of the United States took the same view that had been reported by the government directors, and held "that the legal terminus of the railroad is fixed by law on the Iowa shore of the river, and that the bridge is a part of the railroad; there can be no doubt that the company is under obligation to operate and run the whole road, including the bridge, as one connected and continuous line." The road is now so operated, and commodious buildings are in course of erection on the east side of the river for the accommodation of the business, as hereinbefore stated.

All or part of the government directors have made at least annual visitations of the entire line of the road. They have made annual reports to the Secretary of the Interior, in which they have endeavored to give full expositions of the road, its condition, of improvements needed, and of improvements made, of the things possible to be realized from it, of the policies of the company, of controverted questions both as to accounts and management of the property of the company, of disagreements as to the construction of the laws governing the relations and determining the rights of the government and the company.

Indeed, it may safely be stated that not a question of controversy between the government and company has escaped mention in one or more of the reports. The reports from 1871 down to and including the one for 1876, and excluding the present one, reduced to print in the ordinary executive-document form, would cover nearly or quite one hundred and fifty pages. They are filled with information in general and in detail, derived, in great part, from personal contact with the subjects treated of, and made with a purpose to have them as exact as such documents can be made. The filing of these reports has been, practically, their end. In many instances important recommendations have been made, with a



view to the better management of the property, its business, and affairs. They have rested with the reports.

These statements are not made in the spirit of complaint. The fault has arisen mainly, no doubt, from the defective character of the law. The law requires certain reports to be made by the company to the government, but has provided no means for the utilization of the reports when made, and the same defect exists as to the reports of the government directors. If the present relations existing between the government and the company are to continue, some remedy should be devised for the defect mentioned. All matters relating to the connection of the government with all of the railroad companies that have received United States bonds in aid of the construction of their respective roads ought to be organized in a special bureau in the Interior Department, in charge of a competent and responsible head. The government directors are aware that the present Secretary of the Interior has considered this definite subject, and probably has arrived at, or doubtless will arrive at, a wise conclusion in general and in detail, and here the subject may be safely left. The government directors can but express satisfaction with the fact that special thought is now given to this important subject. The interests involved are very great, far more so than many others which have been accorded special supervision since the foundation of the government.

JAMES F. WILSON.  
FRANCIS B. BREWER.  
J. H. MILLARD.  
JOHN C. S. HARRISON.  
DANIEL CHADWICK.

Hon. CARL SCHURZ,  
*Secretary of the Interior.*

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*Copy of a letter of General George Crook.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,  
COMMANDING GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Omaha, Nebr., October 9, 1877.

SIR: Referring to your communication of the 8th instant, stating that the managers of the Union Pacific Railroad propose building two branches from the main line, the initial of one east of Sherman, Wyo., with its objective point at or near Boseman, Mont., the other to start at or near Rawlins, Wyo., and join eastern branch at its terminus in Montana, the eastern branch passing through the Black Hills, and the western through the Wind River country, you request my opinion on the points explained in the following answers.

They will have a most salutary and positive effect in settling our Indian troubles, thereby saving large expenditures of public funds. They will invite to and open up for settlement most valuable farming and grazing lands; aid in the discovery of new mining sections, and promote the development of valuable mineral resources already discovered. They will save the public treasury vast amounts in economy in transportation of military supplies, troops, and mails. From my personal knowledge of the country through which the proposed lines will pass, I regard the project as eminently practicable and more easily accomplished than many of the works of similar character now in successful operation in the country west of the Mississippi.

I have confined my reply to the questions embraced in your letter, but under the head of gain, &c., I would say generally that I know of no proposed enterprise more important to the vast country they will open up, nor any that will be of more positive and enduring good to the whole country. They will, when completed, be of national importance and benefit.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK,  
*Brigadier-General, U. S. A.*

Hon. J. H. MILLARD,

*Government Director Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha, Nebr.*



# REPORT

## ON THE

### YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

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NORRIS, MICHIGAN, *October 20, 1877.*

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, based upon the act of Congress, approved March 1, 1872, setting apart the Yellowstone National Park, and providing for the management thereof, I have the honor to submit the following report.

Upon receipt of my appointment as superintendent of the said park I appointed Mr. J. C. McCartney, the pioneer proprietor of the Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel, resident assistant. I soon after published in the Norris Suburban, (a newspaper widely circulated in the West,) a copy of the act dedicating the park, your rules and regulations for its management, notice of my own and my assistant's appointments, and a spirited appeal to my old mountain comrades, tourists, and the general public, to assist in checking vandalism in the wonder-land, sending hundreds of extra copies to presses and parties in the West.

As a practical mode of attracting general attention I also had a large number of spirited cautions against fire and depredations in the park printed upon durable cloth and affixed to trees, and otherwise at prominent points of interest therein and the adjacent places of resort.

I also, in the Suburban and other sheets, regularly published items of interest relating to my explorations in the park and the routes thereto.

The published reports of Langford, Everts, Hayden, myself, and others having more clearly demonstrated the existence of matchless wonders within the park than any direct or practical route of reaching it, I sought to explore a new one by ascending the Yellowstone River, its natural outlet.

Leaving Washington in April, and Norris in May, passed the Sacred Calumet or Pipe-stone quarry of Dakota *en route* to Bismarck. Thence, after unusual delays upon steamboat ascending the Missouri, reached Fort Buford, at the mouth of the Yellowstone, June 18. Unfortunately for the Government, the public, and the *present* popularity of the Yellowstone route to the National Park, Commodore Coulson failed to secure contract for the immense Government transportation thereon. He thus hauled off the Josephine, the first boat of recent years to ascend the Yellowstone, which, in 1875, reached the highest point yet attained, at Baker's battle-field near the mouth of Clark's Fork; the Fart West, which carried the wounded after Custer's and Reno's defeat from the mouth of the Little Big Horn River, in 1876, the intrepid Captain Grant Marsh, commanding on both occasions; and also other boats and officers fitted or qualified for the trade.

This left the Yellowstone Transportation Company with a totally inadequate supply of necessary light draught powerful steamboats, or officers of experience on that route.



I am explicit upon this point, as the all-important one, which, after much of a season's unfortunate experiment of running huge, loggy Ohio and Mississippi packets upon the large and beautiful but unknown, uniformly rapid, and often rocky Yellowstone, terminated in an amicable arrangement by which much of the immense public and private freightage thereon was speedily done by the first-named and similar boats and officers.

Despite the most gentlemanly treatment by the officers of these large boats, so annoying became the delays that I left Tongue River post, with two comrades, upon Indian horses captured at General Miles's Rosebud fight, ascending the Yellowstone on the north bank to the Big Horn, and up the latter and the Little Big Horn to Custer's field, at disinterment of the officers' remains. Thence returned to the Yellowstone, and, through terrible storms of rain and hail, ascended it to and through the Snowy Gate of the mountains, Bottler's Park, and the second cañon to the Mammoth Hot Springs, in the National Park.

Thence made a brief visit to Forts Ellis and Bozeman for consultation with the leading military officers and citizens in relation to invalids and tourists at the bathing-springs, and, securing an outfit, returned to Bottler's.

Anxious to explore the nearly unknown northern portions of the park and its approaches, I crossed to Emigrant and over the basaltic terraces bordering a chain of lakes to Fitzgerald's lonely ranch, at the foot of Dome Mountain.

Near these lakes, the basaltic terraces back of Bottler's and in Trail Creek Pass are long, often parallel, lines of small rude stone-heaps, and near the latter many mining shafts and drifts of some prehistoric race for a rare, wavy, ornamental rock, the first evidence of ancient mining discovered in these regions. From their adjacent burial-cairns, discovered by me in 1870, specimens of this rock, arrow-heads, and other implements and tools of obsidian or volcanic glass, were found and sent to the Smithsonian Institution, hoping for future interesting explorations.

The mountain snows were unusually deep and slow in melting, but by following an ancient game and Sheepstealer Indian trail some miles from and at least 2,000 feet above the river in the second cañon, I crossed Dome Mountain, descending to the river opposite Cinnabar Mountain. Thence ascended the valley, passed several active and the crumbling craters and cones of countless extinct hot springs, often capping the basaltic cliffs hundreds of feet in height, like (save a more yellow tinge in weathering) the most ancient and elevated of those at the Mammoth Hot Springs, and doubtless of a common age and character, to Gardiner River and Bear Gulch. The latter enters the Yellowstone through a yawning chasm, deep, through the hot springs formation and basaltic lava, into the underlying gold-bearing rocks, upon a lode in which four miles up the gulch (probably just without the park) is an excellent arrastra amid promising lodes and placers. The initial point of the park boundaries at the confluence of the Yellowstone and Gardiner Rivers is in a deep eroded valley, elevated but a few feet above their rocky beds, a good permanent starting-point for survey of the boundary-line, which is excellent for a few miles in the Yellowstone Valley to the west, but to the east it soon enters and continues along a towering, most of the year snowy, range, gashed from one to three thousand feet deep by Bear Gulch, Crevice, Slough, and Soda Butte Creeks, and their eroded side cañons. A narrow belt near their mouths *within* and much more *without* the park contains probably valuable deposits of gold, silver, copper,

and other valuable minerals, amid basaltic buried petrified forests of matchless wood opal, amethyst, chalcedony, &c.

These I explored, as also the mining-camps at heads of the Little Rosebud and Clark's Fork, (the latter giving name to the whole mining region,) and in pursuance of a long-cherished desire sought a pass thence through the Big Horn or Shoshone Sierra Range to the main Yellowstone below.

Failing on my route up to find a guide or even a comrade from the Crow Indian agency from below, I now employed Mr. Adam Miller to guide me from above down the Little Rosebud.

Quickly crossing a sharp divide fully 8,000 feet high and from his mining-camp at the head of Soda Butte Creek, we in four miles descended to about 7,000 feet at the famous Red Trout Lake. This is the head of Slue Creek running south into the East Fork, thence in the same park without an intervening ridge to the head of the Little Rosebud or Stillwater running northerly into the main Yellowstone. We found neither falls, narrow cañons, nor other serious impediments; in fact, the descent and pass many miles through the main divide so unexpectedly favorable, that I decided to return through and complete its exploration *en route* home, after tour of the park.

But before returning we ascended a snowy peak of the main divide near the pass, and August 2 got an open, clear view of the Slue Creek Valley, both of the Yellowstones near their forks, Tower Creek Falls, and Mount Washburn looming grandly in the southern background. To the north a deep, narrow, but direct and apparently fine open pass connecting Slough Creek with the Rosebud, and through the last crest of the range to the treeless foot-hills, and timber-fringed valleys of the Rosebud, Stillwater, and main Yellowstone beyond the Crow Indian agency, to limit of the horizon in the dark Bull Mountain.

After finding that my injury at Tower Falls would compel my return down the river in a boat, I employed Mr. Miller to explore the pass thoroughly, and report promptly and fully, which the unexpected Indian raid has prevented, in time for this report. But I retain great confidence that this pass, cutting off, as it does, nearly one hundred miles in distance and several cañons and mountain-spurs along the Upper Yellowstone, will prove, to at least the East and Clark's Forks mining regions, much if not all of the year, exceedingly valuable, if only for pack-trains, with strong promise of a wagon-route during at least the summer. This, in addition to ordinary traffic, would give tourists a direct route from the navigable waters of the Yellowstone past the Crow agency, magnificent mountain scenery and valuable mines through the petrified forests to the forks of the Yellowstone, and great central point of the "wonder land."

Descended the Soda Butte, East Fork, and main river to near Trail Creek Pass below Bottler's, to meet General Sherman, and returned with him to Hot Spring Creek, near the forks of the Yellowstone. Anxious to explore a route between the Grand Cañon and Mount Washburn, I started alone at daybreak, pushing rapidly to Tower Falls. There the roar of waters, with fumes of sulphur from the Grand Cañon, frightened my horse to backing and the breaking of a stirrup-strap, hurling me headlong through a clump of service-bushes many feet down a precipice upon the jagged lava-rocks below, breaking compass, watch, and field-glass, and rendering me temporarily insensible. Though partially recovered before arrival of the General and party, the injury to my nearly broken neck and back, my arm, and an old shoulder-wound, was so severe as to compel my most reluctant return to the Mammoth Hot Springs.

Greatly benefited by two days' bathing there, I was with great difficulty enabled to reach Bottler's, and thence in a small Mackinaw boat descended the river through the Gate of the mountains, and some 400 miles to the steamboat Far West, below the mouth of the Big Horn, and upon her to Bismarck; thence returned via the Northern Pacific Railroad to Duluth, and the Great Lakes to Detroit, thence to my suburban home, after nearly four months of constant, toilsome, and often dangerous travel, and am still suffering from, I fear, a permanent injury to my shoulder and spine.

I heard the first tidings of Gibbon's fight at the Big Horn, the Nez Perces raid into the Geyser Basin, and first massacre of tourists in the Park, at Duluth, and still later of the burning of Henderson's ranch, the bridges, and killing of other tourists at the Mammoth Hot Springs.

From General Sherman's extremely weak escort of only five men, beside a like number of my citizen comrades, it is evident that he did not anticipate incursion of the Indians so closely behind him, nor did others. Even after, as is now known, the Nez Perces were slaughtering tourists at the Geyser Basin, no tidings had reached my assistant at the Mammoth Springs, who then wrote me that tourists were pressing on to the believing the Indians were descending Snake River. He subsequently did all in his power to assist the wounded and bury the dead, narrowly escaping with his life after loss of his horses, buildings, &c.

Deeply as I regret my absence, I was, even aside from my injury, in no situation to have rendered very material additional assistance, as I was totally without park police, or personal escort, authority to raise, or funds to pay for them, or even an official salary, obligation to, or expectation of a prolonged stay in the park this year. I understood my season's duties to be exploration of the Yellowstone River, a new pass to the East Fork, arousing public sentiment against destruction of animals and wonders in the park, with a rapid review of it, for the latest knowledge attainable for intelligently recommending practical legislation and rules for its future management. This, despite all obstacles and mishaps, I have mainly accomplished.

The portion of the park which I failed to review this season is that well known to myself and others; much of what I did visit, little known, and yet a knowledge of it necessary for appropriate legislation. I also deem my exploration of the pass to the Little Rosebud and the entire length of the Yellowstone River, by boat or on horseback, as being to myself and the public, for many reasons, extremely valuable.

The location, size, and general features of the Yellowstone National Park, and its two old routes of approach, are, from many public and private accounts, so well understood as to require few comments, other than all admit the existence there of an unrivaled concentration of wonders, and also the wisdom of Congress in promptly setting it apart as a permanent health and pleasure resort, and placing it under the control of the Interior Department. They, however, with equal unanimity press the necessity for additional legislation, and especially for speedy appropriation of funds to survey and plainly and permanently mark its boundaries, and also salary of a superintendent to justify his residence there, and efforts to protect the wonders, open roads, and assist tourists with information and guidance.

When returning from a fruitless effort to reach the geysers in spring of 1870, I at Bottler's met Adam Miller, who after subsidence of the floods which had disabled my comrade and forced our return, ascended the main river and East Fork, and discovered the Soda Butte and Clark's Fork mines.



This was months in advance of Washburn, Doan, and comrades, the first in any sense official explorers of the park, and nearly two years before it was legally declared such, and yet during all this intervening time (save when temporarily driven out by Indians or starvation) himself and other occupants of these mines have labored in utter ignorance of whether they were living under the usual regulations of mining camps, or trespassers upon a national pleasure-park.

There is now one valuable argentiferous galena-smelter, owned by spirited Montana capitalists, and some thirty or forty resident gold-placer miners in this annoying situation.

Besides, the laws and customs of our people are too well established in reference to mines and miners to anticipate revenues or assistance from them, other than perhaps construction of a substantial highway and bridges, where, and under such regulations as the superintendent of the park or the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Should these mines develop as they now promise these improvements can doubtless be secured, thus greatly counterbalancing the annoyance of a fifty-mile line of ordinary traffic through even the border of the park. But the entire character of ownership and development of all these mining interests are so dissimilar to the anomalous rules and regulations necessary for the management of a wild national pleasure-resort, that antagonism and annoyance so arises and increases at every phase of their contact that the permanent good of both absolutely requires a speedy survey of the boundaries of the park, followed by either a recession or special rules for management of these, probably the only valuable mines that will ever be found even partially within the park.

As C. J. Barronette had, at great danger and expense, constructed a bridge at the forks of the Yellowstone, where indispensable for access to the mines or of travel in much of the park, and J. C. McCartney had, with much expense and cost, constructed hotel, bath, and other accommodations at the Mammoth Hot Springs many months before the setting off of the park, and have constantly and more beneficially to the public than to themselves held peaceable possession of them until the recent Indian raid, it seems but fair they should either be paid a reasonable remuneration for surrender of their improvements, if taken by the Government, (which I do not recommend,) or allowed a fair preference in securing ten or twenty years' leases for bridge and hotel rights at their respective localities.

These are all the permanent occupants or improvements, in addition to the above-mentioned mining interests within the park; the rude cabins, corrals, &c., of ranchmen upon the East Fork and Soda Butte, should, without expense, be utilized by the Government in leases for like purposes. There should also be ten or twenty years' leases for hotel accommodations at each of the Fire Hole Basins, the Great Falls, and foot of Yellowstone Lake, with yacht and ferry license at the latter place.

The early interesting and truthful reports of Professors Hayden, Comstock, and others of the beautiful and grand geysers and other hot-springs and salzas, with their snowy white, or beautifully-tinted and scalloped borders and terraces, elsewhere unequaled by nature, and inimitable by art, still fails in description of the Lion, Lioness, and many other geysers then unknown, and being constantly discovered by myself and others. Besides, as *then* conjectured and *now* known, although uniform and permanent in general character, there are constant and often great changes in the volume of water, power, and periods of eruption and repose of many of the geysers, as well as in their birth, growth, deca-



dence, death, and decay. This is especially evident at the Mammoth Hot Springs, the crumbling and all-eroding effects of the elements, adding the halo of ceaseless contrast and change to the other weird wonders of the "fairly land."

This assures constant interest in new view and description of and anxiety to revisit it, especially by those benefited by bathing in any of the countless medicinal springs.

The lamentable Indian raid, burning of houses, bridges, and massacre of innocent tourists within the park, soon after my leaving there, is as anomalous as unexpected; the first, and probably the last of the kind, as it is wholly aside from all Indian routes, and only chosen in the desperation of retreat by the Nez Percés, who have acquired sufficient civilization and Christianity to at least overpower their pagan superstitious fear of *earthly* fire-hole basins and brinstone pits.

Doubtless many interesting specimens of opalized wood, chalcedony crystals, &c., have, without serious injury to the park, been removed therefrom to the public and private museums or cabinets of the world, greatly adding to a correct knowledge of, and desire to visit, the matchless "wonder-land."

But millions of specimens have been obtained by the grossest vandalism; many of the inimitable scalloped cones and turbaned borders of geysers, salzas, and springs, specimens of centuries of nature's matchless handiwork, demolished for mere fragments which, as such, were not worth—and often not carried away. Careless use of fire has also destroyed vast groves of timber, seriously increasing the necessity and adding to the cost of constructing roads and bridle-paths.

Owing to the isolation of the park, deep amid snowy mountains, and the superstitious awe of the roaring cataracts, sulphur pools, and spouting geysers over the surrounding pagan Indians, they seldom visit it, and only a few harmless Sheep-eater hermits, armed with bows and arrows, ever resided there, and even they now vanished. Hence in no other portion of the West or of the world was there such an abundance of elk, moose, deer, mountain sheep, and other beautiful and valuable animals, fish and fowl, nor as ignorant, or as fearless of and easily slaughtered by man as in this secluded and unknown park but seven years ago. Most of the larger animals would stupidly gaze at man stalking erect as an added wonder in the "wonder-land" until too often wantonly slaughtered, while the utter want of salary prevented my worthy predecessor, Hon. N. P. Langford, from residing there or seriously checking.

From the unquestioned fact that over 2,000 hides of the huge Rocky Mountain elk, nearly as many each of the big-horn deer and antelope, and scores if not hundreds of moose and bison were taken out of the park in spring of 1875, probably 7,000, or an annual average of 1,000 of them, and hundreds if not thousands of each of these other animals have been thus killed since its discovery in 1870.

As comparatively few of them were slain for food, but mostly for their pelts and tongues, often run down on snow-shoes and tomahawked when their carcasses were least valuable, and merely strychnine-poisoned for wolf or wolverine bait, the amount of most wholesome, nutritious, and delicious food thus wantonly destroyed is simply incalculable.

My appeals to the hunter mountaineers have been quite uniformly met with the frank avowal that while Government provided no one to protect its animals and wonders, nearly all of them alike slaughtered and vandalized; that with a firm business effort of a superintendent and assistants to protect, all will abstain or find it too hot to long remain

there—and I believe them. For with all their faults and peculiarities is blended an enviable standard of truth, honor, and genuine pride in their own reputations and that of the matchless wonders of their mountain homes, which, by manly treatment and proper rules uniformly enforced, would render them its steadfast protectors instead of ruthless despoilers.

With the best-informed mountaineers, I deem the game in most of the park, especially along the main routes of travel, as too much decimated to justify extra efforts for its protection west of the Yellowstone Lake, River, and Grand Cañon. But the wild eastern portion between them and the impassable snowy crests of the Shoshone Sierra, or Yellowstone range, from the base, say thirty miles, along the East Fork of the Yellowstone south, say fifty miles, to apex of a triangle at the head of the lake, contains fewer prominent wonders and more large valuable game-animals than other portion of the park or of the mountains.

Here is still a herd of three hundred or four hundred of the curly, nearly black bison, or mountain buffalo, with thousands of elk, deer, moose, antelope, bighorn and woolly sheep, beaver, and other beautiful and rare animals valuable for food, pelts and furs, while, inclosed by impassable natural barriers elsewhere, only during the deep snows of winter occasionally visit the deep-sheltered grassy valley of the East Fork—from two to five miles wide.

There two or three spirited, intelligent herdsmen might (in addition to profitably rearing domestic animals) also thoroughly protect and, by capture of the young, gradually domesticate any desired number of them.

These, by practical rearing, and by sale of the young to zoologists throughout the world, and by judicious slaughter and sale of their flesh, pelts, and furs, and also of those still wild, might render them permanently attractive and profitable to the park and to the nation in its management. That this is not visionary, but eminently practical, the herds of Major Pease and others, of bison, elk, deer, and woolly sheep, mainly originally captured in the park and now roaming peacefully with domestic animals without inclosure, fodder, or other care the whole year, is proof beyond cavil or doubt.

By proper laws and leases the rocky islets of Alaska produce a fair and reliable revenue from the skins of the arctic seal, when elsewhere practically extinct; why not thus utilize a waste corner of our—in size, elevation, and wonders unrivalled—National Park by timely protection of our rarest animals, our national bird of valor, and our matchless speckled trout?

Surely they might here prove a perpetual attraction to the eye, under proper regulations, to the chase, and their flesh judiciously slaughtered, to the palate of the countless health and pleasure seekers, when elsewhere unknown, save in the natural histories of extinct species. Within a decade the buffalo, the bison, and, in fact, the most of these larger animals will be extinct or extremely rare elsewhere in the United States; and if our people are ever to preserve living specimens of our most beautiful, interesting, and valuable animals, *here*, in their native forests and glens of this lofty cliff and snow encircled “wonderland,” is the *place* and *now* the *time* to do it.

A pressing necessity is the construction of a wagon-road from the Mammoth Hot-Springs, via the Cañon Falls and cascades of the East Fork of the Gardiner River, Tower Falls, Mount Washburn Cascades, Yellowstone Falls and Lake, and to the Fire-hole Basins, to where the Nez Percés recently entered the park upon the road from Henry’s Lake.

This, in a distance of something less than a hundred miles would con-

nect nearly all the main points of interest within the park, the two old entrances at their termini, a new one through the Togwatee Pass and Wind River Valley, as proposed by Capt. W. A. Jones and Prof. Theo. B. Comstock in the interesting and valuable report of their explorations of 1873, and also my proposed one from near the forks of the Yellowstone to the Stillwater and navigable portion of the Yellowstone.

There is also necessity for speedy construction of a bridle-path through the pass from the Little Rosebud or Stillwater to the Clark's Fork and Soda Butte Mines, thence through the petrified forests, from Amethyst Mountain to Pelican Creek and foot of Yellowstone Lake, thence around it, with a branch to the Shoshone Lake, Geyser Basin, and old Faithful Geyser in the Upper Fire-hole Basin.

Also a very important bridle-path cut off by the route which I explored in 1875, from the forks of the Firehole via Gibbon's Fork, Cañon, Falls, Red Geyser Basin and Pass, and the falls of the Gardiner River, to the Mammoth Hot Springs. As of these roads and bridle-paths, only the miners (which I hope to arrange with them to construct and repair from the forks of the Yellowstone) cross the main river, no long, but many short, and some tolerably elevated, bridges will be required; but some long causeways, especially in the miry, often nearly impassable, Upper Firehole Valley, much earth and little rock excavation. Timber and rock material usually abundant, and plain but substantial improvements, with the all-important practical selection of routes not necessarily very expensive.

The necessity is evident for an appropriation to survey the boundaries, and continue explorations of the park, construction of these roads and bridle paths, and salary to insure a superintendent of energy and practical knowledge, and intrusted with discretionary power to under proper restrictions, manage these varied and important interests of the nation in the park.

An ambitious scientific signal-officer at the Mammoth Hot Springs or the Geyser Basin, or both, might, with little additional duty or expense, greatly aid science in solving many interesting and practical questions connected with the origin, character, duration, and decadence of each of these various classes of hot springs, the degree of their connection with the earth's internal fires, and their combined influence upon the climate of the park.

Notwithstanding the unavoidable great length of this first general report of the situation of the park since its legal existence, so important to its development and enjoyment is the opening of the Yellowstone River route, that I add a brief statement of what I deem practical facts in relation thereto.

We are now in the midst of serious and wide-spread Indian difficulties of cost and duration uncertain, but not the pending military necessities or final results, one of the most important of which is the speedy and permanent opening of the great natural Yellowstone route to the settled portions of Montana and the park, of the feasibility of which I have all confidence, for the following reasons:

The Missouri, as is well known, has been for many years navigated most of the season to Fort Benton, and all of it to Carroll.

From a personal knowledge of these streams many years ago—explorations of most of both of them in 1870 and 1875, boating the whole of the Yellowstone one way, part of it the other, and the balance upon horseback this season, the views of old trappers and bull-boat voyagers and of recent steamboat and military officers, basis for accurate conclusions certainly equaled by few, if any, and excelled by no man living—



I thus view their relative and actual merits for navigation. As compared with the Missouri above their junction, I deem the Yellowstone less crooked and muddy, with a *somewhat* narrower channel and *much* firmer banks, a more uniformly rapid current, but neither falls nor long and heavy rapids as has the Missouri below the gate of the mountains, usually carrying nearly as much water, and often, though not always, (from higher snowy mountains,) boating-stage later in the season; bluff and bar impediments to navigation more rocky and changeless, and hence soon better known, avoided, or permanently improved.

With moderate appropriation for removal of huge bowlders in the Wolf, Buffalo, and a few other rapids, and with the convenient rock and timber obstructing a few side shutes, powerful light-draught steam-boats, like the Josephine or Far West, can with safety and profit run nearly or quite all of the season to the mouth of the Big Horn.

Boats like the Rosebud could ascend to at least Baker's battle-field, and, with further improvements of the channel, and perhaps a smaller, yet serviceable, class of boats to the mouth of the Stillwater, if not, indeed, to Benson's Landing, at the very gate of the mountains, within sixty miles of the Mammoth Hot Springs in the park. This landing is but twenty-two miles by the open Bozeman Pass and excellent road from Fort Ellis at the head of the fertile Gallatin Valley, extending to the Three Forks of the Missouri and central point of the valuable mines and valleys of Montana. Hence, even liberal appropriations for improvement of the Yellowstone would be annually repaid to the Government in the cost of transportation alone to an entire chain of forts, besides speedily assuring a border of prosperous settlements, (save upon the Crow reservation, and ere long that also,) and permanently solving the Indian question, through the very heart of their most beautiful and valuable game regions.

The permanent opening of this great natural route from the north and east, and the assured extension of the Northern Utah Road into at least the Snake River Valley from the south, will develop rivalry in excursion-tickets from all the important cities of the nation, inviting teeming throngs of tourists to the bracing air, the healing bathing-pools, and matchless beauties of the "wonder-land."

Whether this national heritage of the unique, the beautiful, and the marvelous, somewhat aided by art and judicious management, is to thus become and ever remain the chosen resort of the student, the scientist, and the weary and worn pilgrims for health and pleasure of our own and other lands, or be given up, as heretofore, to the ruthless vandalism of all comers, depends upon the tendering or withholding of the fostering hand of the guardians of our nation's wealth and weal without delay.

P. W. NORRIS,

*Superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park.*

Hon. CARL SCHURZ,

*Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.*





# COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

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*Professor of Modern Languages.*— — — — —.\*

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*Attending Physician.*—N. S. LINCOLN, M. D.  
*Matron.*—Miss ANNA A. PRATT.

*Assistant Matron.*—Miss MARGARET ALLEN.  
*Master of Shop.*—ALMON BRYANT.

\* The duties of this professorship are for the present discharged by the professor of history and ancient languages.



# TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

## OF THE

# COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,  
KENDALL GREEN, NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
*October 29, 1877.*

SIR: In compliance with the acts of Congress making provision for the support of this institution, we have the honor to report its progress during the year ending June 30, 1877.

### NUMBER OF PUPILS.

The pupils remaining in the institution on the 1st day of July, 1876, numbered.....	65
Admitted during the year.....	28
Since admitted.....	14
Total .....	107

Under instruction since July 1st, 1876—males, 94; females, 13; of these, 59 have been in the Collegiate Department, representing twenty-two States and the Federal District, and 48 in the primary department. A list of the names of the pupils connected with the institution since July 1, 1876, will be found appended to this report.

### CHANGES OF OFFICERS.

Mr. James C. Balis, a graduate of the college in 1875, who has for two years most satisfactorily filled the office of clerk, resigned his position in September to accept an appointment as instructor in the Maryland Institution for colored deaf-mutes and blind, located at Baltimore.

Mr. Balis's retirement is sincerely regretted by all with whom he was associated, and he carries with him the best wishes of his friends here for his success in his new position.

Mr. John B. Wight, for several years connected with a prominent business-house in Washington, has been appointed to the office of supervisor.

In addition to the duties heretofore performed by the clerk, Mr. Wight will be charged with others of a supervisory character pertaining to the conduct of the domestic affairs of the institution.

Mr. Baumgras, who has for many years given instruction in drawing and painting in both departments of the institution, resigned his position in September to take a professorship in a collegiate institution at Champaign, Illinois.

Mr. Baumgras has been a successful and valued instructor, and his place will not be easily filled. Our best wishes attend him to his new field of labor.



## HEALTH OF THE INSTITUTION.

We are permitted to record another year of exemption, not only from prevailing disease, but from serious illness, the few cases of sickness that have occurred yielding readily to treatment.

## DEATH OF FRANK A. BRANNER.

Death has, however, invaded the institution, coming suddenly and in a manner which caused great distress to the friends of the deceased.

During our Easter holidays a party of our students obtained leave to go on a fishing-excursion up the Potomac River.

One of the number, Frank A. Branner, of Tennessee, was capsized from a canoe, and, though an expert swimmer, was drowned. All efforts for the recovery of his body proved unavailing, and it was not until two weeks after the accident that the remains floated to the surface.

Mr. Branner was a youth of fine promise and high character, and his death was felt to be a most painful dispensation by all connected with the institution. The following expressions concerning the sad event are taken from the records of the faculty:

The connection of Mr. Branner with the college was a continual source of pleasure and satisfaction to the faculty. Though his progress as a student was not rapid, it was remarkable for the zeal with which he strove to improve every advantage, and the manly spirit in which he accepted every correction.

Difficulties disturbed, but did not daunt him; a failure with him only marked the beginning of a new struggle. His instructors remember that he set out upon his fatal excursion with a book under his arm and the determination to use every spare moment in conquering his shortcomings.

But his influence lay in his character as a man, rather than in his attainments as a student. In him uncommon personal attractions were joined with uncommon nobility of spirit. Endowed with great physical strength, he was kind even to gentleness with his inferiors in that respect. He seemed naturally lifted above all littleness. His whole course was characterized by strict honor, truthfulness, and candor. So he lived without fear and without reproach, proving day by day that he was entitled to a place among the ranks of that last and rarest product of a Christian civilization—the gentleman.

It was as such that he has impressed himself upon the faculty. While they grieve with his friends that Providence has seen fit to summon him to so sad and sudden a departure from this earthly life, they feel that his short career gave unmistakable evidence that he was called to a high and noble mission, and that his memory will remain a living and elevating influence in the hearts and lives of all who were so fortunate as to know him.

## COURSE OF STUDY.

The courses of study pursued in the several departments have remained substantially the same as in previous years. As a full statement of these courses is to be found in our last annual report, it seems unnecessary to burden this report with a repetition of them.

## EXERCISES OF PRESENTATION DAY.

The exercises of the regular public anniversary of our collegiate department took place on the 11th of April, in the hall of the institution.

After prayer by the Rev. B. Peyton Brown, D. D., of Washington, the candidates for degrees delivered essays as follows:

Oration, "Oratory as a Power in Human History," by Wilbur Norris Sparrow, Massachusetts.

Dissertation, "Mythology," by Lester D. Waite, Ohio.

Oration, "Botany as a Study," by John Emery Crane, Maine.

After the conclusion of the essays presented by the candidates for degrees, the following addresses were delivered:—

ADDRESS BY J. C. WELLING, LL. D., PRESIDENT OF THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY.

MR. PRESIDENT: I never attend the very interesting exercises of presentation day in the Deaf-Mute College without feeling myself entitled to confess some slight touches of envy, not indeed at the sumptuous appointments by which we are here surrounded, but at the extraordinary privileges accorded to the productions of this college-stage. Most of us, whether we speak from the college-stage, the pulpit, or the platform, are compelled to be content if our speeches are uttered in a single edition, but here, I observe, that all your academic discourses are simultaneously issued in two editions, one addressed to the ears of your audience, and the other addressed to the eyes of the more select class among your spectators. Few of us who "speak in public on the stage" are able to say anything that is deemed worthy of translation, but here I observe that all public addresses are translated at once from the mystic language of signs, read only by the eyes of a chosen few, into that vernacular mother-speech which is common to all of us who rejoice in the possession of the five senses.

For myself, anxious to lose no part of the double entertainment here set before me, I am sometimes in doubt whether I should close my ears and open my eyes, or whether I should shut my eyes and open my ears, to catch the winged words that flit before me, and in this state of uncertainty between the senses whose guidance we are expected to follow, I may be pardoned, perhaps, if the strange surroundings of this time and place should remind me of thoughts that come from the visions of the night, and I can recall no vision more appropriate to this occasion than the dreams that came to the celebrated Dr. John Kitto while he was lying in an English work-house.

I need not say that Dr. John Kitto, the author of the "Daily Bible Illustrations," the editor of the "Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature," &c., deserves to be numbered among the most erudite scholars of the present century. Though not absolutely a mute, he was doomed by the total loss of his hearing at a very early period of his life to pass the greater part of his days in a mute-world, insomuch that he lost all facility of vocal utterance, if not entirely the faculty of speech. And to this loss was added the loss of friends and of all means for self-support, until in the end, at the early age of fifteen, he was compelled to find his sole surviving refuge in the cold charity of the Plymouth work-house.

But into this forlorn retreat there followed him a love of learning which was unquenched and unquenchable. The tedium of his confinement, in the intervals when he laid aside the lapstone and theawl of the cobbler, was beguiled by the reading of books and the keeping of a daily journal, in which he recorded the memoranda of his monotonous life. One day he fell asleep over the book he had been reading, and dreamed that he was transported into a bookseller's shop, where he saw a printed volume lying on the counter entitled "The Journal and Memoranda of a Man with Four Senses." He recognized the "journal" to be a printed copy of his own humble diary, and while he was wondering how that private record could have attained to the honor of a public typography, and while a few brainless wittings were pouring arrogant scorn on the book, a man of grave and reverend aspect interposed with gracious words to rescue it from their contempt, and to assert for it an honored place in his library, as being a work which redounded not a little to the credit of its unfortunate author. The pride of authorship thrilled the young dreamer's heart, but the joy was transient, for he awoke and found it was only a dream. At a later day, while still pining in the same Plymouth work-house, John Kitto had another dream. He saw, as in a vision, the form of an angel standing before him. The heavenly visitant was taller than the sons of men; his eyes beamed with celestial fire; his vestments were of ethereal blue; a starry zone of glittering gems encircled his waist; and in his hand he bore a rod of silver. The angel touched John Kitto with his wand, and said, "Child of mortality, what wishest thou? I am the angel Zared, and am sent to teach thee wisdom. Wishest thou honor, glory, or riches?" And John Kitto was mute, as in a sort of glad astonishment, when the angel said, "I know what thou wishest; thou wishest learning, and learning thou shalt have, with the fame it brings to those who win it." Again the angel touched him with the silver rod and vanished, when straightway it seemed to John Kitto that he was transported to a spacious room, two sides of which were covered with books piled up to the very ceiling. On a table lay letters addressed to John Kitto, from all parts of the globe. On the chimney-piece, conspicuously displayed, were placed sundry volumes with the name of John Kitto written in letters of gold upon their backs, for of those books it seemed that he was the acknowledged author.

The dream of Kitto does not need a Daniel for its interpreter. It was but the radiant reflection of his waking aspirations. Shakspeare has said of us all that "We are such stuff as dreams are made of," and even more literally is it true that our dreams are commonly woven from such stuff as we are made of. The vision of that grave and

reverend patron, as also the vision of the tutelary angel came to John Kitto in a dream of the night, because through the live-long day he longed for the helping hand which should conduct him out of that prison-house into the temple of the muses, and the helping hand came in due time to lead him out of darkness into light. But for the favored youth of the National Deaf-Mute College the brilliant dreams of Kitto are more than realized in the munificent provision which here has been made for the favored denizens of a silent world—a silent world, indeed, and yet not even Prospero in his enchanted isle was visited with such a gentle spiriting as that which our eyes this day have witnessed and as our ears this day have heard. The angel Zared has been here, not in a dream, but in spirit and in truth, quickening the minds of these ingenuous youth into a new life, with a touch more magical than that of any silver wand ever held in the enchanter's hand; and as Kitto was grateful to the venerable patron who cheered his heart even in a dream, so I cannot doubt that the graduates of this college will ever cherish a fond recollection of the venerable "Uncle Samuel" who has made such bountiful provision within these walls for a favored class of his nephews, and it is a source of special gratulation to the members of the graduating class that the President of the United States has this day come to grace their literary festival with his presence; and if, Mr. President, (here the speaker turned and addressed President Hayes,) your locks are not as yet sufficiently touched with gray to give you the grave and venerable aspect of John Kitto's imaginary patron, I am sure that these young men will none the less gladly accept the propitious auspices you bring them, and will trust to old Father Time to cure that little deficiency.

As the young men here gathered are greatly to be congratulated on the highest culture vouchsafed to them by the liberality of the Government, so it remains for us to say, with added emphasis, that the members of the learned faculty, whose duty and pleasure it is here to open the seals of thought and reveal the mysteries of science to a peculiar class of minds, are worthy to be held in highest honor for their works' sake. It is difficult to estimate the learning, ingenuity, and patience embodied in the methods and plans of the institution, unique in its kind and degree, which they are appointed to conduct. And who shall estimate the fruitfulness of their enlightened labors? For theirs is at once a work of the highest benevolence and of the highest beneficence—a work of singular benevolence in the philanthropic zeal they bring to the discharge of their onerous duties, and a work of singular beneficence in the priceless boons they are able to bestow on the objects of their tender care. The world of literature and science has agreed to hold in admiration the genius and skill which have unlocked for us the mysteries hidden by the cuneiform characters of Assyria and by the hieroglyphics of Egypt, and this, too, though the wedge-shaped letters deciphered by a Grotefend and a Rawlinson, and though the hieroglyphs which have been spelled out by a Champollion and a Lepsius, can, at the best, impart to us only the buried thoughts of an extinct generation—thought baked in cylinders of brick in the Tiglath-Pileasers and Nebuchadnezzars of the East, or thought graven on monumental stone in the time of the Shishaks and Ptolemies, who slumber under the pyramids of Egypt. But the hieroglyphs which compose the mystic dialect of this silent learned fellowship are all instinct with a life drawn from the "living present;" for the "sign-language" here inscribed in the air, and leaving to human eyes no trace behind the glowing fingers by which it was sketched, is seen by us all this day to have left its indelible traces on the tablets of the human hearts which it has filled with "thoughts that breathe and words that burn." So true is it that the thoughts of men depend for their vital breath on the inspiration of the soul within them, rather than on the organs of his speech, and that burning words may as well be kindled by the fire which lights the eye and warms the hand, as that which glows with passion on human lips.

#### ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

I shall not mar the interest of this occasion by undertaking to fulfill the promise of this order of exercises. I am thankful to my friend, Dr. Gallaudet, that he did not warn me that my name was to be upon this bill. It would have deprived me of two reasons for feeling satisfied this afternoon; one, what I escaped by leaving the other end of the city, and the other by enjoying with you this pleasant occasion. And really this is an interesting and gratifying thing. It is an occasion for congratulation, for gratitude: three young gentlemen appearing before us, speaking of oratory, mythology, botany! We are accustomed to hear these topics discussed at college commencements and exhibitions, and here we have these young gentlemen with but the four senses doing it so satisfactorily, so well. I am told that those orations which we have listened to are criticised, are corrected in no other way than is usual with such essays by professors at our schools and colleges; and yet we would not detect, I am sure, that they were not written by young men with all the five senses. And how completely they exhibited the characteristics of the young men. You and I are strangers to them, but we now know that the first thinks of oratory as one with hearing, a scholar, might think—as accurately, as correctly. He measures it; he seems to know what it means,

as if he had enjoyed it, practiced it. Indeed, he did practice it before us. And the young man who treated of mythology, that fondness for the poetical, the imaginative—all noticed the peculiar bent of his mind and studies; and botany the same way. And now haven't I done all that I promised?

Messrs. Sparrow and Crane were then presented by the president of the institution to the board of directors, as candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and Mr. Waite was presented as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. The president of the institution announced that the board of directors had conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy on the Rev. Thomas MacIntire, superintendent of the Indiana Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

The exercises were then closed with prayer and the benediction by the Rev. David Wills, D.D., of Washington.

#### CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

At the close of the academic year degrees were conferred in accordance with the recommendations of presentation-day.

#### COMPLETION OF THE COLLEGE-BUILDING.

At the date of this report the college-building will lack but a very few weeks' labor to make it ready for occupancy. Its completion will very greatly facilitate the operations of the collegiate department, besides providing accommodations for an increased number of students.

The building contains in the basement, quarters for the janitor, space for the heating-apparatus and the storage of fuel. On the first floor are the office, president's room, a suit of rooms for an instructor, a reading-room, and rooms which will accommodate sixteen students. On the second floor are the library, museum, suits of apartments for two professors, and rooms for the accommodation of eight students. The third floor contains a suit of rooms for an instructor, a room for the use of the literary society, and accommodations for twenty-two students. The fourth story contains an art studio, rooms for seven students, and a small room for an assistant janitor.

In the old section of the building, which has been in use a number of years, there will be six recitation-rooms, a laboratory, and accommodations for twenty-eight students. Water-closets and bath-rooms are provided at suitable points in the building.

It is believed that the college-building as thus completed will meet all the wants of the collegiate department for some years to come; and when the number of students shall exceed eighty-one, the wants of the institution can be supplied by providing small buildings, each sufficient for ten or twelve students, rather than by the erection of any large structure. There is need for a gymnasium for the use of both departments of the institution, but no estimate is submitted for this improvement at present.

The receipts and expenditures for the year now under review will appear from the following detailed statements:

#### *Expenditures.*

##### I.—SUPPORT OF THE INSTITUTION.

#### *Receipts.*

Balance from old account.....	\$2,137 01
Received from Treasury of the United States.....	48,000 00
Received for board and tuition.....	1,911 06
Received from manual-labor fund.....	291 00



Received from students for books and stationery .....	\$319 35
Received for work done in shop .....	543 77
Received from sale of live-stock .....	269 00
Received for damage to grounds by cattle .....	6 50
Received from sale of gas .....	115 87
Received from pupils for repairs to shoes .....	2 00
Received from sale of old carpet .....	21 83
Received from sale of milk .....	23 85
Received from sale of old wagon .....	27 00
Received from sale of wheat and straw .....	231 25
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>53,904 49</b>

*Disbursements.*

Expended for salaries and wages .....	\$29,965 87
Expended for groceries .....	2,895 45
Expended for meats .....	3,684 54
Expended for household expenses, marketing, &c .....	2,399 00
Expended for butter and eggs .....	2,115 94
Expended for fuel .....	946 37
Expended for bread .....	974 07
Expended for gas .....	1,041 33
Expended for repairs on buildings, &c .....	2,426 36
Expended for furniture .....	868 57
Expended for live stock .....	196 80
Expended for expenses of directors' meetings .....	90 00
Expended for books and stationery .....	808 04
Expended for dry-goods and shoes .....	419 64
Expended for medical attendance .....	439 00
Expended for feed, fertilizers, seeds, and farm-tools .....	543 42
Expended for lumber .....	906 18
Expended for printing, engraving, and book-binding .....	76 26
Expended for ice .....	249 41
Expended for drugs and chemicals .....	194 62
Expended for freight .....	18 67
Expended for carriage and wagon repairs .....	91 85
Expended for illustrative apparatus .....	160 30
Expended for blacksmithing .....	179 15
Expended for harness and repairs .....	142 21
Expended for hardware .....	811 41
Expended for wagon .....	250 00
Expended for extending fire-alarm telegraph to institution .....	397 85
Balance unexpended .....	612 18
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>53,904 49</b>

## II.—EXTENSION AND FITTING UP OF BUILDINGS.

*Receipts.*

Received from Treasury of the United States .....	\$40,000 00
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*Disbursements.*

Expended for labor .....	\$657 90
Expended for architect's services .....	1,025 00
Expended on contract with J. G. Naylor .....	32,932 81
Expended for stone-work .....	1,887 34
Expended for paving and grading near buildings .....	1,205 30
Expended for heating-apparatus .....	1,533 00
Expended for iron-work .....	60 00
Expended for gas-fixtures .....	238 60
Expended for drainage .....	155 00
Expended for lumber .....	48 96
Expended for brick-work .....	223 85
Balance unexpended .....	12 24
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>40,000 00</b>

*Estimates for next year.*

The following estimates for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, have already been submitted:

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses and \$500 for books and illustrative apparatus, \$51,000. This amount is the same as that asked for the current fiscal year, and will no more than barely meet the necessary expenses of the institution.

The following estimates have been submitted, with the request that the amounts may be inserted in the deficiency bill, or in some other bill that may be passed at an early day, in order to make the appropriations available during the current fiscal year:

For the support of the institution, in addition to the amount already appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, \$3,000.

For the enclosure, improvement, and care of the grounds of the institution, \$10,000.

For the fitting up and furnishing of the buildings of the institution, including necessary repairs on the said buildings, \$5,000.

The first of the foregoing three estimates is to supply the deficiency occasioned by the cutting down of the estimates submitted last year for the support of the institution during the now current fiscal year. We are studying close economy in all the expenses of the institution, but it does not seem possible to bring the expenses of the current year below the amount originally estimated.

The need for the appropriation for the inclosure, improvement, and care of our grounds is more pressing than when the estimate was first submitted. No appropriation for this object has been made for several years, and many portions of our fences are in so dilapidated a condition as to be at the mercy of every high wind. Tramps and marauders break through these old fences with ease, and we find it impossible to give even the appearance of protection to the grounds at many points.

The front line of our grounds has been so interfered with by the grading and curbing of Boundary street as to present a very discreditable appearance, for the remedy of which we have no funds at our command.

The completion of our buildings will necessitate a considerable amount of grading of roads and walks to provide suitable approaches, and it is very important to the health of the institution that we should extend and improve our system of drainage.

The amount now submitted will not be sufficient to complete all the improvements that are important for the final arrangement and proper inclosure of our grounds. It is, however, as much as we ought, perhaps, to ask in one year.

With a view of very greatly reducing the expense of inclosing our grounds, which should have a strong iron railing, at least along the line of Boundary street, we venture to suggest that the railing around La Fayette Square might be turned over to the institution, the expense of removing being met out of the appropriation now asked for.

The amount asked for the fitting up and furnishing of our buildings is needed in view of the completion of the college. Some new furniture will also be required in the older portions of the buildings, and a small amount will be needed for repairs. It is hoped the estimate will not appear unreasonable.

In closing this their twentieth annual report, the directors are pleased to be able to say that the institution is now in a condition to perform the work for which it was organized in a manner that cannot fail to gratify every one interested in the cause of deaf-mute education.

The grounds, 100 acres in extent, are ample and most healthfully located. The buildings furnish all needed accommodations for the various departments of the institution, and are believed to be built in a substantial manner. Our corps of officers and instructors is made up of capable and devoted men and women, all of whom are laboring zealously and successfully for the welfare and improvement of those committed to the care of the institution. Our pupils and students seem to appreciate more than ever before the advantages here afforded them, and are doing their part to make due preparations for lives of usefulness when they shall reach years of maturity.

In view of all this we cannot forbear to congratulate the people of the United States on the completion of such an institution, mainly through the liberality of their representatives in Congress, and to express the belief that, in the good providence of God, what has been so well begun will be sustained, so long as "children of silence" are to be found in the land needing the fostering care of such an institution.

Respectfully submitted, by order of the board of directors.

EDWARD M. GALLAUDET,  
*President.*

Hon. C. SCHURZ,  
*Secretary of the Interior.*

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## APPENDIX.

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### CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS

#### IN THE COLLEGE.

- From Connecticut.*—Warren Lacy Waters.  
*From Delaware.*—Theodore Kiesel.  
*From Illinois.*—Lester Goodman, Frank Ross Gray, Alva Jeffords, James Moline Tipton.  
*From Indiana.*—James Irvin Sansom, Henry Edward Bierhaus, Jesse Cross.  
*From Iowa.*—Frank Caleb Holloway, William Austin Nelson.  
*From Kansas.*—Frank Ashley Scott,  
*From Maine.*—John Emery Crane, Edson Lancaster Kinney.  
*From Maryland.*—Charles Stewart.  
*From Massachusetts.*—John Francis Donelly, Edwin Wellington Frisbie, Charles Quincy Mann, Albert Coleman Hargrave, John Albert Prince, Wilbur Norris Sparrow, Albert Samuel Tufts, Henry White.  
*From Michigan.*—Delos Albert Simpson, Edward Louis Van Damme.  
*From Minnesota.*—James Martin Cosgrove, Jeremiah P. Kelly.  
*From Mississippi.*—Robert Dameron Hazelett.  
*From Missouri.*—George Thomas Dougherty.  
*From New York.*—William Albert Jackson, John Gordon Saxton.  
*From North Carolina.*—Albert Johnson Andrews.  
*From Ohio.*—Samuel Mills Freeman, Robert King, Richard L'H. Long, Charles Merri-  
 cke Rice, Albert Henry Schory, Frank Wiley Shaw, Lester Delos Waite, Alfred Flinn Wood.  
*From Pennsylvania.*—Eddie Romazo Carroll, Jerome Thaddeus Elwell, Abram Frantz, William Ellis Grime, Jacob Mitchell Kœhler, Herbert Monroe Mallick, Robert Middleton Zeigler.  
*From South Carolina.*—Thomas Hines Coleman, Julius C. Dargan, David Calhoun Hicks.  
*From Tennessee.*—Frank Alexander Branner, Isaac Newton Hammer, Minus E. C. Jordan, Thomas H. Wain.  
*From Vermont.*—James Dresser Allen, Frank Wilson Bigelow.  
*From Virginia.*—Charles Arthur Bruce, John Walter Michaels.  
*From West Virginia.*—George Layton.  
*From Wisconsin.*—Lars M. Larson, James Joseph Murphy.  
*From District of Columbia.*—Arthur Dunham Bryant, Charles Clifford Griffin.

## PRIMARY.

## FEMALES.

Mary M. Barnes.....	District of Columbia.
Carrie T. G. Cummings.....	Pennsylvania.
Louisa Yocum Fisher.....	District of Columbia.
Annie H. Elliott.....	South Carolina.
Katie Elliott.....	South Carolina.
Jennie J. Gillem.....	Tennessee.
Sarah A. Gourley.....	Maryland.
Mary Hawkins.....	District of Columbia.
Lydia Leitner.....	Maryland.
Elizabeth McCormick.....	Maryland.
Mary E. McDonald.....	District of Columbia.
Mary Pennybaker.....	District of Columbia.
Margaret Ryan.....	District of Columbia.
Josephine Sardo.....	District of Columbia.
Sophia R. Weller.....	District of Columbia.
Clara V. White.....	District of Columbia.

## MALES.

Wilbur F. Bateman.....	District of Columbia.
William Brookmire.....	Pennsylvania.
Edward T. Burns.....	District of Columbia.
Elmer E. Butterbaugh.....	District of Columbia.
Enoch G. Carroll.....	District of Columbia.
Edward Carter.....	District of Columbia.
Fred C. Cook.....	Louisiana.
William A. Connolly.....	District of Columbia.
Douglas Craig.....	District of Columbia.
Josiah Cuffy.....	Fortress Monroe.
Robert W. Dailey.....	District of Columbia.
John W. Dechard.....	District of Columbia.
William F. Deeble.....	District of Columbia.
Abram Frantz.....	Pennsylvania.
Edgar Graugnard.....	Louisiana.
Charles C. Griffin.....	District of Columbia.
Edward O. Herr.....	Kentucky.
Edward Humphrey.....	District of Columbia.
Timothy Hyde.....	Delaware.
Jeremiah Hyde.....	Delaware.
William Kohl.....	District of Columbia.
Frank A. Leitner.....	Maryland.
Joseph Lyles.....	District of Columbia.
John O'Rourke, jr.....	District of Columbia.
Columbus A. Rhea.....	Virginia.
William J. Rich.....	District of Columbia.
Moses Robinson.....	District of Columbia.
John W. L. Unsworth.....	District of Columbia.
Nelson White.....	District of Columbia.
Louis Whittington.....	District of Columbia.

## REGULATIONS.

I. The academic year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on the last Thursday in September, and closing on the 24th of December; the second beginning the 2d of January, and closing the last Thursday before Easter; the third beginning the first Tuesday after Easter, and closing the last Wednesday in June.

II. The vacations are from the 24th of December to the 2d of January, and from the last Wednesday in June to the last Thursday in September.

III. There are holidays at Thanksgiving and Easter.

IV. The pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacations, and at the above-named holidays, but at no other time, unless for some special, urgent reason, and then only by permission of the president.

V. The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends must be paid semi-annually, in advance.



VI. The charge for pay-pupils is \$150 each per annum. This sum covers all expenses in the primary department except clothing, and all in the college except clothing and books.

VII. The Government of the United States defrays the expenses of those who reside in the District of Columbia, or whose parents are in the Army or Navy, provided they are unable to pay for their education. To students from the States and Territories who have not the means of defraying all the expenses of the college course, the board of directors renders such assistance as circumstances seem to require, as far as the means at its disposal for this object will allow.

VIII. It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner's name.

IX. All letters concerning pupils or application for admission should be addressed to the president.

# REPORT

## UPON

### THE FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL AND ASYLUM.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL, *Washington, October 13, 1877*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the annual report of the Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, as follows:

The whole number of patients in hospital and asylum during the year was seven hundred and sixty-three, (763,) viz:

Remaining in hospital and asylum at date of last annual report. . .		263
Admitted to hospital during the year, viz: Males, colored. . . . .	183	
Admitted to the hospital during the year, viz: Females, colored. . . .	145	
Born, males. . . . .	25	
Born, females. . . . .	18	
Whole number of colored. . . . .	371	
Admitted to hospital during the year, viz: Males, white. . . . .	105	
Admitted to hospital during the year, viz: Females. . . . .	21	
Born, males. . . . .	1	
Born, females. . . . .	2	
Whole number of white. . . . .	129	
Total number admitted to hospital. . . . .	500	
Total number treated and supported in hospital and asylum. . . . .		763
Of the above patients there were discharged cured. . . . .	265	
Discharged relieved. . . . .	100	
Died. . . . .	109	
Still-born. . . . .	12	
		486
Remaining in hospital and asylum June 30, 1877. . . . .		277

The Colored Orphans' Home and Asylum, containing about 115, children and attendants, has been furnished with medicines and medical attendance during the year, and subsistence has been furnished to 25 of them, who are included in the aggregate number of this hospital.

Besides the above, over three thousand prescriptions have been dispensed to the poor who are constantly calling at this hospital for medical aid.

The large number of deaths in proportion to the number treated is accounted for by the character of the cases received. Some who are attacked by disease continue to labor as long as they are able, and then provide for themselves till their scanty means are exhausted, after which they come to the hospital to die; others, finding themselves affected with an incurable disease, give up all hope, cease all effort, and come to the hospital for medical aid and the comforts of a home till relieved by death.

Fifty cases of the 500 admitted to hospital were consumption, most of which necessarily prove fatal in this class of patients.

The twenty-eight and a half per cent. of still-births is readily accounted for by the fact that the mother in each case was badly diseased, or had tampered with herself in order to obtain premature relief from her offspring. Four of the 42 births were cases of twins.

The nativity of the patients admitted to hospital was as follows :

Virginia.....	171	Canada.....	3
Maryland.....	102	New Hampshire.....	2
District of Columbia.....	89	Massachusetts.....	2
Ireland.....	35	Scotland.....	2
New York.....	17	Indian Territory.....	2
Pennsylvania.....	15	Illinois.....	1
Germany.....	14	Indiana.....	1
South Carolina.....	5	Mississippi.....	1
England.....	5	Maine.....	1
Georgia.....	4	Kentucky.....	1
North Carolina.....	4	Florida.....	1
West Virginia.....	3	Nova Scotia.....	1
Ohio.....	3	France.....	1
Tennessee.....	3	Italy.....	1
Louisiana.....	3	Unknown.....	4
West Indies.....	3		

The diseases and conditions for which the patients were admitted were as follows, viz :

For contused wound of head.....	5	Ulceration rectum.....	3
Punctured wounds.....	4	Hemorrhage.....	1
Incised wounds.....	5	Stomatitis.....	2
Fractured skull.....	1	Gastritis.....	1
Fractured clavicle.....	2	Dropsy, hepatic.....	1
Fractured leg.....	1	Fistula in ano.....	1
Burns.....	2	Albuminuria.....	2
Gunshot wounds.....	2	Stricture urethra.....	2
Contusion.....	1	Orchitis.....	3
Frost-bite.....	5	Retention of urine.....	2
Exposure.....	1	Urethritis.....	1
Amputation.....	3	Cholera morbus.....	1
Abscess.....	11	Scarlatina.....	3
Chronic ulcer.....	13	Measles.....	1
Coxæ morbus.....	1	Erysipelas.....	8
Inflamed knee-joint.....	1	Varicella.....	1
Caries.....	1	Typhoid fever.....	4
Anthrax.....	1	Remittent fever.....	16
Gangrene.....	1	Intermittent fever.....	15
Polypus.....	1	Diarrhea.....	8
Leprosy.....	1	Tonsillitis.....	3
Amaurosis.....	2	Congestive chill.....	1
Keratitis.....	1	Syphilis.....	24
Ophthalmia.....	2	Gonorrhœa.....	5
Iritis.....	2	Alcoholism.....	7
Dyspepsia.....	3	Cancer.....	1
Hernia.....	1	Rheumatism.....	45
Psoas abscess.....	2	Acute bronchitis.....	12
Lumbar abscess.....	1	Emphysema.....	1
Scrofula.....	5	Chronic bronchitis.....	5
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	50	Congestion of lungs.....	2
Hæmoptysis.....	1	Pleurisy.....	2
Dementia.....	1	Ozæna.....	4
Apoplexy.....	1	Pregnancy.....	41
Softening of brain.....	2	Leucorrhœa.....	1
Insanity.....	3	Amenorrhœa.....	1
Epilepsy.....	5	Prolapsus uteri.....	1
Paraplegia.....	1	Hypertrophy.....	2
Hemiplegia.....	8	Hysteria.....	2
Paralysis.....	6	Puerperal peritonitis.....	1
Convulsions.....	1	Puerperal convulsions.....	2
Tetanus.....	1	Ovarian tumor.....	1
Congestion of brain.....	1	Endometritis.....	1
Trismus nascentium.....	2	Peritonitis.....	3
Neuralgia.....	1	Born.....	46
Sciatica.....	1	Dentition.....	1
Hypertrophy of heart.....	3	Old age.....	7
Dropsy, general.....	4	Malingering.....	1
Dropsy, cardiac.....	2	General debility.....	4
Asthma.....	1	Convalescent.....	11
Pneumonia.....	9		

The appropriation for the support of this hospital for the last fiscal year was \$45,000, and the number of days of support afforded to patients was about 98,000, which shows the daily cost of each patient for subsistence, medical attendance, and clothing to a part of them, to be less than 46 cents per day.

The necessity for the continuance of this hospital is manifest from the constantly-increasing number of applications for the admission of persons suffering from accidents and wounds and from severe diseases. The location of the hospital is central and healthy. Many of the patients are non-residents, who must be provided for somewhere by the General Government when they fall sick within the District.

Agreeably to instructions from the honorable Secretary of the Interior, under date of August 17, 1877, I have prepared and submit herewith an estimate of the cost of establishing a bakery on the hospital grounds, to the end that the bread may be furnished at a less price. (See inclosure marked "A.") And, as recommended in the same communication, I have asked for a "board of survey for the purpose of condemning such articles as may be of no further use."

The rent of the hospital building and grounds, which has been heretofore established at \$4,000 per annum, is limited by the terms of appropriation for the support of this hospital for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1877, to \$2,000, and the lessor, *i. e.*, the trustees of Howard University, have, through their president, addressed a communication to the honorable Secretary of the Interior on the subject, which is herewith transmitted. (See inclosure marked "B.")

The bill making appropriation for the support of this hospital for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1877, itemizes the expenditures in such a way that the usefulness of the institution is very much impaired. It appropriates specific amounts for specified purposes, which in some instances is too much and in others not enough. The bill appropriates \$2,500 for medicines and medical supplies, which is 50 per cent. above the amount ever used for that purpose; but it makes no provision for payment of laundresses, watchmen, steward, house-physician, or clerk, without the employment of which the main object of the appropriation would be almost entirely defeated. It is impossible to determine in advance just what amount will be required for each separate object of expenditure.

It is respectfully recommended that the whole amount be appropriated so that it can be expended under the direction and according to the discretion of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, or under a board of visitors to be appointed by him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. S. PALMER, M. D.,  
*Surgeon-in-Chief.*

---

A.

*Estimate of the cost of baking bread for this hospital on a basis of 350 barrels of flour per year and at the price of \$7.50 per barrel.*

A barrel of flour weighs 196 pounds. It will make, according to the estimate of bakers, 246 loaves of bread weighing one pound each. If a baker takes the barrel of flour and returns 196 pound-loaves, he receives \$1.52 for baking one barrel of flour, and for baking 350 barrels he receives \$532 per annum.

The cost of baking the same bread on the premises would be: for a good baker, for wages and board, \$40 per month; for fuel and other expenses about \$8 per month more, or \$48 per month; which for a year would be \$576.



The cost of a bakery would be, as per estimate inclosed, about \$340.

Thus it appears that the present plan of baking the bread is more advantageous than baking it ourselves.

Respectfully submitted.

G. S. PALMER, M. D.,  
*Surgeon-in-Chief.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 7, 1877.

DR. PALMER, *in charge of Freedmen's Hospital:*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to state that I have made an estimate for a bake-house to be erected at Freedmen's Hospital, viz: A one-story building, 14 by 18; height of ceiling from floor to be 9 feet in clear; to be built of bricks, with an oven inside, to be also built of bricks, 5 by 7 in clear inside, with an iron door in front 13 by 24 inches, opening; to be one door to front and four windows, say 9 by 12 = 12 lights, with outside blinds; to be a good floor; walls and ceiling to be plastered and hard finish; all wood-work to be painted 3 coats of good paint, of any color; to be a tin roof, with gutters and spouts to rear of roof; to be a good box made, of good size, to mix bread, and a good strong table, made of good clear white pine; and will do all the above work and furnish all materials for the sum of three hundred and forty dollars, (\$340.)

Very respectfully,

G. LACOMBE,  
*Carpenter and Builder.*

B.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY,  
Washington, D. C., October 5, 1877.

DEAR SIR: As president of Howard University and representative of the important pecuniary and educational interests connected with it, I would draw your attention to the fact that the amount appropriated by the last Congress for the rent of the buildings and grounds of the Freedmen's Hospital was but \$2,000 per annum, whereas the rent has been \$4,000 heretofore, which was a very low rate for the property, which, exclusive of the land, cost over \$100,000. The continuance of the just rent is of great importance to the University, and our treasurer has receipted at the rate appropriated by Congress only under protest, as it were, and with the purpose to seek proper relief, which we would do through you as the head of the Department immediately concerned.

May I therefore be allowed respectfully to request that you will make such representation of the case to Congress as will secure the additional appropriation needed to make out the full rent?

With high respect, I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

WM. W. PATTON,  
*President of Howard University.*

HON. CARL SCHURZ,  
*Secretary of the Interior.*

# COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND LYING-IN ASYLUM.

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## OFFICERS.

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General O. E. BABCOCK.

### *Vice-Presidents.*

Rev. WILLIAM PARET, D. D.

| NOBLE YOUNG, M. D.

### *Secretary.*

C. H. CRAGIN, M. D.

### *Treasurer.*

J. T. MITCHELL, Esq.

### *Directors.*

Hon. A. A. SARGENT, U. S. S.  
Hon. J. A. GARFIELD, H. R.  
Hon. L. A. MACKEY, H. R.  
General J. K. BARNES, M. D.  
NOBLE YOUNG, M. D.  
Rev. B. SUNDERLAND, D. D.  
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F. H. SMITH, Esq.  
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F. A. ASHFORD, M. D.  
J. H. THOMPSON, M. D.  
Rev. WILLIAM PARET, D. D.  
HENRY A. WILLARD, Esq.  
JOHNSON ELIOT, M. D.  
P. J. MURPHY, M. D.  
LOUIS MACKALL, Jr., M. D.

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## MEDICAL STAFF.

### *Resident Physician and Surgeon in Charge.*

P. J. MURPHY, M. D.

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## ADVISORY AND CONSULTING BOARD OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

J. A. RITCHIE, M. D.  
Z. T. SOWERS, M. D.  
J. O. STANTON, M. D.  
N. S. LINCOLN, M. D.

L. MACKALL, Jr., M. D.  
JAS. T. YOUNG, M. D.  
H. C. YARROW, M. D.  
R. W. REYBURN, M. D.

### *Matron.*

Mrs. A. L. S. THOMBS.



# REPORT.

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## COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND LYING IN ASYLUM, *Washington, D. C., October 15, 1877.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the annual report of the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum and the Columbia Hospital Dispensary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

During that period the hospital has been maintained in a thorough condition of healthfulness, as an inspection of the accompanying record will show, three adult patients only having died, and these three from disease not preventable by medical care or hygienic surroundings.

It is a fact fully established by hospital authorities, that notwithstanding the greatest attention to cleanliness, ventilation, and disinfection of lying-in wards, at times certain contagious diseases incident to the puerperal state will occur, thereby endangering the lives of every inmate confined in such wards. In view of these facts, the board of directors, by the advice of the advisory and consulting board of physicians and surgeons, have deemed it necessary to ask you to recommend an adequate appropriation for the erection of four isolated cottages, where such cases can be treated without risk to the other inmates of the institution.

I would also respectfully request that an appropriation be granted for the erection of a suitable laundry, as the present apartment is too confined, and not adapted for the purpose of cleansing and purifying bedding, &c., necessary for the comfort and health of the patients.

The iron railing around the hospital-grounds is now complete, and in addition an iron stairway leading to the main entrance, which was very badly needed, has been erected.

In conclusion, I beg to recommend that the appropriation for support, &c., asked for by the treasurer, Mr. John T. Mitchell, be requested, so that this charity may still continue to afford relief to that large class of invalids, the increasing number of whom testify the want of such an institution.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. J. MURPHY,  
*Surgeon in Charge.*

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

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*Report of cases treated in the Columbia Hospital for Women and Columbia Hospital Dispensary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.*

	Patients.
At date of last annual report there were in the house.....	14
During the year there have been admitted.....	226
Treated during the year.....	240
Discharged during the year.....	216
Leaving in house at date of this report.....	21



The results were as follows :

I.—OBSTETRICAL CASES.

Delivered before June 30, 1876, but not discharged till after that date.....	6
Delivered during the year ending June 30, 1877.....	92
Left before delivery .....	8
Remaining in house undelivered at date.....	7

Total ..... 113

II.—Medical and surgical cases.

	Transferred.	Improved.	Unrelieved.	Cured.	Died.	Result unknown.	Still in house.	Total.
Amenorrhœa .....							1	1
Alcoholism .....		1						1
Anæmia, (malarial) .....		3		1				4
Bronchocele .....		1						1
Burn .....				1				1
Bright's disease .....	1							1
Constipation .....				1				1
Cellulitis .....		2	1	3			1	7
Cervicitis .....		2	2	3		1		6
Condylomata .....		1						1
Cystocele .....		2						2
Cancer.....		4	3	1			1	9
Caries .....			1					1
Dyspepsia .....		3	1	2				6
Diarrhœa .....		1	1	1	1			4
Dysmenorrhœa .....				1				1
Dementia .....						1		1
Epilepsy.....						1		1
Fistulæ, (vag.).....			1	1				2
Fibroids uteri.....			2					2
Furunculosis .....				2				2
Fract., clavicle .....				1				1
Fibrous tumor .....				1				1
Fungus growth .....				1				1
Hæmorrhoids .....		1		1				2
Hemicrania .....			1					1
Hemiplegia .....		1						1
Hysteria .....		4	1					5
Incontinentia urinæ.....			1					1
Injuries.....		2						2
Insane .....	2							2
Laceration of cervix .....				2				2
Leucorrhœa .....						1		1
Metritis .....		5	1	3		1		10
Menopause .....		1		1				2
Melancholia .....		1						1
Necrosis maxillæ .....				1				1
Opium eater .....		1						1
Ovarian cysts .....		2						2
Polypi .....		2						2
Phthisis pulmonalis.....		2	4					6
Prolapsus uteri .....				2			1	3
Pleuritis .....				1				1
Periostitis .....				1				1
Retroversion uteri .....							5	5
Rupture perinæum .....				3			1	4
Rhenmatism .....				2				2
Sebaceous tumor .....				1				1
Scrofulous abscess .....		1						1
Scrofula .....		1						1
Syphilis .....	2	1						3
Stricture rectum .....		1						1
Tania solium .....		1						1
Varicose ulcer .....				2				2
Vaginitis specif.....	1							1
	6	47	18	40	1	5	10	127

Number of prescriptions compounded during the year..... 961

*Nativities.*

Arkansas .....	1	Maine .....	3
Canada .....	2	Massachusetts .....	2
Di-strict of Columbia.....	36	New York .....	10
England .....	6	North Carolina.....	2
France .....	3	Ohio .....	2
Florida .....	1	Pennsylvania .....	7
Germany .....	5	South Carolina.....	2
Ireland .....	43	Scotland.....	2
Italy .....	2	Texas.....	1
Illinois .....	1	Tennessee .....	1
Kentucky .....	1	Virginia .....	57
Louisiana.....	1	Wales .....	1
Mississippi.....	1		
Maryland .....	47	Total .....	240

*Report of Columbia Hospital Dispensary, Washington, D. C., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.*

	Diseases of females.
Number of patients under treatment at date of last report.....	22
Number of patients received during fiscal year .....	365
Whole number treated during fiscal year .....	387
Number cured.....	165
Number relieved .....	85
Number died .....	0
Result unknown .....	84
Number sent to hospital .....	37
Number of prescriptions compounded during the fiscal year .....	1,244
Number under treatment at date of this report .....	16

P. J. MURPHY, M. D.,  
Surgeon in Charge.

*Synopsis of cases treated in the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, and in the Columbia Hospital Dispensary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.*

	Hospital.	Dispensary.	Total.
Number of patients under treatment at date of last report...	14	22	36
Number of patients received during the year.....	226	365	591
Whole number treated during the year.....	240	387	627
Number cured .....	137	165	302
Number relieved .....	47	85	132
Number died .....	3	..	3
Result unknown .....	23	84	107
Number transferred .....	6	37	43
Number under treatment at date of this report .....	24	16	40
Number of prescriptions compounded during the year .....	961	1,244	2,205

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND LYING-IN ASYLUM FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report, as treasurer of the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

The appropriation for maintenance and support of this institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, was \$24,300, of which sum there remained unexpended at the close of the fiscal year \$2,898.15. As strict economy in expenditure was desired, a smaller appropriation was requested than that furnished in the annual estimate, asking that the unexpended balance of the previous year be made available, which request was granted.

On the 1st of July, 1876, there was placed to the credit of the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum in the United States Treasury the unexpended balance from the preceding year, \$2,898.15, with the appropriation of \$16,000 for the ensuing fiscal year, and the sum of \$8,000 for the construction of a Mansard roof and general repairs.

The accompanying schedule, accurately compiled from the inventory furnished the Treasury Department, fully, and I trust satisfactorily, explains how this sum of money, \$18,898.15, has been expended.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the board of directors held August 14, 1876, the treasurer was authorized to make contract with W. G. Philips for the erection of the Mansard roof above noticed. The account of said contract and its details is found on page of the schedule. The contract was completed to the satisfaction of the executive committee, and is fully adapted to the use for which it was intended, viz, to afford additional hospital accommodation for free patients, and especially for lying-in purposes, a want that has been sorely felt since the founding of this charity. By transferring, under the direction of the surgeon in charge, the lying-in department to the best-ventilated and most commodious part of the building, (which is the addition now made,) we have tried as far as possible to prevent disease and afford this class of patients every comfort.

The building itself, not originally intended for hospital purposes, and of long standing, was found upon inspection to require certain necessary repairs in its wood-work, especially the window-casings on the second and third floors. It was thought proper and most economical to remove all the old frames, and supply their place with new ones, adding inside shutters where needed, thereby improving the general appearance of the institution, and benefiting in no small degree the inmates confided to our care.

Other repairs and improvements have been made as necessity demanded, under the direction of the board of directors or their executive committee, and the necessary expenditures paid out of the general appropriation, without in the least interfering with the well-being of the patients or curtailing the supplies. By these much-needed improvements the building has been adapted to and rendered suitable, in as far as practicable, for the proper treatment and care of the class of patients for which it was originally established.

The steps leading to the main entrance being of wood had undergone decay, and during the past summer were removed and iron ones substituted. The contract was awarded to Smith, Birge & Co., the lowest bidders, for the sum of \$710. This amount was paid out of the general appropriation.

On the night of June 24, 1877, the stable belonging to the hospital was burned down, the cause of the fire not being determined upon the closest investigation, but supposed to be the work of a discharged employé. The contract, by order of the board of directors, for rebuilding the stable, was awarded to the lowest bidder, T. P. Hess, for the sum of \$491.59. The work has been done to the entire satisfaction of the executive committee, and the amount also paid out of the general appropriation.

The estimates for support of the hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, were submitted prior to the annual meeting of the board of directors in September of the present year, when certain changes were made, reducing somewhat the amount of appropriation asked for.

The sum of \$4,500 is asked to erect a laundry suitable to the wants of a hospital, as the present frame structure is wanting in every particular of accommodation, and lacks the ordinary facilities for the purpose of cleansing bed-linen, &c., which is now done with much inconvenience.

The board of directors also ask an appropriation of \$2,500 for the erection of four isolated cottages where patients suffering from disease sometimes occurring after child-birth can be removed, so as not to endanger the lives of the other inmates in the lying-in department. This is the last important expenditure likely to occur for some years.

By an act of Congress approved June 10, 1872, "That the title to all real estate for the use of said hospital shall be vested in the United States, and that no part of the real or personal property now held or to be hereafter acquired by said institution shall be devoted to any other purpose than a hospital for women and lying-in asylum without the consent of the United States," the transfer of said property was duly performed and the deed recorded October 21, 1876, thus placing the United States in possession of property whose value almost equals the entire amount of appropriations granted the institution from its beginning.

## SCHEDULE.

*Amount of appropriations for support of the Columbia Hospital for Women from the beginning of the fiscal year July 1, 1871, to the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1877.*

	Support.	Property.
Appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.....	\$15, 000	.....
Rent of building .....	.....	\$3, 000
Purchase of surgical instruments.....	.....	500
Appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1873 .....	18, 300	.....
Purchase of building and 40,000 feet of ground .....	.....	25, 000
Alteration and repairs to building .....	.....	7, 000
Appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1874 .....	28, 500	.....
Appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.....	24, 000	.....
Grading ground and building walls.....	.....	8, 500
Appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.....	24, 300	.....
To complete purchase of grounds.....	.....	25, 000
Appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.....	16, 000	.....
Mansard roof to building .....	.....	8, 000
	126, 100	77, 000
	77, 000	
Total amount appropriated.....	203, 100	



From the foregoing statement it is apparent that the aggregate amount of appropriation given the Columbia Hospital for Women by the Congress of the United States for the period specified is \$203,100; that the amount for support, including the salaries of officers, employes, surgical instruments, (excluding \$500 appropriated in 1872,) furniture, books, medicines, &c., furnished not only the hospital patients but those attending the out-door department, and all the other incidental expenses necessary to the proper management of such an establishment, was \$126,100, or \$57.57 per diem. The average daily number of patients and employes during that period is 44, making the entire cost \$1.30 for each individual per diem. That rate has been materially decreased within the past two years, for, owing to the necessary changes which must occur from time to time in an institution of this kind, the expense is always larger in the beginning, when many equipments of a permanent character are obtained to meet the exigencies which may arise, than later, when, complete in all its departments, the expenses approach more nearly the actual cost for each individual inmate.

The grounds surrounding the hospital contain 152,745 square feet, which, at a valuation placed by Messrs. Fitch & Fox, equals.....	\$91,647
Estimate of building and improvements.....	50,000
Library, furniture, surgical instruments, hospital stores, &c. ....	15,000
	<hr/> 156,647

*Amount of appropriation for the support of Columbia Hospital for the year ending June 30, 1876, \$24,300.*

1875.	
July 13. Draft on Treasury .....	\$6,000 00
Nov. 3. Draft on Treasury .....	6,000 00
Dec. 31. Vouchers to date .....	\$11,744 84
Dec. 31. Balance on hand.....	\$255 16
1876.	
Jan. 1. Balance on hand .....	255 16
Jan. 28. Draft on Treasury .....	6,000 00
Mar. 29. Draft on Treasury .....	6,000 00
June 30. Vouchers to date.....	9,357 01
June 30. Balance on hand.....	2,898 15
Amount of appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1877.....	16,000 00
July 1. Balance on hand.....	2,898 15
Aug. 8. Draft on Treasury .....	5,000 00
Dec. 31. Vouchers to date.....	5,809 07
Dec. 31. Balance on hand.....	2,039 08
1877.	
Jan. 1. Balance on hand.....	2,039 08
Jan. 11. Draft on Treasury .....	5,000 00
Mar. 27. Draft on Treasury .....	6,300 00
Mar. 31. Vouchers to date.....	3,697 38
Mar. 31. Balance on hand.....	9,691 70
Apr. 1. Balance on hand.....	9,691 70
June 30. Vouchers to date.....	8,685 99
June 30. Balance on hand.....	1,005 71

The amount of appropriation available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, as will be seen from the foregoing schedule, is \$18,192.44. Excluding therefrom items not entering into the support of patients, the daily expenditure for each individual does not average one dollar.

Amount of appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, \$18,192.44.	
General repairs, furniture, &c., as per vouchers in Treasury Department...	\$3,415 91
For support and of patients.....	14,776 53
	<hr/> 18,192 44

Estimating the number of patients as 44 of a daily average, their maintenance and support costs the United States \$40.48 $\frac{1}{2}$  per diem, or 92 cents for each individual. This average\* is less than has really occurred during the past fiscal year.

Appropriation for Mansard roof and repairs, \$8,000.

Special appropriation for Mansard roof.....	\$8,000 00
Amount, work by contract.....	\$5,950 00
extra authorized.....	250 75
Rebuilding porch and walls.....	292 53
Extension, heating-apparatus and gas fixtures.....	421 50
Painting, per contract.....	325 00
extra in building.....	75 00
Salary superintendent and architect.....	300 00
New frames and sashes.....	364 00
	<hr/>
	7,978 78
Balance on hand.....	21 22
Number of pay-patients for the fiscal year ending—	
June 30, 1876, 56; amount received.....	\$2,830 00
June 30, 1877, 32; amount received.....	1,075 00
	<hr/>
	3,905 00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN T. MITCHELL,  
*Treasurer.*

To the honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

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\* Forty-four; includes patients and employés.

## APPENDIX.

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### CHARTER.

AN ACT to incorporate the Women's Hospital Association of the District of Columbia.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled,* That Abram D. Gillette, Byron Sunderland, Charles H. Hall, George W. Samson, J. N. Coombs, William B. Matchett, Henry D. Cooke, William W. Corcoran, Charles Knap, J. H. Thompson, Moses Kelly, Ansel St. John, Mrs. Adelaide J. Brown, Mrs. Mary W. Kelly, Elmira W. Knap, Mary C. Havenner, Mary Ellen Norment, Jane Thompson, Maria L. Harkness, Isabella Margaret Washington, Mary F. Smith, Mrs. Elmira W. Powell, and Mrs. Elizabeth Samson, and their successors duly chosen, are hereby constituted and created a body-corporate in the District of Columbia, by the name of the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That said corporation hereby constituted shall consist of twenty-four members. They shall have power to fill all vacancies created by death, resignation, or otherwise, and to make by-laws, rules, and regulations: *Provided,* That such by-laws, rules, and regulations are not repugnant to the Constitution or laws of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the affairs of said corporation shall be under the control and management of a board of twelve directors, to consist of the first twelve of the above-named incorporators, or such further number as the duties of the corporation may require, such increase of numbers to be made by a vote of two-thirds of the existing board. The board of directors shall also have power to appoint all sub-committees necessary to the direction and efficiency of the institution hereby authorized to be established.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the first twelve corporators named in the first section hereof, together with those who may be elected directors as provided in the preceding section, shall constitute the first board of directors, who shall from their number elect a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary, and treasurer; and seven of the directors, of whom the president or one of the vice-presidents shall be one, shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the object of the association hereby incorporated is to found in the city of Washington a hospital and dispensary for the treatment of diseases peculiar to women, and a lying-in asylum, in which those unable to pay therefor shall be furnished with board, lodging, medicine, and medical attendance gratuitously, and to that end full powers are hereby conferred on the association.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That said corporation shall have power to accept, purchase, receive conveyances of, and hold property, either personal or real, to an amount necessary for the full accommodation, convenience, and support of the institution and those participating in its benefits.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the property, personal or real, so held by said corporation, shall be exempt from all taxes and assess-

ments levied under act of Congress, or by authority of any municipal corporation or board within the District of Columbia.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That Congress may at any time hereafter alter, amend, or repeal this act.

Approved, June 1, 1866.

[Extract from sundry civil bill, 1872.]

"For purchase of building now occupied by said hospital, with forty thousand feet of ground, twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the title to said real estate shall be vested in the United States, for the use of said hospital, and that no part of the real or personal property now held or hereafter to be acquired by said institution shall be devoted to any other purpose than a hospital for women and lying-in asylum without the consent of the United States; and that in addition to the directors whose appointment is now provided for by law, there shall be three other directors appointed in the following manner: One Senator, by the President of the Senate, and two Representatives, by the Speaker of the House; these directors shall hold their offices for the term of a single Congress and be eligible for reappointment.

"Approved, June 10, 1872."

#### BY-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

*Be it ordained by the directors of the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, and it is hereby ordained by their authority*, That the following rules and regulations be, and are hereby, established as laws and ordinances of the said corporation, and that all other by-laws, rules, and regulations heretofore made are hereby repealed:

#### CHAPTER I.—*Of the directors.*

1. The board of directors shall consist of not more than fifteen members, with one Senator and two Representatives added to it by act of Congress. Seven members will constitute a quorum. They will have power to fill vacancies occurring in the board, by election, at any regular meeting thereof.

2. The directors shall hold quarterly meetings during the year, on the third Thursdays in June, September, December, and March. That in September will be the annual meeting; in March, the semi-annual. The annual meeting may be held at such hour and place as the directors may elect; all others will be held at the hospital at 7.30 p. m.

3. At the annual meeting there shall be elected, by a majority of directors present, a president, two vice-presidents, a treasurer, a secretary, a committee on expenditures, a surgeon in-charge, and resident physician, and a matron for the ensuing year. They will also at the annual meeting elect, in like manner, an advisory and consulting board of physicians and surgeons, residents of the District of Columbia, to consist of not less than four nor more than eight members, eminent in the profession.

4. Vacancies occurring in the officers of the institution or on the advisory board may be filled, for the unexpired term, in like manner at the next regular or at a special meeting, called as hereinafter provided.

#### CHAPTER II.—*President and vice-presidents.*

1. The president, a vice-president, or two directors may call a special meeting of the directors, and appoint a time for such meeting, giving two days' notice of the same.



2. The president will preside at all meetings of the directors; in his absence a vice-president, and in their absence the directors will elect a presiding officer for such meeting.

### CHAPTER III.—*Treasurer.*

1. The treasurer is the custodian of all papers and documents relating to the property of this corporation. He shall give bonds and security as required by the regulations of the Treasury Department. He will pay no moneys except under resolution of the board of directors, or upon regular vouchers approved by the committee on expenditures, and will report in detail at each annual meeting his receipts and expenditures for the preceding fiscal year, which report will be then audited by a committee appointed by the presiding officer.

### CHAPTER IV.—*Secretary.*

1. The secretary will attend the meetings of the directors, take minutes of the proceedings, and transcribe them in a book provided for that purpose. Immediately after the election of directors and officers he will give notice to the persons so elected. He will give due notice of each special and stated meeting to each of the directors. At every meeting, unless otherwise ordered, he will read the minutes of the preceding meeting. All reports relating to the hospital, except such as can be properly preserved on file for reference, will be entered upon the minutes.

2. The secretary will keep a roster of the directors, arranging them as nearly as practicable in equal numbers as visiting committees, and at each quarterly meeting will notify the directors he has designated as visitors during the next quarter.

### CHAPTER V.—*Committee on expenditures.*

1. The committee on expenditures will consist of the secretary and one director, the treasurer being an *ex-officio* member. They will elect a chairman, and will have supervision and control of all expenditures. They will not authorize alterations or repairs without personal inquiry and inspection, and will not approve any expenditures for such purposes not previously authorized by them or the board of directors. Current purchases of every kind will be made by the treasurer or by his written authority, his vouchers for the same requiring the approval of the committee.

### CHAPTER VI.—*Visiting committee.*

1. The visiting committee will visit and inspect the hospital as frequently as may be possible for them or any of them. They will record in a book kept for that purpose their opinion of the condition of the hospital and inmates, and such suggestions as may appear advisable.

### CHAPTER VII.—*Resident physician and surgeon in charge.*

1. The surgeon in charge, being elected by the board of directors, will be an *ex-officio* member of it, but not entitled to a vote, but will be expected to be present at its meetings. Being responsible to the directors for the proper conduct of the hospital, he will have entire control of the internal police and management of the institution; will engage, or cause

to be engaged, all necessary cooks, nurses, and such other employés as may be required for the proper attendance and comfort of the inmates, and will have power to discharge for cause; but the approval of the committee on expenditures is requisite before the employment of laborers or workmen on the buildings or grounds.

2. He shall visit every patient in the hospital at least once every day.

3. No capital operation shall be performed, except in cases of urgent necessity, without the approbation of a majority of the consulting board present after due notification, nor shall any operation be performed other than by the surgeon in charge, unless with his and their approval and consent. Unless in cases of emergency, no medical examination of patients shall be made, except by the surgeon in charge, or by his express direction in each case, and with such of the consulting board as he may select to assist him. But no private patient shall be visited, examined, or prescribed for by other than the surgeon in charge, unless by special request of such patient, and in consultation with the surgeon in charge.

4. In order to render the hospital, so far as may not conflict with the welfare of the patients, conducive to the advancement of medical science, the surgeon in charge is authorized to give clinical instruction to the students admitted to see the practice of the house, and will make and enforce such rules and regulations as will effectually guard against any examinations of patients by pupils, except under his own inspection, and all acts calculated to alarm or injure the patients.

5. The resident physician and surgeon in charge will reside in the hospital, and receive his board and lodging free, and such salary as the board of directors may determine. He will keep an exact record of each patient, devoting all his time to the interests of the inmates, so that the hospital shall never be without a competent medical attendant.

6. He shall receipt for all surgical and medical property required by the hospital for its use, and no voucher for any such articles shall be paid unless indorsed by him as received for the use of the hospital; and at the annual meeting of the board he shall make a report of all books, surgical instruments, medical stores, &c., in his possession; and no such book, medical or surgical appliance, or other property of the hospital shall be removed therefrom without his written order, upon which shall be indorsed the receipt and security for their return, in proper order, by the party desiring their temporary use.

#### CHAPTER VIII.—*Consulting physicians and surgeons.*

1. The consulting physicians and surgeons shall be considered counselors of the surgeon in charge, and shall be invited to attend at all capital operations, &c., and no capital operation shall be performed against the advice of a majority of such board present, except as specified in chapter 7, section 3. They shall give their counsel in all cases when called upon by the surgeon in charge.

2. Each consulting physician and surgeon shall have the privilege of introducing students to see the practice of the house on the days and at the hours appointed by the surgeon in charge, with his consent.

3. One-fourth of the board shall be on duty for three months each year; during their term of service they shall inspect the hospital in company with the surgeon in charge and resident physician once during each week, and on each visit they will report in writing, in a book to be kept for that purpose, the condition of the patients and building. They

will also present at each annual and semi-annual meeting, to the board of directors, a report of the medical and surgical service of the hospital.

4. At the request of the surgeon in charge, the visiting physician and surgeon may visit any particular patient as often as he (the surgeon-in-charge) may desire; but in no case shall the surgeon in charge elect other than the visiting physician and surgeon to make such visits, except by request of the patient, and with the approbation of such visiting physician and surgeon. All consultations shall be confined to members of the consulting board, except as above provided; and no surgical operation shall be performed except by the surgeon in charge, or, at his request, by some member of the consulting board, or other fully recognized member of the profession, and with the approbation of the members of the consulting board present.

5. The consulting physicians and surgeons shall elect one of their number, who shall be an *ex-officio* member of the board of directors, but not entitled to a vote, and shall be present at all meetings of the board for the purpose of consultation.

#### CHAPTER IX.—*The matron.*

1. The matron is the housekeeper of the establishment, under the general direction of the surgeon in charge. She shall have the immediate oversight and direction of its domestic management, and shall superintend and direct the cooking and distribution of food; shall see that the supply is sufficient and of good quality, and in all cases precisely in accordance with the orders of the surgeon in charge.

2. She shall visit all patients in the institution at least once every day; and if any complaints are made by the patients of incivility, want of proper attention, or improper conduct by the nurses, she shall report the same immediately to the resident physician and surgeon in charge on his next morning visit.

3. She shall have charge of, and be responsible for, all the furniture of the establishment, including bed-linen, &c., and shall report through the surgeon in charge at each annual meeting all such furniture received by her for the use of the hospital during the year, also all that has been worn out and disabled; and no voucher for any such articles shall be paid unless indorsed by her as so received for the use of the hospital.

4. The matron will receive visitors, wait upon them through such parts of the building as the surgeon in charge may direct, and perform any other in-door service he may require.

5. She shall keep a correct account of the reception and discharge of patients and the terms of their admission; make out the bills for their board, and receive payment for the same; and all moneys received by her belonging to the hospital shall be paid to the treasurer at the end of each month, or as much oftener as he may direct.

#### CHAPTER X.—*Nurses and employés.*

1. The nurses shall treat the patients with uniform kindness and respect, evince good-will, interest, and sympathy, and never address a patient coarsely or with rudeness.

2. Any complaints made to the nurses by the patients shall be immediately reported to the matron.

3. Under no circumstances will a nurse or other employé be allowed to inform any visitor of the nature of the disease from which a patient may be suffering, nor will they be allowed to speak with disrespect of any officer of this institution, under pain of immediate dismissal.

4. Employés will not be permitted to absent themselves from the institution without first obtaining the consent of the surgeon in charge, or, in his absence, of his representative; and in all cases they will be subject to such regulations as he may find necessary to establish.

#### CHAPTER XI.—*Patients.*

1. Patients will be admitted to private rooms in the institution on the payment of not less than \$6 per week, the amount to vary with the room occupied and the attendance required. Board payable weekly in advance. This includes medicines, medical and surgical attendance.

2. Patients will be admitted to the free beds of the institution by an order from the Secretary of the Interior or the Surgeon-General of the United States Army.

3. No patient will be admitted without being first examined by the surgeon in charge and receiving his approval.

4. Patients will be discharged by order of the surgeon in charge only.

5. No patient will be admitted who may be suffering from a contagious or permanently incurable disease.

5. No patient shall, against her will, or without her consent, be taken to the lecture-room as a subject for clinical instruction.

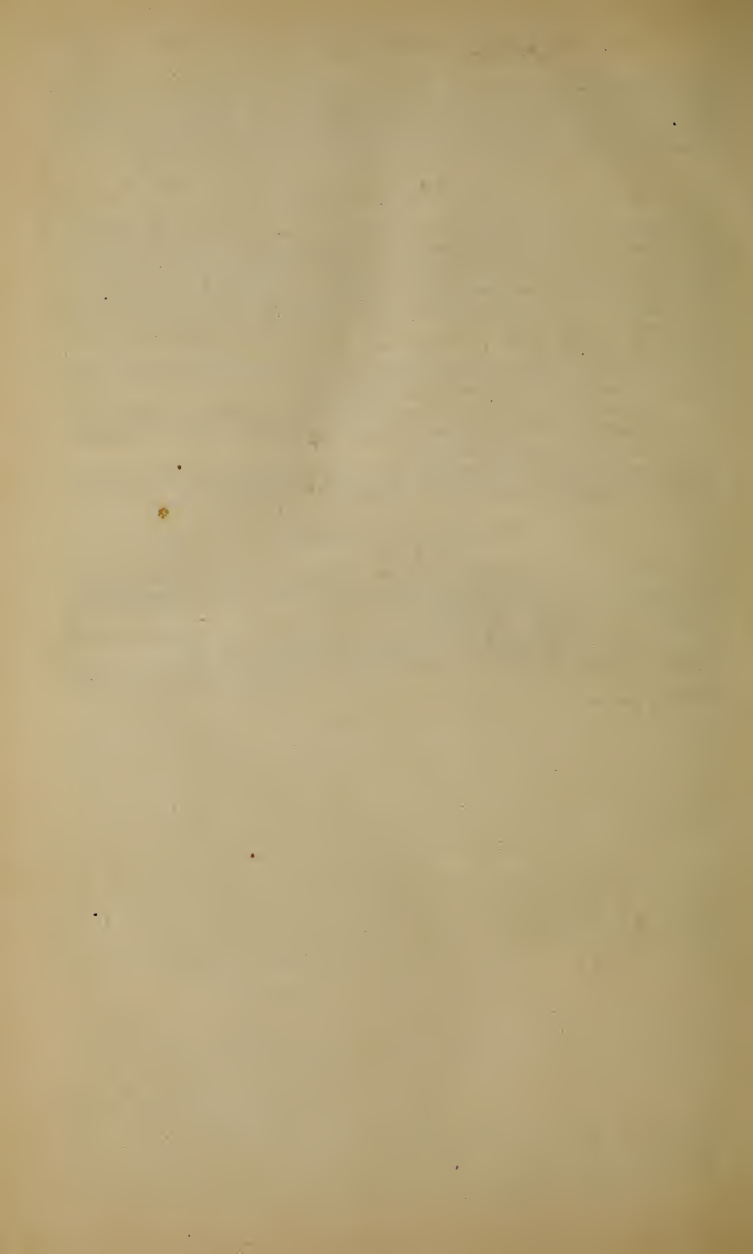
#### CHAPTER XII.—*Visitors.*

1. Visitors may be admitted between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, or at other times by special permission of the surgeon in charge.

2. No visitors will be allowed to carry articles of diet to patients unless by permission of the surgeon in charge and resident physician.

3. Patients will receive visitors in the parlor unless confined to their rooms.





OPERATIONS.  
OF THE  
GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

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OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

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NON-RESIDENT OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

VISITORS.

WILLIAM GUNTON, Esq.,  
*President of the Board.*  
JOSEPH HENRY, LL. D.  
WALTER S. COX, LL. D.  
JOSEPH K. BARNES, M. D., U. S. A.

|| MOSES KELLY, Esq.  
JOSEPH M. TONER, M. D.  
REV. JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D.  
JAMES C. WELLING, LL. D.  
|| WILLIAM GRIER, M. D., U. S. N.

FINANCIAL AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD.

SURGEON-GENERAL BARNES.  
MOSES KELLY, Esq.  
DR. JOSEPH M. TONER.

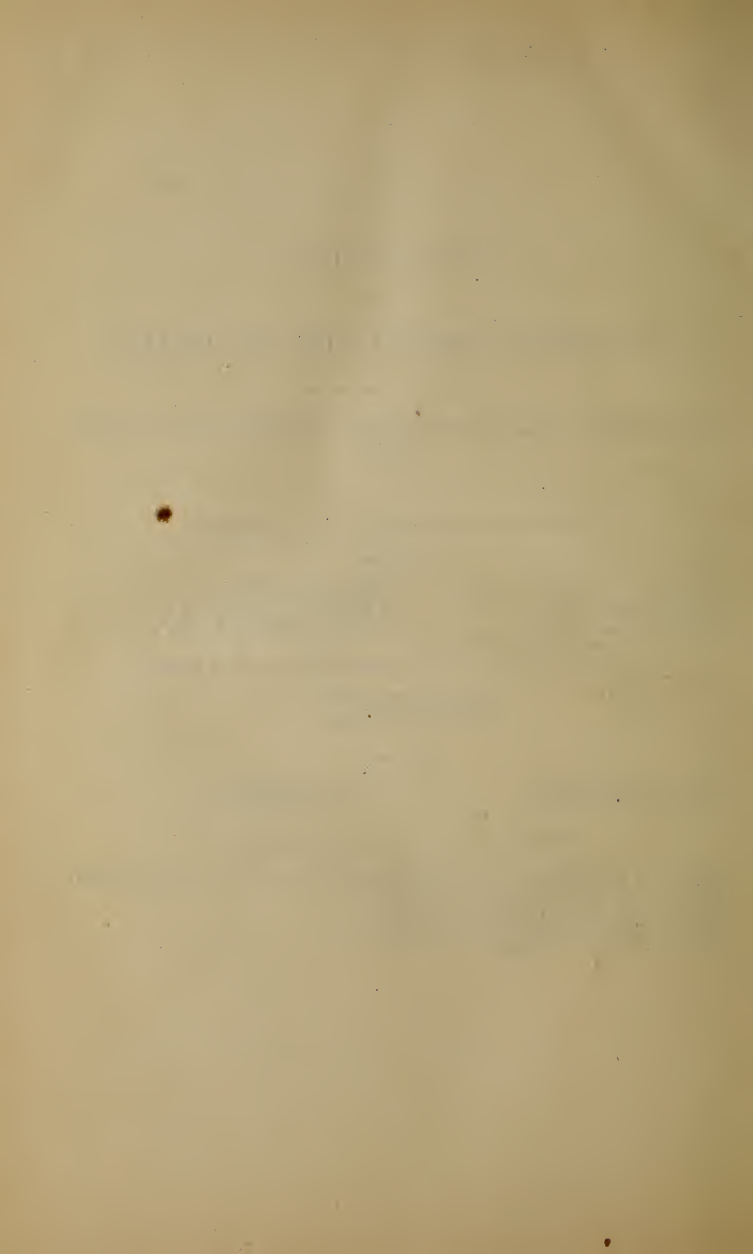
CHAPLAINS.

REV. JOHN CHESTER, D. D.  
" A. FLORIDUS STEELE.  
" FRANCIS E. BOYLE.

|| REV. J. G. BUTLER, D. D.  
" J. P. NEWMAN, D. D.  
|| " J. W. PARKER, D. D.

RESIDENT OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

CHARLES H. NICHOLS, A. M., M. D., *Superintendent and ex-officio Secretary of the Board of Visitors.*  
WILLIAM H. MORRELL, M. D., *First Assistant Physician.*  
ROBERT H. CHASE, M. D., *Second Assistant Physician.*  
A. H. WITMER, M. D., *Third Assistant Physician.*  
MAURICE J. STACK, M. D., *Fourth Assistant Physician.*  
MR. SAMUEL B. LYON, *Chief Clerk and Purveyor.*  
MISS H. J. BENNETT, *Housekeeper.*



## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,  
Near Washington, D. C., August 31, 1877.

SIR: The Board of Visitors have the honor to respectfully submit their twenty-second annual report.

*Synopsis of the operations of the hospital during the year 1876-'77.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining June 30, 1876 .....	576	168	744
Admitted during the year ending June 30, 1877 .....	147	51	198
Whole number under treatment .....	723	219	942
Discharged, recovered .....	66	17	83
“ improved .....	27	13	40
“ unimproved .....	2	—	2
“ died .....	45	7	52
Total discharged and died .....	140	37	177
Remaining June 30, 1877 .....	583	182	765

The movements of the house, in detail, are as follows:

The number of patients remaining under treatment on the 30th day of June, 1876, was—

From the Army, white males .....	201
“ “ “ colored “ .....	3
“ “ “ white “ (discharged from service) .....	188
“ “ “ colored “ “ “ .....	3
“ “ “ white “ (civilian employés) .....	2
“ “ “ “ females .....	3
“ “ Navy, white males .....	43
“ “ “ “ “ (discharged from service) .....	6
“ civil life, white males .....	107
“ “ “ “ females .....	129
“ “ “ colored males .....	23
“ “ “ “ females .....	36
	59
	295
Males, 576; females, 168; total .....	744



The number of patients admitted during the year ending June 30, 1877, was—

From the Army, white males .....	28	
“ “ “ “ “ (discharged from service) .....	41	
“ “ “ “ “ (civilian employé) .....	1	70
“ “ Navy, white males .....	5	
“ “ “ “ “ (discharged from service) .....	1	6
“ civil life, white males .....	55	
“ “ “ “ females .....	38	
“ “ “ “ .....	93	
“ “ “ colored males .....	16	
“ “ “ “ females .....	13	
“ “ “ “ .....	29	
“ “ “ “ .....	122	
Males, 147; females, 51; total .....	198	

There were twelve (12) less *persons* than *cases* under treatment in the course of the year, by reason of ten (10) readmissions, and by two (2) transfers from the private to the indigent list, upon order of the Secretary of the Interior.

The whole number of patients under treatment in the course of the year 1876-'77 was—

From the Army, white males .....	229	
“ “ “ colored “ .....	3	
“ “ “ white “ (discharged from service) .....	229	
“ “ “ colored “ “ “ “ “ .....	3	
“ “ “ white “ (civilian employés) .....	3	
“ “ “ “ females .....	3	470
“ “ Navy, white males .....	48	
“ “ “ “ “ (discharged from service) .....	7	55
“ civil life, white males .....	162	
“ “ “ “ females .....	167	
“ “ “ “ .....	329	
“ “ “ colored males .....	39	
“ “ “ “ females .....	49	
“ “ “ “ .....	88	
“ “ “ “ .....	417	
Males, 723; females, 219; total .....	942	

The number of patients discharged in the course of the year ending June 30, 1877, was—

Recovered, from the Army, white males .....	23	
“ “ “ “ “ “ (discharged from service) .....	6	29
“ “ “ Navy, white males .....	7	
“ “ “ civil life, white males .....	27	
“ “ “ “ “ females .....	16	
“ “ “ “ .....	43	
“ “ “ “ colored males .....	3	
“ “ “ “ “ female .....	1	
“ “ “ “ .....	4	
“ “ “ “ .....	47	
Males, 66; females, 17; total .....	83	

Improved, from the Army, white males.....	6	
“ “ “ “ “ “ (discharged from service) .....	6	
“ “ “ “ “ “ (civilian employé) .....	1	13
“ “ “ Navy, white males.....	2	
“ “ “ “ “ “ (discharged from service) .....	1	3
“ “ “ civil life, white males.....	10	
“ “ “ “ “ females.....	9	19
“ “ “ “ colored male .....	1	
“ “ “ “ “ females .....	4	5
		24
Males, 27; females, 13; total.....		40
Unimproved, from civil life, white males .....	2	
Died, from the Army, white males .....	13	
“ “ “ “ colored “ .....	1	
“ “ “ “ white “ (discharged from service) .....	12	26
“ “ “ Navy, white males.....	5	
“ “ “ “ “ “ (discharged from service) .....	1	6
“ from civil life, white males.....	8	
“ “ “ “ “ females .....	2	10
“ “ “ “ colored males .....	5	
“ “ “ “ “ females .....	5	10
		20
Males, 45; females, 7; total.....		52
The discharges and deaths together were—		
Males, 140; females, 37; total .....		177

The number of patients remaining under treatment on the 30th day of June, 1877, was—

From the Army, white males .....	187	
“ “ “ colored “ .....	2	
“ “ “ white “ (discharged from service) .....	205	
“ “ “ colored “ “ “ “ .....	3	
“ “ “ white “ (civilian employés) .....	2	
“ “ “ “ females “ “ .....	3	402
“ “ Navy, white males.....	34	
“ “ “ “ “ “ (discharged from service) .....	5	39
“ civil life, white males.....	115	
“ “ “ “ females.....	140	255
“ “ “ colored males.....	30	
“ “ “ “ females.....	39	69
		324
Males, 583; females, 182; total.....		765

#### PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THOSE WHO DIED.

Chronic, organic, and functional degeneration of the brain, without complicative or supervenient disease before death.....	3
Chronic, organic, and functional degeneration of the brain, with phthisis pulmonalis.....	17
“ “ “ “ “ “ apoplexy, (serous) .....	8

Chronic, organic, and functional degeneration of the brain, with epilepsy .....	3
“ “ “ “ “ paresis .....	5
“ “ “ “ “ asphyxia * .....	2
“ “ “ “ “ pneumonia, passive .....	1
“ “ “ “ “ chronic bronchitis .....	1
“ “ “ “ “ “ pleuritis .....	1
“ “ “ “ “ asthenia .....	2
“ “ “ “ “ scrofulosis .....	1
“ “ “ “ “ typho-pneumonitis .....	1
“ “ “ “ “ chronic diarrhæ .....	1
Acute mania, with exhaustion .....	1
“ “ “ pleuro-pneumonitis .....	1
“ “ “ apoplexy .....	2
“ “ “ paresis .....	1
“ melancholia with exhaustion .....	1
Total .....	52

## MENTAL CONDITION OF THOSE WHO DIED.

Acute mania .....	5
Chronic “ .....	12
“ dementia .....	30
Acute melancholia .....	1
Chronic “ .....	4
Total .....	52

## DURATION OF MENTAL DISEASE OF THOSE WHO DIED.

Less than one month .....	2
Three months .....	1
Five “ .....	1
Six “ .....	1
Ten “ .....	1
One year .....	6
Two years .....	10
Three “ .....	9
Four “ .....	4
Five “ .....	2
Seven “ .....	2
Eight “ .....	3
Nine “ .....	3
Ten “ .....	4
Eleven “ .....	1
Twelve “ .....	2
Total .....	52

\* One (1) by food entering the larynx in eating greedily, and one (1) by accidental drowning.

Of those who died during the year, there were—

	Buried in hospital cemetery.	Buried by friends.
From the Army, white males .....	13	.....
“ “ “ colored “ .....	1	.....
“ “ “ white “ (discharged from service).....	11	1
“ “ “ Navy, “ “ (beneficiary).....	4	1
“ “ “ “ “ .....	1	.....
“ civil life, “ “ .....	4	4
“ “ “ “ female .....	1	1
“ “ “ colored males.....	2	3
“ “ “ “ females.....	3	2
	40	12
Buried in hospital cemetery, 36 males, 4 females .....	40	.....
Removed by friends..... 9 “ 3 “ .....	12	.....
Total.....	52	.....

As nearly as could be ascertained, the patients admitted during the year had been insane at the time of their admission:

One to six months, from the Army, white males .....	13
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ (discharged from service)....	7
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ (civilian employé) .....	1
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ Navy, “ “ .....	1
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ civil life, “ “ .....	24
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ females.....	18
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ colored males.....	10
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ females.....	8
	82
Six to twelve months, from the Army, white males.....	8
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ (discharged from service)....	1
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ civil life, “ “ .....	4
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ females.....	4
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ colored male .....	1
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ female.....	1
	19
One to two years, from the Army, white males.....	3
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ (discharged from service)....	15
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ Navy, “ “ .....	4
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ (discharged from service)....	1
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ civil life, “ “ .....	9
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ females.....	5
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ colored males.....	3
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ females .....	2
	42
Over two years, from the Army, white male .....	1
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ (discharged from service) .....	7
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ civil life, “ “ .....	5
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ females.....	2
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ colored male .....	1
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ female.....	1
	17
Over three years, from the Army, white males.....	5
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ civil life, “ “ .....	4
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ female.....	1
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ colored male .....	1
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ female .....	1
	12



Over four years, from the Army, white males .....	2
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ (discharged from service) .....	2
“ “ “ “ civil life, “ “ .....	2
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ females .....	4
<hr/>	
Over five years, from the Army, white male .....	1
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ (discharged from service) .....	1
“ “ “ “ civil life, “ “ .....	1
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ females .....	2
<hr/>	
Over six years, from civil life, white male .....	5
“ eight “ “ the Army, “ “ (discharged from service) .....	1
“ “ “ “ civil life, “ “ .....	1
<hr/>	
Over nine years, from civil life, white male .....	2
“ ten “ “ “ “ “ “ .....	1
“ eleven “ “ “ “ “ “ .....	2
“ twelve “ “ the Army, “ “ (discharged from service) .....	1
“ fifteen “ “ civil life, “ female .....	1
“ nineteen “ “ “ “ “ “ .....	1
Not insane, from the Army, white males, (a malingerer) .....	1
<hr/>	
Males, 147; females, 51; total .....	198

*Table showing the nativity, as far as could be ascertained, of the 4,207 persons treated.*

Native born.		Foreign born.	
Colorado .....	1	West Indies (Hayti) .....	1
Arkansas .....	1	New Brunswick .....	1
Kansas .....	1	Cuba .....	1
Choctaw Nation .....	2	China .....	1
California .....	2	Coast of Africa .....	1
Florida .....	2	Buenos Ayres .....	1
Texas .....	3	Costa Rica .....	1
Louisiana .....	4	Bavaria .....	1
West Virginia .....	4	Sicily .....	1
Iowa .....	4	British Columbia .....	1
Alabama .....	6	East Indies (British) .....	1
South Carolina .....	6	Belgium .....	2
Georgia .....	7	West Indies (British) .....	2
Mississippi .....	7	Saxony .....	4
Rhode Island .....	13	Hungary .....	4
Delaware .....	13	Wales .....	3
North Carolina .....	13	Portugal .....	3
Missouri .....	17	Mexico .....	3
Wisconsin .....	19	Malta .....	3
Vermont .....	19	Spain .....	4
Tennessee .....	22	Holland .....	5
Kentucky .....	28	Austria .....	5
Michigan .....	29	Nova Scotia .....	6
New Jersey .....	30	Russia .....	6
Indiana .....	32	Poland .....	8
New Hampshire .....	34	Norway .....	10
Connecticut .....	36	Sweden .....	10
Illinois .....	40	Denmark .....	11
Maine .....	44	Switzerland .....	15
Massachusetts .....	99	Italy .....	15
Ohio .....	118	Scotland .....	29
Pennsylvania .....	233	Canada .....	35
Virginia .....	255	France .....	45
Maryland .....	269	England .....	97
New York .....	323	Germany .....	613
District of Columbia .....	427	Ireland .....	901
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total .....	2,163	Total .....	1,850
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Native-born .....			2,163
Foreign-born .....			1,850
Unknown .....			194
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total .....			4,207

*Table showing the form of disease under which the 4,302 cases treated since the institution was opened labored at the time of admission.*

## MANIA.

Acute, simple.....	1,395	
“ dipsoic.....	241	
“ periodic.....	98	
“ febrile.....	39	
“ epileptic.....	37	
“ suicidal.....	27	
“ puerperal.....	27	
“ homicidal.....	21	
“ paralytic.....	14	
“ hysterical.....	12	
“ cataleptic.....	5	
“ erotic.....	3	
“ typhomania, (Bell's disease).....	2	
“ suicidal and homicidal.....	2	
“ kleptoic.....	1	
	<hr/>	1,924
Chronic, simple.....	466	
“ dipsoic.....	59	
“ periodic.....	47	
“ epileptic.....	51	
“ paralytic.....	14	
“ homicidal.....	12	
“ puerperal.....	9	
“ hysterical.....	3	
“ suicidal.....	5	
“ cataleptic.....	2	
“ homicidal and epileptic.....	2	
“ kleptic.....	2	
“ dipsoic and epileptic.....	1	
“ homicidal and hysterical.....	1	
“ “ suicidal.....	1	
	<hr/>	675

## MONOMANIA.

Acute, simple.....	6	
Chronic, “.....	14	
	<hr/>	20

## MELANCHOLIA.

Acute, simple.....	232	
“ suicidal.....	47	
“ nostalgic.....	25	
“ homicidal.....	2	
“ periodic.....	2	
“ epileptic.....	1	
“ paralytic and suicidal.....	1	
	<hr/>	310
Chronic, simple.....	90	
“ suicidal.....	10	
“ hysterical.....	1	
“ periodic.....	1	
	<hr/>	102

## DEMENTIA.

Acute, simple.....	289	
“ paralytic.....	18	
“ epileptic.....	14	
“ suicidal.....	7	
“ general paralysis.....	5	
“ periodic.....	3	
“ senile.....	3	
	<hr/>	339

Chronic, simple .....	647	
“ epileptic .....	108	
“ paralytic .....	51	
“ senile .....	35	
“ general paralysis .....	22	
“ dipsoic .....	19	
“ suicidal .....	6	
“ periodic .....	3	
“ paralytic and epileptic .....	3	
“ suicidal “ “ .....	1	
“ “ “ paralytic .....	1	
	—	896

## IMBECILITY.

Chronic, simple .....	23	
“ epileptic .....	3	
	—	26
Opium-eaters .....	8	
Not insane .....	2	
	—	10
Whole number of cases treated .....	4,302	
Number of readmissions .....	95	
“ “ persons treated .....	4,207	

Of the cases admitted during the year ending June 30, 1877, there were of—

## MANIA.

Acute .....	67	
Chronic .....	47	
	—	114

## MELANCHOLIA.

Acute .....	26	
Chronic .....	12	
	—	38

## DEMENTIA.

Acute .....	7	
Chronic .....	36	
	—	43

## OPIUM-EATERS.

Chronic .....	2	
Not insane .....	1	

Acute, 100; chronic, 97; not insane, 1; total .....

198

As far as could be ascertained, the late volunteers of the Army and Navy under treatment during the year ending June 30, 1877, entered the service from the following States:

Tennessee .....	1	Missouri .....	6
Nebraska .....	1	Connecticut .....	6
New Mexico .....	1	Maryland .....	7
Delaware .....	1	Massachusetts .....	8
Louisiana .....	1	Wisconsin .....	11
Minnesota .....	1	Michigan .....	13
West Virginia .....	1	Illinois .....	13
Iowa .....	2	Indiana .....	16
California .....	2	Pennsylvania .....	20
Kentucky .....	2	Ohio .....	28
New Hampshire .....	2	New York .....	44
Unknown .....	3		
Maine .....	3	Total .....	198
New Jersey .....	5		

*Tabular statement of the time of life at which the 4,207 persons treated since the opening of the institution became insane.*

Under 10 years .....	61
Between 10 and 15 years .....	44
“ 15 “ 20 “ .....	270
“ 20 “ 25 “ .....	827
“ 25 “ 30 “ .....	920
“ 30 “ 35 “ .....	751
“ 35 “ 40 “ .....	456
“ 40 “ 45 “ .....	294
“ 45 “ 50 “ .....	195
“ 50 “ 60 “ .....	182
“ 60 “ 70 “ .....	95
“ 70 “ 80 “ .....	34
“ 80 “ 90 “ .....	3
Unknown .....	74
Not insane .....	1
Total .....	4,207

## INDEPENDENT OR PAY PATIENTS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
There were at the beginning of the year .....	17	12	29
Received during the year .....	15	11	26
Whole number under treatment .....	32	23	55
Discharged during the year .....	17	8	25
Remaining at the end of the year .....	15	15	30

## PUBLIC AND PAY PATIENTS REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Public patients, from the Army .....	399	3	402
“ “ “ “ Navy .....	39	..	39
“ “ “ “ civil life .....	130	164	294
Total .....	568	167	735
Pay patients .....	15	15	30
Grand total .....	583	182	765



*Table showing the history of annual admissions since the opening of the hospital, with the discharges and deaths, and the numbers of each year remaining June 30, 1877.*

[illegible]

*Statement of admissions, discharges, and deaths, with the mean annual mortality and proportion of recoveries, per cent. of the discharges, including deaths, for each year since the opening of the hospital.*

Years.	Admitted.		Discharged.				Died.		Remaining June 30 year.		Average numbers resident.		Percent age of recoveries on discharges.				Percent age of deaths on average numbers.		Percent age of deaths on total numbers under treatment.		
			Recovered.		Improved.		Unimproved.		Died.												
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1855	26	37	3	3	6	3	3	6	96	34	63	19	35	54	100	100	100	12	13	25	
1856	36	11	4	5	9	3	1	4	3	34	93	41	29	70	37	38	70	18	8	26	
1857	23	27	2	6	8	3	16	19	59	36	95	42	50	92	10	10	20	13	13	26	
1858	27	52	2	5	7	2	3	5	50	39	89	54	35	89	52	42	80	10	13	23	
1859	49	14	3	18	21	8	13	21	52	117	57	70	50	124	56	51	108	17	13	30	
1860	29	44	3	11	14	2	6	8	84	54	138	72	53	125	41	25	173	17	12	29	
1861	68	24	7	23	30	13	5	18	106	167	100	68	59	127	56	52	141	31	25	56	
1862	61	64	11	33	44	12	7	19	109	72	181	109	76	184	68	55	174	37	31	68	
1863	174	12	186	8	194	26	10	36	147	65	212	133	75	208	49	59	242	10	8	18	
1864	330	25	355	197	552	6	14	20	203	76	279	168	41	72	31	240	72	71	89	10	
1865	484	92	509	282	691	8	75	83	264	86	350	205	73	67	68	283	39	66	40	10	
1866	351	315	9	338	116	11	133	144	167	83	260	277	42	83	81	361	23	54	78	10	
1867	194	28	222	104	326	12	122	134	186	96	382	190	92	90	70	251	62	59	42	10	
1868	88	21	109	43	152	11	12	23	188	92	280	189	66	89	46	279	12	52	32	10	
1869	120	33	153	64	217	5	16	21	225	102	328	221	17	96	44	317	61	50	75	10	
1870	133	35	168	59	222	24	9	33	259	109	368	244	55	108	63	352	58	59	63	10	
1871	146	36	182	32	218	8	2	10	331	123	454	294	69	108	68	412	77	43	24	10	
1872	161	34	195	50	245	14	15	29	383	134	517	354	121	66	476	00	46	36	36	10	
1873	142	44	186	43	229	7	33	40	44	384	508	354	121	66	476	00	46	36	36	10	
1874	153	51	204	40	244	11	9	20	44	422	561	407	21	131	57	538	78	41	34	10	
1875	192	38	230	67	297	13	45	58	468	152	620	431	03	141	11	575	14	45	79	10	
1876	179	51	230	66	305	11	50	61	526	156	682	492	44	151	36	643	80	50	39	10	
1877	466	47	513	17	530	3	11	14	58	576	718	536	46	161	17	700	63	43	13	10	
1878	147	51	198	66	263	2	45	47	66	576	744	564	78	165	39	736	37	47	18	10	
									583	182	765	587	41	176	30	763	71	47	80	10	
Total for 23 years.	3,582	729	4,311	1,689	2,902	1,891	449	130	579	115	35	150	746	180	936						

The following are the quantities and market values of the agricultural products of the year ending June 30, 1877, which were brought to the store-rooms and credited to the farm and garden. Large quantities of fruits were consumed in the grounds by the patients and employés, of which no account was taken :

Apples, 79 bushels, at \$1.25 .....	\$98 75
Asparagus, 2,154 bunches, at 10 cents .....	215 40
Beans, (Lima,) 164 bushels, at \$2 .....	328 00
“ (string,) 10 bushels, at \$2 .....	20 00
Beef, (fresh,) 3,859 pounds, at 11 cents .....	424 49
Beet greens, 34 barrels, at \$2 .....	68 00
Beets, 295 bushels, at 75 cents .....	221 25
Blackberries, 146 quarts, at 12 cents .....	17 52
Cabbage, 43,708 heads, at 8 cents .....	3,496 64
“ (purple,) 12,248 heads, at 8 cents .....	979 84
Cantaloups, 597, at 6 cents .....	35 82
Carrots, 169 bunches, at 3 cents ; 8 bushels, at \$1 .....	13 07
Celery, 528 heads, at 5 cents .....	26 40
Cherries, 38 bushels, at \$3.20 .....	121 60
Chickens, 11 dozen, at \$6 .....	66 00
Corn, (green,) 1,239 dozen ears, at 12 cents .....	148 68
Cucumbers, 243, at 2 cents .....	4 86
Currants, 657 quarts, at 12 cents .....	78 84
Ducks, 4 dozen, at \$6 .....	24 00
Eggs, 430 dozen, at 25 cents .....	107 75
Egg-plants, 78, at 10 cents .....	7 80
Figs, 1,165 quarts, at 25 cents .....	291 25
Geese, 56, at 75 cents .....	42 00
Gooseberries, 22 quarts, at 15 cents .....	3 30
Grapes, 3,712 pounds, at 10 cents .....	371 20
Kale, 300 barrels, at \$1.50 .....	450 00
Lamb, 90 pounds, at 15 cents .....	13 50
Lettuce, 1,544 heads, at 3 cents .....	46 32
Milk, 18,614 gallons, at 40 cents .....	7,445 60
Neat's-foot oil, 10 gallons, at \$3 .....	30 00
Okra, 111 quarts, at \$5 .....	555 00
Onions, 259 bunches, at 3 cents ; 133 bushels, at \$2.50 .....	340 27
Parsley, 333 bunches, at 5 cents .....	16 65
Parsnips, 132 bushels, at \$1 .....	132 00
Pigeons, 243, at 25 cents .....	60 75
Pease, 65 barrels, at \$4 .....	260 00
Peppers, 121 quarts, at 25 cents .....	30 25
Pears, 6 pecks, at 75 cents .....	4 50
Pork, 9,510 pounds, at 10 cents .....	951 00
Potatoes, (Irish,) 616 bushels, at \$1 .....	616 00
“ (sweet,) 9 bushels, at \$1 .....	9 00
Pumpkins, 7,444, at 5 cents .....	372 20
Peaches, 13 bushels, at \$1 .....	13 00
Quinces, 45 bushels, at \$3 .....	135 00
Radishes, 1,040 bunches, at 5 cents .....	52 00
Radish greens, 12 bushels, at 50 cents .....	6 00
Raspberries, 50 quarts, at 25 cents .....	12 50
Rhubarb, 540 bunches, at 12 cents .....	64 80
Savory, (summer,) 61 bunches, at 5 cents .....	3 05
Sage, 26 bunches, at 5 cents .....	1 30
Salsify, 7,444, at 1 cent .....	74 44
Squash, (summer,) 683, at 1½ cents .....	10 24
Strawberries, 467 quarts, at 15 cents .....	70 05
Tomatoes, 247 bushels, at \$1.50 .....	370 50
Thyme, 70 bunches, at 5 cents .....	3 50
Turkeys, 29, at \$1.50 .....	43 50
Turnips, 2,460 bushels, at \$1 .....	2,460 00
Veal, 1,000 pounds, at 15 cents .....	150 00
Watermelons, 3,276, at 10 cents .....	327 60
Keeping 8 horses for hospital use .....	1,650 00
Total .....	23,992 98

The following are the quantities and values in this market of the forage crops, which were consumed by the cows and working animals. The milk-product and the keep of horses for strictly hospital purposes are embraced in the preceding statement :

Grass, (pasturage.) .....	\$750 00
Hay, (grass,) 83 tons, at \$16.50 .....	1,369 50
“ (rye,) 119 tons, at \$15 .....	1,785 00
Oats in straw, 24 tons, at \$16.50 .....	396 00
Fodder-corn, (dry,) 16 tons, at \$10 .....	160 00
Broadcast corn, 7 acres, at \$30 .....	210 00
Mangel-wurzel, 358 bushels of 56 pounds each, at 50 cents .....	179 00
Corn, (shelled,) 290 bushels, at 75 cents .....	217 50
Rutabagas, 932 bushels, at 50 cents .....	466 00
Total .....	5,533 00

A full inventory of the live-stock, farm and garden implements, furniture of every description, both in the hospital and out-buildings, and other personal property of the institution, having recently been furnished the Department, on the occasion of the retirement of its first superintendent, its repetition is here thought unnecessary.

The expenditures and receipts on account of the current support of the institution, including necessary repairs and improvements, were as follows :

Expended for wheat-flour, corn-meal, and crackers .....	\$13,527 64
“ butter and cheese .....	9,078 41
“ meats, besides those raised at the hospital .....	24,740 85
“ poultry .....	378 08
“ eggs .....	473 13
“ fish .....	2,188 20
“ groceries .....	20,073 36
“ ice .....	266 00
“ potatoes, other vegetables and fruit .....	2,689 23
“ feed for stock .....	4,929 68
“ agricultural implements, seeds, and fertilizers; also fruit-trees, vines, and shrubs .....	2,427 98
“ live-stock .....	343 00
“ repairs and improvements on buildings, cooking, heating, and lighting apparatus, water-supply, farm and garden lands and roads .....	8,430 71
“ repairs to vehicles, harness, &c .....	811 21
“ furniture, glass, crockery, and hardware .....	3,527 71
“ boots, shoes, and findings .....	2,563 70
“ bedding .....	2,314 85
“ dry-goods .....	7,449 78
“ books and stationery .....	634 25
“ fuel and lights .....	8,119 90
“ money refunded to private patients .....	700 00
“ return of eloped patients .....	50 00
“ postage .....	287 86
“ salaries and wages .....	47,883 39
“ medicines, surgical instruments, and liquors .....	1,162 36
“ patients' amusement .....	123 50
“ miscellaneous supplies .....	5 00
“ horseshoeing, (by town farriers) .....	22 00
“ pay-patients' special personal expenses, (refunded) .....	883 87
“ house-rent .....	187 50
“ covered into the United States Treasury .....	1 83
Total .....	166,274 98

## RECEIPTS.

From the Treasurer of the United States .....	\$150,000 00
“ private patients for board and treatment .....	14,676 39
“ sundry receipts, including sale of pigs, hides, rags, &c .....	1,598 59
Total .....	166,274 98



The foregoing tables are thought to afford a succinct but comprehensive view of the work of the hospital during the past year, and the cost of it. An average of seven hundred and seventy (770) insane persons, embracing nearly every diversity of mental and bodily, social and official condition, have been lodged, clothed, and fed, and received medical, hygienic, and moral treatment, the extensive buildings and grounds of the institution protected, repaired when needed, and somewhat improved, and all the furniture and other appliances of the establishment kept in proper and efficient order, on an expenditure of less than four and one-half dollars (\$4.50) per week for each person. So large a work, embracing details almost infinite in number and variety, has certainly been cheaply done. Its relations to the work enable the Board of Visitors to know, and make it becoming in them to declare, that it has been well, and therefore creditably, done.

#### ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1870.

1. For the support, clothing, and medical and moral treatment of the insane of the Army and Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue cutter Service, and of all persons who have become insane since their entrance into the military or naval service of the United States, and who are indigent, and of the indigent insane of the District of Columbia, in the Government Hospital for the Insane, one hundred and sixty-six thousand and seventy-five dollars, (\$166,075.)

The average number of free patients under treatment in the hospital during the last fiscal year, was 735. That number, with an average of 35 independent or pay patients, making an entire average of 770, was as many as could be lodged in the establishment, by using most of the corridors and day-rooms on the male side of the house as dormitories, besides putting two (2) and sometimes three (3) patients to sleep in many rooms intended for one inmate only. As it will be physically impossible to provide for a larger number of patients in the present buildings, the average of the last year is made the basis of the estimate for the next year. The estimated cost of the board and treatment of the free or Government patients, in addition to the value of the farm and garden produce above the current expense of producing it, is \$4.33½ per week, and at that rate the amount required to support an average of 735 patients for one year is \$166,075.

If the District authorities are still required to pay one-half of the expense of supporting the indigent insane of the District, admitted after July 1, 1876, as the terms of the appropriation acts have required them to do during the last and the current years, it is estimated that one-half of the current cost of supporting that class of patients will be, in the year 1878-'79, \$10,206, which deducted from \$166,075, leaves \$155,869 to be appropriated by Congress.

2. For enlarging and improving the gas-works, slaughter-house, drainage, and laundry of the hospital, and for the erection, furnishing, and fitting up of an enlarged and improved bake-house and oven, including store-room for flour and lodgings for bakers, fifteen thousand dollars, (\$15,000.)

The present buildings and apparatus for generating illuminating-gas, slaughtering and treating meats, drainage of the buildings and grounds, washing and baking, were designed for an institution accommodating 350 patients, the maximum number the hospital was originally designed and built to accommodate, and the officers and employes necessary to take care of that number, and have since been only slightly enlarged and improved, while the number of patients, officers, and employes have

more than doubled. The enlargements and improvements for which this estimate is submitted are therefore necessary to the convenience and efficiency of the hospital service.

3. For general repairs and improvements, ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000.)

It is necessary to annually expend at least the sum of this estimate in painting and general repairs on account of ordinary wear, in repairing and renewing the furniture and conveniences of the wards, and in providing such new agencies and appliances for the better medical and moral treatment of the patients as experience suggests and approves.

4. For the extension of the accommodations of the hospital, by the erection, furnishing, and fitting up of a separate building for the female patients, three hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars, (\$395,000,) one-half of which, or \$197,500, is asked for expenditure in the fiscal year 1878-'79.

The Government Hospital for the Insane has proper accommodations for only 563 patients, while at the close of the year covered by this report there were 765 under treatment, or 202 in excess of its capacity, and there is under existing laws a steady demand for increased accommodations. The excessive overcrowding of the institution gives rise to much preventable irritability, turbulence, and discomfort of the patients, and greatly increases the liability to outbreaks of serious violence and endemic disease. The male side of the house has been thrice enlarged, and as far as practicable apartments intended for women are used for men; but with the most favorable distribution of the inmates that can be made, 182 women occupy rooms intended for 155, and 583 men those intended for 408, or, dividing the women into groups of six, and the men into groups of seven, the average space occupied by each group is that required for five persons. Such a brief and unexaggerated presentation of the situation and needs of the hospital should, in the opinion of the visitors and superintendent, be regarded as a conclusive demonstration of the urgent necessity of either increasing the capacity of the hospital or providing by law for a reduction in the number of patients to be provided for. Duty to the defenders of the country suffering from the most grievous affliction to which flesh is heir, and to the poor insane of the seat of the National Government suffering from a like affliction, to whose care the country is pledged by several statutes and the practice of more than a quarter of a century, proper pride in the character of the only national institution of this kind, and regard for its standing and influence, and justice to the persons intrusted with the arduous responsibilities of its administration, require that the improvement contemplated by this estimate should be undertaken with the least practicable delay.

The amount of this estimate should not be considered a large expenditure for the object. With the present buildings used as a department for 563 males, and another for 250 females, the number the latter is intended to contain, making 813 altogether that it is proposed to provide for, it will be unnecessary to further enlarge the establishment, except under the pressure of unforeseen changes that cannot be anticipated. When the hospital is thus enlarged, the General Government will provide for only about one-fiftieth as many insane as the States of the Union now provide for in proper asylums and hospitals, and only about one-fourth as many as several single States make provision for, at a much higher ratio of cost per patient for buildings and appurtenances.

The board of visitors and superintendent have given much attention to the whole subject of the necessity of enlarging the hospital, and of the mode of enlarging it best calculated to promote the welfare of all

its inmates, and have prepared plans of a building for the female patients that will be tasteful and cheerful in appearance, embrace every feature essential to their general health and comfort and most advantageous medical and moral treatment, and that, if skillfully and faithfully constructed, will be both durable and inexpensive. Of the 765 patients under treatment at the end of the year, 583 are men and 182 are women, and as the number of men is so large and so much in excess of the number of women, the former are disposed to monopolize the use of the entire grounds surrounding the buildings. This situation renders it necessary to contract the exercise-grounds of the women to the smallest practicable compass, and to place many irritating restrictions upon the personal liberty of both sexes, which would be wholly unnecessary if each sex occupied a separate building, surrounded by its own ample grounds. It is therefore proposed to place the department for women on the farm of 175 acres lying on the east side of the public road, where there is an excellent site for the purpose, and relinquish to the exclusive use of the men the present buildings, surrounded by 185 acres of land, whose water front of 3,000 feet offers facilities for boating, fishing, and bathing.

Provision for the treatment of the insane of each sex, in buildings and grounds entirely separate from those occupied by the other sex, have been made in the cities of Philadelphia and New York, and in the State of Michigan, and the conductors of those institutions bear the strongest testimony to the unqualified advantages of such separation.

5. Deficiency in the amount required for the support of the hospital and ordinary repairs in the current year 1877-78, viz: for support, \$9,583; and for ordinary repairs, \$5,000; making together \$14,583.

The estimated sum required and asked for supporting the free or Government patients in the hospital, in accordance with the requirements of law, during the year ending June 30, 1878, was \$160,426, less \$5,843, the estimated one-half of the cost during that year of supporting the indigent insane of the District of Columbia, (as required by the appropriation acts of the last and preceding sessions of Congress,) = \$154,583. The amount appropriated for this object was \$145,000, and the difference between the estimate and the appropriation is \$9,583, as stated above. The estimate for ordinary repairs and improvements was \$10,000, and the appropriation was \$5,000, and the difference is \$5,000, as also stated above. Those estimates were designedly made very close, and the number of patients in the house during the first two months of the current year, 1877-78, is larger than was anticipated, and the difference between the sums appropriated and the estimates is strictly a deficiency in the means required to provide what is necessary for the comfort and welfare of the inmates of the hospital, and to keep the property of the Government devoted to the objects of this institution in good order and repair during the current year.

As the estimates last year for appropriations (that were not made) for special improvements in the economical department of the institution, and for a large increase in the needed accommodations, are necessary to carry into effect statutory provisions, they might have been placed under the head of deficiencies; but, as they are not absolutely required to carry on the establishment during this year, they are embraced in the estimates for the next year.

It is much to be hoped that time will be found at the approaching session of Congress to consider and pass the bill that has twice been introduced, and that has once passed the Senate, to define the privileges and obligations of the railroad that was a few years ago built across the

river-front of the hospital grounds without proper legal authority. The road appears to be of but little use to the company, and it is certainly no small inconvenience to the hospital.

The Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D., officiated as chaplain this year, delivering a most interesting course of discourses on the Holy Land, and the Rev. J. W. Parker, having returned from an extensive European tour and again taken up his residence in Washington, resumes the duties of a chaplain to the hospital. The other four chaplains are the same reverend gentlemen who have for several years been most acceptably and usefully connected with the institution in that capacity.

Early in the spring of this year Dr. William H. Morrell was compelled, by sickness, to relinquish a faithful and acceptable connection with the hospital of five years duration. He has the best wishes of the board and superintendent that his health may be restored by relaxation and change of air, and that many years of usefulness, happiness, and honor may be before him. There was no other change in the resident staff, except those that took place so early in the year as to have been noted in the last report. The staff officers deserve strong commendation for the marked faithfulness and efficiency with which they have discharged their respective duties, that are always quite responsible and often quite difficult.

There have been in the course of the year but few cases of infidelity or incompetency, and therefore but few changes among the employes of the institution. They are, as a rule, people of good habits and principles, and capable and trustworthy in their respective spheres.

It will not be expected that we should close this report without advertising to the retirement of Dr. Nichols from the office of superintendent, which he has so long filled with distinguished credit to himself and with advantage to the institution. The first appropriation for the erection of a Government hospital for the insane in the District of Columbia was made in the month of August, 1852, and in less than two months afterward Dr. Nichols was called to direct the work of construction. He selected the site which its buildings now occupy, and planned and supervised the structure of the original edifice in 1853, as also the successive enlargements of the establishment down to the present day. The hospital was first opened for the reception of patients on the 15th of January, 1855, when three sections of the west wing had been completed. At the date of his retirement he has been in responsible charge of the institution as a working hospital for nearly twenty-three years, while the entire period of his connection with its organization and management covers nearly a quarter of a century, filled with labors the most varied, exacting, and arduous. It is only just to say, in a review of these labors, that Dr. Nichols has met the requirements of his difficult post with a zeal, intelligence, and integrity which have always commanded the entire confidence of the board of visitors, and which have deserved and received the approval of the Government. Resigning his place to enter on another field of labor in the line of his chosen profession, he carries with him the best wishes and regards of those who have been so intimately associated with him in the management of the hospital.

Again asking that the work and interests of the hospital may have the continued support of the Government,

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JOSEPH HENRY,  
*President of the Board.*

C. H. NICHOLS,  
*Secretary ex officio.*





REPORT  
OF  
THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL.

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ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES CAPITOL,  
*Washington, D. C., October 1, 1877.*

SIR: In compliance with your instruction of the 3d ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following report relative to the Capitol, the Capitol grounds, and other public works under my charge:

CAPITOL.

The Supreme Court room and offices connected therewith, the walls of the Rotunda, many of the passages and committee-rooms, and most of the exterior of the central portion of the building, have been painted.

The belt of the Rotunda, intended to be enriched with *basso relievos*, is being embellished in real fresco, representing in light and shadow events in our history, arranged in chronological order, beginning with the landing of Columbus and ending with a period of our revolutionary history.

A hydraulic elevator has been placed in the Senate wing. Also, new steam-boilers are being placed therein. The return-pipes connected with these boilers have been renewed and placed in ducts with iron coverings, which render the pipes under the floor easy of access for repairs. The boilers were constructed and connecting steam-work done under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Hayden, engineer of the Senate wing.

An additional flue has been constructed to furnish fresh air to the Senate galleries.

The question of improving the heating and ventilation of the Representative Chamber engaged so much attention during the last session of Congress that a committee on this subject was appointed under a resolution of the House.

After much consultation by them, it was ordered that the whole subject be referred to a commission of gentlemen named by them for examination and recommendation as to what changes, in their judgment, should be made.

This commission, after a thorough examination of the apparatus and

various plans and reports proposing changes, finally recommended as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 2, 1877.*

The board find that the measures which have been taken to give an increased supply of fresh air to the Hall of the House of Representatives, in accordance with its recommendation in its previous report, have been followed by good results, and that the test of actual experience, during both cold and warm weather, has shown that the Hall can be satisfactorily heated and ventilated with the system now employed, namely, that of upward currents, and that this can be done without causing discomfort to the occupants.

The recommendations of the board heretofore presented were intended to meet the great want existing, namely, that of an increased supply of air without the production of unpleasant draughts, and also to remove or mitigate certain sources of impurity which were found to exist in the basement of the building.

These recommendations have been only in part carried out, owing to the want of funds, for, although the sum estimated for by the board, namely, \$8,000, was duly appropriated from the contingent fund of the House at the close of the last session, yet it appears that this appropriation was only partially available, since the contingent fund was exhausted.

For this reason it has been found impossible by the architect to provide the means for that increased supply of fresh air to the galleries which the board consider as necessary.

The board has collected information as to the practical results obtained in large halls of assembly in this country and in Europe by the systems of heating and ventilation adopted, and from these, as well as from the observations and experience of its members, it has arrived at certain conclusions as to what should be done looking to the permanent arrangement for heating and ventilating the south wing of the Capitol, which may be stated as follows:

1. That it is not desirable to change the present or upward system of ventilation of the Hall of the House of Representatives for any system of so-called downward ventilation, and it is not possible to apply any so-called natural system of ventilation, by means of windows and openings in the ceiling and walls only, to a large assembly hall like this.

2. That while the quantity of fresh air which can now be supplied to members on the floor without causing unpleasant draught is probably sufficient under ordinary circumstances, it is desirable that there should be means to increase it when needed.

3. That the supply of air to the galleries should be largely increased, and that there should be means provided for furnishing cooler air to the galleries than is supplied to the floor of the Hall.

4. That the system of brick flues beneath the floor of the House should be removed, and galvanized iron flues substituted so far as necessary.

5. That a duct should be constructed to bring the fresh air required for the use of the House to the injecting-fans from a point on the lower terrace and through an ornamental shaft about thirty feet high.

6. That an attempt should be made to regulate the amount of moisture in the air supplied, and to cool the air in warm weather.

7. That for this purpose, as well as for other reasons, the course of the present fresh-air duct should be changed, and the heating coils removed from their inaccessible and inconvenient position, and that the point for admission of fresh air beneath the floor shall be central, instead of in one corner, as at present.

8. That additional means of ventilation should be supplied for the upper lobbies.

9. That an attempt should be made to so arrange a system of outlets for foul air in the roof that the wind can only produce an increased flow of air outwardly.

If this can be done successfully, the exhaust-fans now in use will become available for ventilation of the basement and lobbies.

10. That means of communication by a system of electric signals be provided between the floor of the House and the engine-room.

11. That the whole matter of heating and ventilation of the south wing of the Capitol should be placed under the control of one person, who is to be held responsible for their proper working. Under the present system, or rather want of system, the board do not believe that any apparatus can be made to work satisfactorily.

If it is desired that the board shall continue to interest itself in the heating and ventilating of the House, and in the devising of the best means of carrying out its recommendations, it is extremely desirable that the person who is to have charge of the apparatus when completed should be in some way associated with the board, not only to carry out the experiments and observations which it may deem necessary, but to become familiar with what is to be done, and with the apparatus and machinery decided to be best adapted for doing it.

12. Plans have been prepared by the Architect of the Capitol for the alterations

recommended, and these are herewith submitted. The total cost of making these changes, and of putting the heating apparatus in good order, including the purchase of 20,000 feet of new steam-pipes, is estimated at \$33,000.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH HENRY,  
*Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, President of the Board.*  
THOS. L. CASEY,  
*Lieutenant-Colonel Corps of Engineers, Member of the Board.*  
EDWARD CLARK,  
*Architect United States Capitol, Member of the Board.*  
F. SCHUMANN,  
*Civil Engineer, Member of the Board.*  
JOHN S. BILLINGS,  
*Surgeon United States Army, Secretary of the Board."*

As provided by law, the changes and improvements recommended above have been made, which are thus described by Mr. Robert Briggs, engineer, who has ably assisted in this work:

During the recess of Congress, the following changes have been effected in the arrangements of the apparatus for ventilating and heating the south wing of the United States Capitol.

The necessity of pure and fresh air supply for the purpose of ventilation being fully admitted, there has been a change made in the place from which the air was taken previously, by the construction of a subterranean duct or passage, leading from a point 200 feet direct from the building, and about the same distance from the streets, below the terrace, west of the Capitol, to the fan, which injects the air for the Hall of Representatives.

It is believed that in this location the air will not have been vitiated or impaired in purity in any degree, either from the Capitol itself, or from the city beyond the grounds; and when the tower, of 30 feet height, proposed by the commission of officers of the United States, to whom this question of ventilation was referred, shall have been finished, it is deemed certain that the purest air attainable in the city of Washington will have been used for the ventilation of the Hall.

The immediate and especial advantage of this alteration will be the avoidance of odors from the machinery or boilers, which are located in close proximity to that part of the building where the supply-mouth of the fans was in the first instance.

The large fan (16 feet in diameter) and its engine, (of about 60-horse power,) as originally constructed, have been put in as good condition as when new, twenty years ago, and again possess the capability of supplying 50,000 cubic feet of air each minute during the cool season, and 100,000 cubic feet in the same length of time in hot weather when the necessity for the larger volume exists, to give relative comfort.

An entire change has been made in the ducts leading from this fan. A great delivery-main now passes from it in the cellar, to near the center of the building, where one of the large central rooms has been taken for a heating-chamber, and provided with coils of pipes, to be heated by steam; after passing this chamber, the warmed air enters a second large chamber, where it can be deprived of dust, supplied with desired moisture, and otherwise treated, to render it more pure and healthful.

From this chamber the current of air separates into two ducts, which lead upward through the basement story of the building to the two parts of the Hall situated on either side of the central passage. Each of these ducts terminates, that is, ceases to be a main, in an inclosed chamber or end beneath the floor of the Hall; which chamber has openings in several directions.

These openings are mouths of branches of distribution, and serve to place under control the supply of air to any part of the Hall.

Some of them lead immediately to the space under the circles of the desks, which is now entirely open, the brick ducts and passages, which had become disused in the previous changes of desk arrangement, having been cleared away and removed. Within this circle the distribution of air can now be made general and equal all over the floor. Other openings from the chamber lead to the space without or beyond the circle of desks; while yet others lead to the galleries exclusively, by large air-passages passing upward in the walls of the coat-rooms, so that a great independent supply of air is provided for the galleries.

This gallery supply is in addition to former provisions, and will unquestionably relieve the ventilation of the hall, by substitution of fresh for vitiated air in the galleries themselves, by preventing a diffusion of vitiated air into the body of the hall, and especially in tending to preclude currents of air by making the supply general throughout the room.

To give some idea of the magnitude of the provision for supply of air to the Hall, in



the way of air-ducts of passages, it will be stated here that the main air-supply duct, leading to the fan, has a cross section of area of 120 square feet.

The main delivery-duct, from the fan to the heating chamber, has 80 square feet of area. The two mains to the floor of the Hall have each 40 square feet of area. Of the distributing branches under the floor of the Hall, those which lead to the south gallery (two in number) will have each 14 square feet; those leading to the north gallery (also two in number) each 7 square feet. The sizes of these distributions will be such as to require the full supply from the delivery-branches. These distributing-branches under the floor of the circle of desks, and under that of the galleries, have been made of sheet iron, and so arranged that distributions from all branches are controlled by regulators to insure proper local action.

For the escape of foul air from the Hall the former provision of distributed openings in the ceiling has been thought ample and well arranged to remove the current uniformly over the whole surface. But the inadequate dimensions of the outlet for discharge above the roof has been corrected by the construction of a louvered ventilator, arranged to be closed at either side, in opposition to the winds. This ventilator has more than 140 square feet of unobstructed area on either side for the efflux of air.

With these provisions for supplying and getting rid of large volumes of air, the means of controlling its temperature, at all times and at any moment, has been materially amended, especially when the condition of the great coil and its chamber, as they formerly were arranged, is considered.

In the new arrangement of coil-chamber the materials of the old coil, most of which were unimpaired by time or service, were reconstructed to form four sections or masses of pipes, containing in all 45,000 feet, or nearly nine miles of pipes of one inch diameter, (nominal.) These sections occupy the lower part of the chamber, and are inclosed by a sheet-iron covering separating them from the upper part. In front of these sections (in the direction in which the air enters) and of the space above them is placed a partition of iron louver blinds, so that by opening the lower blinds the cold air comes upon and presses among the pipes, and is warmed, or by opening the upper blinds the air enters above, and passes over the coil. These contrivances enable the air to be tempered to any degree of warmth at any moment.

When properly manipulated in cool weather, warmer or cooler air is at the command of the operator, as occasion may require, without waiting for heat to be imparted to or removed from the heating coil; while the pipes are not open to the difficulty usually attending steam-heating, of the likelihood to freeze the lower tubes in the attempt to regulate the heat of the air-supply.

After the hot and cold currents in proper proportion will have passed through or above the coil, they are commingled in the chamber behind the coil in part, and in the preparatory chamber afterward, until one current of uniform temperature is provided for supply to the distributing ducts and branches.

The appliances for treatment of air, regulating its moisture, and for cooling it in summer, have been essayed, but with the knowledge of repeated effort in these directions, accompanied with repeated failure of any essential or important result, it can only be claimed that the success of these appliances is problematical. The room, however, has been provided for prosecuting the trials without interfering with the working of the apparatus at any time. Both steam-jets and water-jets have been furnished to supply any amount of moisture desired.

There being no loss of heat by the walls or floor of the Hall of Representatives at any time or in any season, and the loss of heat at the ceiling being overcome by the great and constantly ascending current of vitiated air from the Hall, (supposing the adequate ventilation, equal to 50,000 feet per minute, which empties the Hall each 10 minutes, were provided,) it follows that no hot air is ever needed for its ventilation.

That is, that 70° temperature of air is too warm to introduce when the Hall is crowded, in the cold weather, and 65° to 68° are needed to keep the room down to 70°, if this be the accepted temperature of comfort.

Consequently, the difficulty to be encountered is, how to introduce the large volume of comparatively cool air, needed to procure freshness to the senses, without having currents blowing upon the persons occupying the desks or benches.

To solve this difficult problem every advantage has been taken in the changes made this year to make available any portion of the room not occupied by sittings.

Within the circle of the desks the risers of the platform have been left perforated as before, but means have been taken to control the amount of air entering at them, so that no defined currents along the floor shall be propagated. The sides or risers of the aisle-steps have also been provided with numerous perforations, so disposed that currents from them shall meet and be diffused by opposite currents.

About the Speaker's desk numerous openings have been made, with every precaution for diffusing the emerging currents; and it is in contemplation to put registers or small platforms near many of the desks, which shall be perforated, to allow escape of air.

Beyond the circle of desks the large registers are retained in the corners as the best

way of preserving equality of distribution in these localities, but the great reliance is on the numerous small registers in the walls, which will now be adequately supplied with air.

In the coat-rooms the small registers also will now suffice in amount, while in the galleries the air-supply is now provided to be equal, if necessary, to that elsewhere in the hall.

It may not be that a perfect success in ventilation will be attained at the first trial of the new arrangements, but it is certain that the control of the means is now so completely in the hands of those who direct the system that any change can readily be effected at will.

As the heating and ventilating apparatus is now arranged, it is capable of supplying all the fresh air that may be required, and is so adjusted as to furnish warmer or cooler air, as causes for such changes in the temperature in the chamber may occur.

With attentive and intelligent management, I feel confident that this new arrangement can be made to give all the satisfaction the nature of the case will admit; that is, the air will be furnished in adequate quantities; will be chemically the same as that of the external atmosphere, and will be delivered at any fixed temperature that may be required.

It is proper to state here that I feel indebted to Mr. Lanuan, engineer of the heating department of the House, for his cordial and intelligent co-operation in the changes.

#### CAPITOL GROUNDS.

For full information relating to the work done on these grounds, and showing their present condition, I insert a portion of the report made to me by Mr. Cobb, engineer:

In making the third annual report of the improvement of the Capitol grounds, according to the plans of Mr. Fred. Law Olmsted, landscape architect, and carried on under your direction, I have the honor to state that the work has proceeded satisfactorily, and as rapidly as the amount appropriated would allow.

In consequence of the appropriation being small, (\$125,000,) the men have been kept on half time during eight months of the year.

The number of names on the pay-roll is 126. From June 30, 1876, to June 30, 1877, there were 23,328½ days' labor performed by the men, and 2,771½ days' work of horses, at a cost of \$54,064.85.

This includes, however, \$7,473.04 expended on the rolls for ventilation of the House of Representatives, and \$1,585.45 paid by vouchers for special work.

All material has been purchased at the lowest market-price, and fully up to the standard called for in the various contracts and specifications.

The intense heat during the summer of 1876, parched part of the grass sown during the spring, and some of the plantings were re-seeded in the fall. Most of the trees and shrubs survived, the total loss being two large and twenty-two small trees. The lawns are kept closely cropped, and the sod is exceptionally firm and compact.

On account of the total lack of police, the depredations among the small shrubbery have been numerous—one hundred and fifty shrubs being taken from various parts of the grounds, and one hundred plants removed from the fountains in the east park alone. Five of the trees mentioned above as dying were destroyed by boys. A large number of cattle have been caught trespassing, but, as most of the depredations were committed after working-hours, the greater part could not be prevented.

During the year thirty-three large and fifty small trees have been moved by the trucks.

One hundred oriental plane trees and one hundred and eighty-six choice plants were imported. Altogether 7,837 plants and trees have been set out.

Since the last report, the drives, then under contract, leading from First street west to the top of the hill, both north and south, and the approaches from Delaware avenue north, and New Jersey avenue south, have been laid with bituminous concrete pavements.

This work, as a whole, is satisfactory, but in parts exhibits a tendency to soften under the heat of the sun, and in some instances has required extensive repairs, which the contractors have promptly made, the terms of their contract requiring them to keep the pavement in good order for three years.

That laid on the west end of the north drive is especially faulty in this respect, but the rapid evaporation of its volatile oils may bring it to the right consistency in another year.

The pavement laid at the Delaware avenue entrance is of little value, except its base

of hydraulic concrete. This is excellent, but the top being unequally mixed, gives both good and bad results.

Bids were opened June 19 for laying asphalt pavements on the drives of the East park.

After a thorough examination of the different proposals, the award was finally made to Crawford & Hoffman, for about 6,431 square yards vulcanized asphalt; to W. R. Davis & Co., for about 12,783 square yards Grahamite and Trinidad asphalt; and to W. H. Groat, for 750 yards of Van Camp's patent pavement. This work is now in progress.

I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that heavily-loaded wagons are continually being driven over the roadways, injuring them for pleasure-driving, as well as destroying the privacy of the park, by converting it into a thoroughfare.

There have been 68,708 square feet of artificial stone foot-walks laid. This has proved a valuable substitute for stone, at a cost of less than one-third. Some defects have appeared, due principally to the expansion of the material, but these are easily remedied at a slight cost.

It appears to wear no more rapidly than sandstone, and is much more easily adjusted to the winding walks and constantly-changing grades.

A three-foot brick sewer has been partially constructed in the West park, to extend from the center of the grounds to South B street, there connecting with the large Government sewer, which, when completed, will substantially complete the sewer system of the park.

The fountains in the East park have not yet been completed. Seven hundred and thirty-five feet of 12-inch water-pipe and 300 feet of sewer-pipe, besides a double-acting steam-pump, and the necessary jets and fixtures inside the vases, are needed, to put them into working order.

One ornamental iron trellis has been placed on the north walk of the East park, and a similar one is now being erected on the corresponding walk on the south side.

A low granite coping and wall, to inclose the northern half of the East park, has been contracted for, and is now being put in position.

A screen-wall, with ornamental ramps and piers, is under contract for the circle at the head of Pennsylvania avenue west and along First street.

This will be completed during the fall and winter.

#### AIR-DUCT.

The air-duct for ventilating the Hall of the House of Representatives is located on an extension of the north building-line of the House, and extends from the northwest corner of the building, under both terraces, a distance of 164 feet, to a temporary opening. It has been constructed in the most substantial manner with stone side walls and a brick arch. The walls vary in thickness at the bottom from 3 to 4½ feet, according to the nature of the foundation and the depth below the surface. The width of walls at the spring of the arch is 2½ feet, being carried up vertically to a level with the top of the arch, affording a secure backing for the brick-work. The width between walls is 7 feet on bottom and 8 feet on top, with a height of 10 feet.

It was commenced April 1 and finished June 15, at a cost of \$3,264.85, or \$19.90 per linear foot.

#### EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1876.

Amount paid for grading .....	\$1,935 69
Amount paid for soil .....	2,315 50
Amount paid for sodding .....	144 91
Amount paid for manure and other fertilizers.....	878 00
Amount paid for sand .....	363 96
Amount paid for gravel.....	863 72
Amount paid for trees and plants .....	1,932 63
Amount paid for grass-seed .....	223 00
Amount paid for sewer-drainage .....	2,292 72
Amount paid for water-service.....	2,072 93
Amount paid for gas-service .....	457 60
Amount paid for lamp-piers on East Capitol grounds.....	1,316 17
Amount paid for curbing and edging .....	2,534 95
Amount paid for iron-work, (ornamental trellis) .....	1,285 00
Amount paid for cement .....	1,254 40

Amount paid for lumber .....	\$868 78	
Amount paid for fountains, East Capitol park .....	9,024 72	
Amount paid for removing old material .....	211 67	
Amount paid for freight and hauling .....	584 29	
Amount paid for laying railroad-track around Naval Monument .....	269 25	
Amount paid for building-stone .....	321 20	
Amount paid for masonry .....	1,034 40	
Amount paid for bricks .....	361 44	
Amount paid for broken stone .....	5,363 13	
Amount paid for pavement laid by Pelletier .....	2,904 08	
Amount paid for pavement laid by Taylor .....	12,535 88	
Amount paid for pavement laid by Parisen .....	10,203 50	
Amount paid for pavement laid by Neufchatel Company .....	300 30	
Amount paid for pavement for foot-walks .....	16,824 43	
Amount paid for stone flagging .....	593 25	
Amount paid for miscellaneous bills .....	1,247 98	
Amount paid for Belgian block pavement .....	489 04	
Amount paid for tools and hardware .....	2,728 00	
Amount paid for foundation and freight for the Bartholdi fountain .....	244 00	
Amount paid for coping wall .....	884 34	
Amount paid Fred. Law Olmsted for professional services .....	2,000 00	
Amount paid Thomas Wisedell, draughtsman .....	1,204 35	
Amount paid O. C. Bullard, (on trees, &c.) .....	1,069 00	
Amount paid on pay-roll for mechanics and laborers .....	54,064 85	
	<hr/>	
	145,303 06	
To balance .....	119,696 94	
	<hr/>	
	265,000 00	
	<hr/>	
To balance for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877 .....	\$119,696 94	
To expenditures for same .....	145,303 06	
By appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876 .....		125,000 00
By appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, made available on passage of act for general improvements .....	\$100,000 00	
Less amount for ventilation .....	33,000 00	
	<hr/>	
		67,000 00
For paving East Capitol street .....		9,000 00
For paving east court .....		64,000 00
	<hr/>	
	265,000 00	265,000 00
	<hr/>	
Balance on hand July 1, 1877 .....		119,696 94

As the improvements of these grounds advance, the necessity of erecting more imposing stairways of entrance to the building at the western front becomes more apparent. The rustic terraces at that front have a plain and unfinished appearance, and show clearly the necessity of the proposed terrace-wall, in order to connect the grounds with the building in a harmonious manner.

Mr. Olmsted says, on this subject, "that attention should be called to the great defects of the present arrangement for entering the Capitol from the west. The present stairway was designed with reference to an original small central building, and was architecturally inadequate even for that. It now serves as the only direct means of access to the Capitol from all the western part of the city, and is not only awkward and mean in appearance, but exceedingly inconvenient, and rapidly approaching a dangerous condition."

The obliteration of the central walk and the completion of the entrance to the approach of the Capitol from Pennsylvania avenue, which is designed on a scale corresponding to that of the enlarged Capitol, will make its defects more conspicuous. The immediate construction of the new stairways, upon the plan favorably reported by the Committees of Public Buildings and Grounds in 1875, is much to be desired.



## CAPITOL EXTENSION.

*Amount expended from June 30, 1876, to June 30, 1877.*

Amount paid on pay-rolls of mechanics, laborers, &c .....	\$38,312 18
Amount paid for repairing boilers and steam-machinery .....	6,739 86
Amount paid for material for painting .....	5,218 65
Amount paid for elevator .....	5,212 50
Amount paid for architect's salary .....	4,500 00
Amount paid for material for plumbing and steam-fitting .....	4,663 38
Amount paid for hardware and iron .....	2,511 71
Amount paid for new boiler, Senate wing .....	2,926 58
Amount paid for disbursing-agent's salary .....	1,000 00
Amount paid for lumber .....	1,437 23
Amount paid for galvanized-iron air-ducts, Senate .....	1,119 48
Amount paid for glass .....	689 40
Amount paid for iron castings .....	839 04
Amount paid for caustic tile .....	536 80
Amount paid for material, &c., for covering doors .....	329 15
Amount paid for fresco-painting .....	201 22
Amount paid for marble .....	199 96
Amount paid for freight and express .....	197 78
Amount paid for care and repair of clocks, &c., in central building .....	100 00
Amount paid for postage-stamps, &c. ....	60 00
Amount paid for silver and nickel plating .....	54 00
Amount paid for stationery .....	26 00
Amount paid for miscellaneous, such as lime, bricks, cement, sand, &c. ....	1,075 07
	<hr/>
	78,000 00
Amount appropriated June 30, 1876 .....	78,000 00

## COURT HOUSE.

Owing to leaks in the roof, caused in a measure by the injudicious use of iron shovels in clearing ice from the gutters, the ceilings of the court-rooms became much damaged. These have been repaired, and the ceiling of the criminal court repainted.

By direction of Chief Justice Cartter, new sash were put in all the windows of court-rooms, on a plan devised by him, which arrangement will greatly improve the ventilation of those rooms.

The rooms occupied by the register of deeds have been painted and papered, and an additional room fitted up and assigned to accommodate the records and increased work of that officer.

The entire building has been kept in good repair. I renew my recommendation for heating the court-rooms and corridors with a steam apparatus. At present the former is heated with ordinary hot-air furnaces, and the latter are not heated at all.

## BOTANICAL GARDEN AND BARTHOLDI FOUNTAIN.

The Bartholdi fountain, purchased by virtue of the act approved March 3, 1877, has been removed from the Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, and placed in the Botanical Garden, as directed by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and that of the Library.

These grounds being so low, and subject to overflow during hard rains and high tides, the fountain has been set sufficiently high to admit of the grounds around it to be filled to a proper grade to prevent such overflow.

It is proposed to raise and increase in size the marble rim around the basin of the fountain to correspond to the new grade.

No funds being available for putting the fountain in place, the labor necessary has been performed by persons employed on the Capitol grounds.

A small appropriation will be necessary for the water and gas supply to it, and for the rock-work around it.

A new heating apparatus has been put in one of the houses, and the buildings generally kept in good condition.

#### NAVAL MONUMENT.

Work on the foundation of the Naval Monument began in November, 1876.

An excavation of six feet disclosed the presence of an old gravel marsh, which was entirely too soft to bear the weight designed to be put upon it. The excavation was continued for 10 feet with no better result, and piling was resorted to. Twenty-seven white-oak piles were driven 18 feet, or until they did not sink more than 1 inch under a blow of an 1,800-pound hammer falling 20 feet. These were then sawed off at the bottom of the excavation, large stone laid over the top to act as caps, and the whole excavation filled in solid with concrete to a level with the surface. Upon this the masonry which serves as the base of the monument rests.

There has been no perceptible sinking of the mass, as a whole, or in any part.

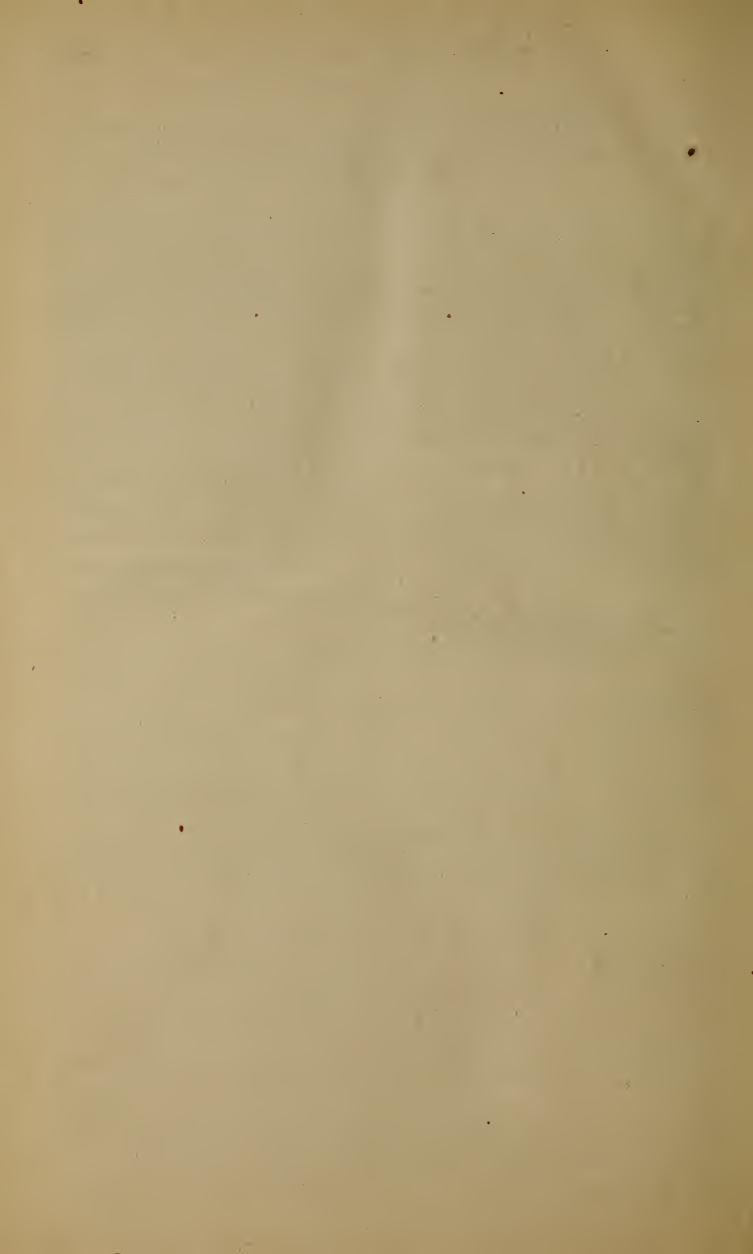
The monument proper was commenced in May and finished in July.

The granite base and approaches are now in process of construction.

Very respectfully submitted.

EDWARD CLARK,  
*Architect United States Capitol.*

Hon. CARL SCHURZ,  
*Secretary of the Interior,*



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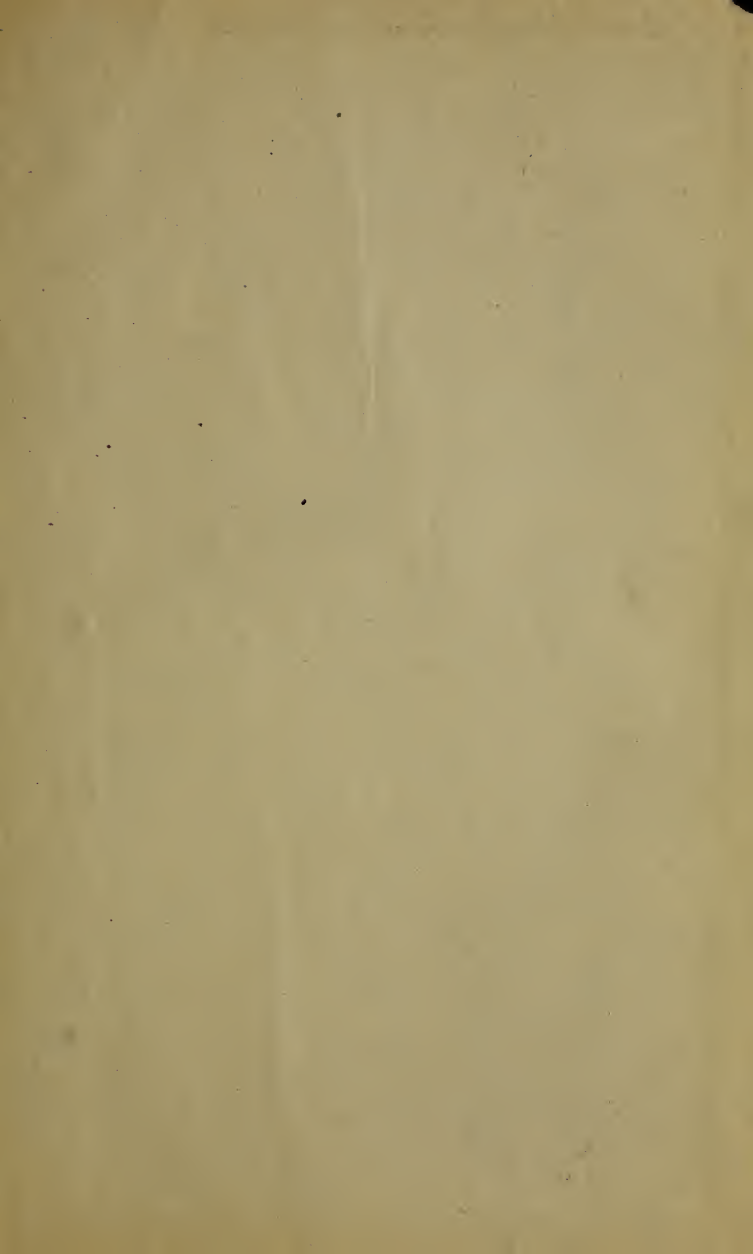
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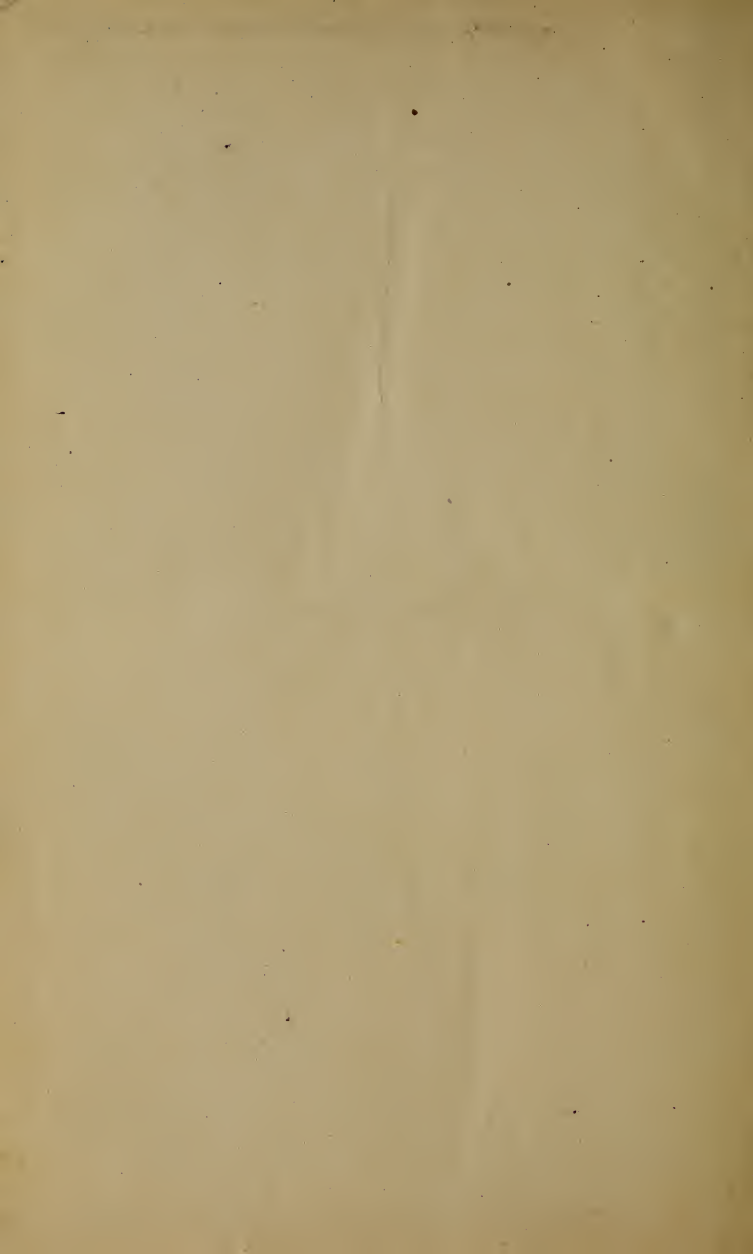
















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